

THE
DUBLIN
University Calendar.

FOR THE YEAR

1914-1915.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

THE ORDINARY PAPERS SET IN THE YEAR 1913-1914.

Vol. I.



DUBLIN:

Printed at the University Press.

HODGES, FIGGIS, AND CO., LTD., 104, GRAFTON ST.

PUBLISHERS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.,

LONDON, NEW YORK, AND BOMBAY.

1914.

Large 8vo, Cloth, pp. xxvi + 606, Price 10/6.

CATALOGUE
OF THE
MANUSCRIPTS
IN THE

Library of Trinity College, Dublin

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A LIST OF THE FAGEL COLLECTION OF MAPS IN
THE SAME LIBRARY

COMPILED BY

T. K. ABBOTT, B.D., D.LITT.
(LIBRARIAN)

DUBLIN: HODGES, FIGGIS, AND CO., LIMITED.

LONDON: LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.

LIBER GENESIS

CAPITA SELECTA SINE PUNCTIS IMPRESSA
CURAVIT

GEORGIUS WILKINS

Collegii sacrosanctae et individuae Trinitatis juxta Dublinum socius

Price 1/- net

TRINITY COLLEGE
DUBLIN

BY

W. MACNEILE DIXON

(COLLEGE SERIES)

Price 3/6 net

THE BOOK OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, 1591—1891.

Descriptive and Historical Account of the College from its Foundation, with 22 Full-page Plates, and 50 Illustrations in the Text, consisting of Views, Plans, and Portraits of Famous Members.

CONTENTS.

CHAPS.

- I.—IV.—From the Foundation to the close of the Eighteenth Century. By the Rev. J. P. MAHAFFY, D.D.
v.—During the Nineteenth Century. By the Rev. J. W. STUBBS, D.D.
vi.—The Observatory, Dunsink. By SIR ROBERT BALL, LL.D.
vii.—The Library. By the Rev. T. K. ABBOTT, B.D., LITT.D., *Librarian*,
viii.—The Early Buildings. By ULICK R. BURKE, M.A.
ix.—Distinguished Graduates. By W. MAC NEILE DIXON, LL.B.
x.—The College Plate. By the Rev. J. P. MAHAFFY, D.D.
xi.—The Botanical Gardens and Herbarium. By E. PERCEVAL WRIGHT, M.D.
xii.—The University and College Officers, 1892.
Ode for the Tercentenary Festival. By G. F. SAVAGE-ARMSTRONG, LITT.D.

*4to Volume, Bound in Half Vellum, Gilt Top, with Embossed Arms on side.
Price 21s. net.*

RECORDS OF THE TERCENTENARY FESTIVAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN,

Held 5th to 8th JULY, 1892.

A Full Narrative of the Celebration, from the First Inception of the Preparations in February, 1891, to the End of the Festival on July 8, 1892, containing a Report of the Inaugural Sermon, Tercentenary Ode, and the various Addresses, Speeches, Lists of Guests, &c., &c.

4to Volume, Bound in Half Morocco. 10s. 6d.

HODGES, FIGGIS, & CO., Limited, 104, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN
Booksellers to the University.

THE
DUBLIN UNIVERSITY CALENDAR
FOR THE YEAR
1914-1915.

VOL. I.

THE PRESENT MODE OF PUBLISHING THE UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

IN Hilary Term, 1900, the Board arranged that in future the Calendar should consist of the following parts, and be published at the following dates:—

VOL. I., to be published during the Long Vacation, and to contain full information as to the Ordinary and Honor Courses in Arts and in the Professional Schools, and to contain also the Undergraduate Ordinary Examination Papers.

VOL. II., to be published as soon as possible after the 1st of January in each year, and to contain:—the results of Ordinary and Honor Examinations held in Arts, and in the Professional Schools, and the Degrees conferred, during the past year; the additions to date of the lists in Vol. III.; and the lists of—the Students on the College Books, the Senate, the University Electors, and the College Officers.

VOL. III., to be a Special Volume published from time to time as the Editor of the Calendar may think fit, and to contain the lists of Past Prizemen and Exhibitioners in Arts, and in the Professional Schools, of Graduates in Honors, of Honorary Degrees, of Degrees in the Professional Schools, of Provosts, Fellows, Scholars, Professors, Chancellors, Vice-Chancellors, and Representatives in Parliament, and of the Benefactors of Trinity College, all to be made as complete as possible. [*This Volume was first published as Vol. II. in 1901, was republished as Vol. III. in 1906 and in 1913.*]

THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALENDAR, to be published as soon as possible after the 1st of January, in each year, and to contain the Papers set at the Honor Examinations in Arts, and at the Examinations in the Professional Schools.

P
Univ. Cal.
D

THE

THE DUBLIN

University Calendar,

FOR THE YEAR

1914—1915.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

THE ORDINARY PAPERS SET IN THE YEAR 1913-1914.

VOLUME I.



DUBLIN:

Printed at the University Press.

HODGES, FIGGIS, AND CO., LTD., 104, GRAFTON ST.,

PUBLISHERS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.,

LONDON, NEW YORK, AND BOMBAY.

1914.

135-509
16/12/14



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2008 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation

CONTENTS

DAYS OF EXAMINATION,	Page 1*
HOURS OF EXAMINATION,	13*
DAYS OF COMMENCEMENTS,	13*
CHAPEL, SERVICES IN,	14*
ALMANAC,	15*
OFFICERS OF THE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY,	32*
MEMBERS OF SCHOOL COMMITTEES,	50*
UNIVERSITY COUNCIL,	52*
DIVINITY SCHOOL COUNCIL,	53*
LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, AND OTHER SOCIETIES,	54*

INTRODUCTION:—

Constitution of the University,	1
Government,	ib.
Teaching,	4
Conferring of Degrees,	ib.

TERMS AND EXERCISES REQUIRED FOR THE SEVERAL DEGREES,	6
Admission of Candidates residing in the Colonies, or Foreign Countries,	14
Admission <i>ad eundem Gradum</i> ,	ib.
Fees paid for Degrees,	15

REPRESENTATION OF THE UNIVERSITY IN PARLIAMENT,	16
---	----

TRINITY COLLEGE:—

Order of Rank in the College,	19
College Charges,	20
Fees payable by Members of the Senate,	22
Residence, and duties of Resident Students,	23

COURSE IN ARTS:—

Entrance,	29
Entrance Prizes,	31
Sizarships,	34
Undergraduate Course,	39
Junior Freshman Year,	47
Senior Freshman Year,	49
Privileges of Students in the Freshman Years,	51
Junior Sophister Year,	52
Senior Sophister Year,	59
Honors and Prizes,	67

CATECHETICAL COURSE,	71
--------------------------------	----

ADMISSION OF WOMEN TO DEGREES,	75
Resolution of the Senate,	ib.
Letters Patent,	ib.
Resolutions of the Board and Council,	76
Regulations which Women Students are expected to observe,	77
Trinity Hall,	78

RECOGNITION OF OTHER UNIVERSITIES :—

Admission of Students from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge,	79
Recognition of Courses kept in other Universities,	ib.
Terms of Admission of Royal University Students	80
Arrangements with Magee College, Londonderry,	81
Recognition of Arts Studies of certain Colonial and Indian Universities and Colleges,	82
Terms of Admission for South African Students,	ib.

HONOR COURSES,	86-116
--------------------------	--------

MODERATORSHIPS,	117-135
---------------------------	---------

LECTURES :—

Lectures in the Courses in Arts,	136
Miscellaneous Lectures,	138
Public Lectures,	140
Donnellan Lectures,	ib.

FELLOWSHIPS AND SCHOLARSHIPS,	142
---	-----

STUDENTSHIPS AND PRIZES AWARDED AT THE DEGREE AND FINAL

FRESHMAN EXAMINATION,	150
---------------------------------	-----

SPECIAL PRIZES :—

Premiums at the Examination for Fellowships,	153
Prizes in Subjects connected with the study of Divinity,	155
Prizes in Mathematics,	158
Prizes in Classics,	162
Prize in Mental and Moral Philosophy,	167
Prizes in Experimental Science,	168
Prizes in History and Political Science,	171
Prizes in English,	175
Prizes in Oriental Languages,	178
Prizes in Languages,	179
Miscellaneous Prizes,	182

EXHIBITIONS :—

Junior Exhibitions and Senior Exhibitions,	183
Erasmus Smith Exhibitions,	187
James Patrick Kidd Scholarship,	190
Irish Society Scholarship,	191
Biggs Memorial Prize,	192
Haslett Memorial Scholarship,	ib.
Exhibitions awarded without examination,	193

ASSISTANCE GIVEN WITHOUT EXAMINATION TO DESERVING STUDENTS :—

Assistance given by the Tutorial Body,	195
The Salmon Fund,	ib.
The Frederick Purser Graduates' Fund,	ib.
The Frederick Purser Undergraduates' Fund,	196

SUMMARY OF SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, AND PRIZES,	197
---	-----

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS :—

I. Divinity—	Page
General Rules,	202
Admission to the Divinity School,	203
Junior Divinity Year,	204
Senior Divinity Year,	206
Additional Lectures,	210
Prizes,	213
II. Law—	
Regulations,	227
Law Premiums,	230
Degrees in Law,	231
III. Physic—	
Regulations,	238
Arts Course of Medical and Dental Students,	244
Medical Course and Fees,	247
Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital,	255
Schools and Hospitals recognized by the Board of Trinity College, Dublin,	255
Diploma in Public Health,	258
School of Dental Science,	263
Prizes,	270
Museums,	276
Herbarium and Botanic Gardens,	277
Post-Graduate Classes,	278
Recognition by the University of other Teaching Institutions,	279
IV. Engineering—	
Regulations,	281
License and Degrees,	285
Fees,	286
Syllabus of Course,	287
Laboratories and Museums,	293
Terms of Admission of Royal University Students,	295
V. Indian and Home Civil Service School :—	
University Lectures for Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India,	296
Classes for the Indian, Colonial, and Home Civil Service (Class I.),	297
VI. Army School,	300
Dublin University Contingent, Officers' Training Corps,	305
VII. School of Agriculture,	307
VIII. School of Forestry,	310
EXAMINATIONS FOR QUALIFICATIONS IN EDUCATION,	311
DIPLOMA IN ECONOMICS AND COMMERCIAL KNOWLEDGE,	313
UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS ASSOCIATION,	318
LIBRARY OF TRINITY COLLEGE,	319
Lending Library,	328
Lecky Library,	ib.
ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY,	329
NORMAL CLIMATOLOGICAL STATION,	330
BUILDINGS OF TRINITY COLLEGE,	331
ORDINARY PAPERS SET IN THE YEAR 1913-1914,	i
INDEX,	337

REFERENCE TO THE PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE COURSES OF STUDY MADE IN THE YEAR 1913-14.

	Page
Entrance Prizes in Natural Science,	31
Ordinary Course in Experimental Science, Junior Sophister Year and Senior Sophister Year,	56, 64
Honor Course in Natural Science,	102
Honor Course in Modern Literature:—French, Junior Sophister Year; German, whole Honor Course,	110, 112
Moderatorships in Natural Science,	121
Moderatorships in History and Political Science, Military History and Strategy, and Military Geography,	128
Moderatorships in Modern Literature, French, and German	129, 131
Moderatorships in Legal and Political Science; Special portion of Digest, Roman Law; Political Science,	133, 134
Scholarships in Modern Languages,	148
Lloyd Exhibition,	158
Prize in Old French and Provençal,	181
Course for LL.D.—General paper in English Law introduced, .	234
Medical School:—Entrance Exam. for Medical Students and Special Preliminary Exam. arranged for about October 1 and 2; alteration in time of delivery of Lectures in Physics and the preceding Lectures in Mechanics; Exam. in Physics at end of Winter Session; regulations of Arts Course, note 2, p. 245, and Final Freshman Exam. in Mechanics; Hospital attendance not recognized until the Preliminary Scientific has been passed; part of practical work in Chemistry transferred from the Summer to the Winter Session; Course for D. P. H.,	244, 245, 248, 260
School of Agriculture, New Regulations,	307
School of Forestry,	310

Days of Examination.

Michaelmas Term, 1914.

TERM EXAMINATIONS.

Except in the case of Senior Freshmen, these Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Candidate Bachelors, Wednesday, December 16.

Junior Sophisters, and Senior Sophister Supplementalists, Monday, October 19.

Senior Freshmen, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, October 22, 23, and 24.

Senior Freshmen Supplementing Hilary and Trinity Examinations, Thursday, October 22.

Junior Freshmen, Tuesday, October 13.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Autumn Entrance, Saturday and Monday, October 10 and 12.

Supplemental Entrance, Monday and Tuesday, November 2 and 3.

Sizarship Examination, Thursday and Friday, October 8 and 9.

JUNIOR AND SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, October 14, 15, 16, and 17.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Catechetical Examination of each class is held on the week-day following the Term Examination.

MODERATORSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations for Moderatorships last four days, and commence as stated below.

MATHEMATICS, CLASSICS, EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE, AND CELTIC LANGUAGES, Saturday, October 10.

NATURAL SCIENCE, AND HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE, Friday, October 16.

LEGAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE, Wednesday, October 21.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY, AND MODERN LITERATURE, Monday, October 26.

TERM PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations generally last two days, and commence as stated below.

<i>Junior Sophisters,</i>	MATHEMATICS,	Monday, October 26.
	CLASSICS,	Monday, October 26.
	MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	} Monday, November 2.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Friday, October 30.
	HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE,	Thursday, October 15.
	MODERN LITERATURE,	} Saturday, October 10.
	LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	
	CELTIC LANGUAGES,	Wednesday, October 28.
		Tuesday, October 13.
<i>Senior Freshmen,</i>		Thursday, October 22.
	MATHEMATICS,	Wednesday, October 14.
	CLASSICS,	Monday, October 19.
	MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	} Monday, November 2.
	MODERN HISTORY,	
	ENGLISH LITERATURE,	Saturday, October 10.
	FRENCH,	Thursday, October 29.
	GERMAN,	Tuesday, October 27.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Tuesday, October 13.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Friday, October 30.
<i>Junior Freshmen,</i>	OLD AND MIDDLE IRISH.	Friday, October 16.
		Wednesday, October 28.
	MATHEMATICS,	Wednesday, October 28.
	CLASSICS,	Friday, October 30.
	MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	} Monday, November 2.
	MODERN HISTORY,	
	ENGLISH LITERATURE,	Saturday, October 10.
	FRENCH,	Friday, October 16.
	GERMAN,	Monday, October 19.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Monday, October 26.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Wednesday, October 21.
	OLD AND MIDDLE IRISH,	Friday, October 23.
		Saturday, October 17.

ENTRANCE PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

Greek Prose, Tuesday, October 27.
 Greek Verse, Wednesday, October 28.
 Latin Prose, Friday, October 30.
 Latin Verse, Saturday, October 31.
 English Literature and Composition, Monday, October 26.
 English History and Modern Geography, Tuesday, November 3.
 French, Thursday, October 29.
 German, Monday, October 19.
 Hebrew, Monday, November 2.
 Experimental Science, Wednesday and Thursday, October 21 and 22.
 Natural Science, Friday and Saturday, October 23 and 24.
 Modern Irish, Tuesday, October 20.

Hilary Term, 1915.**TERM EXAMINATIONS.**

These Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Senior Sophisters, and Candidate Bachelors Supplementing Hilary Trinity, or Degree, Monday, January 11.

Junior Sophisters, Thursday, January 14.

Junior Sophisters Supplementing Final Freshman Examination Monday, January 18.

Senior Freshmen, and Jun. Soph. Supplementing Hilary and Trinity Sen. Fresh. Examinations, Wednesday, January 20.

Junior Freshmen, Monday, January 25.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

Friday and Saturday, January 22 and 23.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Catechetical Examination of each class is held on the week-day following the Term Examination.

TERM HONOR EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations generally last two days, and commence as stated below.

<i>Senior Sophisters,</i>	MATHEMATICS,	Thursday, January 21.
	CLASSICS,	Thursday, January 21.
	MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Thursday, January 28.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Thursday, January 28.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Saturday, January 23.
	LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Tuesday, January 26.
<i>Junior Sophisters,</i>	MATHEMATICS,	Thursday, January 21.
	CLASSICS,	Thursday, January 21.
	MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Thursday, January 28.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Thursday, January 28.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Saturday, January 23.
	HISTORY AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Saturday, January 30.
<i>Senior Freshmen,</i>	MODERN LITERATURE,	Monday, January 11.
	LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Tuesday, January 26.
	MATHEMATICS,	Thursday, January 28.
	CLASSICS,	Monday, January 18.
	MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Monday, January 25.
	HISTORY,	Saturday, January 30.
<i>Junior Freshmen,</i>	ENGLISH LITERATURE,	Friday, January 15.
	FRENCH,	Wednesday, January 13.
	GERMAN,	Monday, January 11.
	MATHEMATICS,	Thursday, January 28.
	CLASSICS,	Monday, January 18.
	HISTORY,	Saturday, January 30.
	ENGLISH LITERATURE,	Friday, January 15.
	FRENCH,	Wednesday, January 13.
	GERMAN,	Monday, January 11.

(The dates of Special Prize Examinations are given after the list of Examinations in Michaelmas Term.)

Trinity Term, 1915.

These Examinations begin as stated below.

Fellowship, Monday, May 10.

Scholarships in Classics and Modern Languages, Friday, May 14.

Scholarships in Mathematics and Experimental Science, Monday, May 10.

TERM EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Candidate Bachelors, Thursday, April 15, and Saturday, June 26.

Senior Sophisters, Thursday, April 15.

Junior Sophisters, Tuesday, April 20.

Senior Freshmen, and Junior Sophisters Supplementing Final Freshman Examination, Friday, April 23.

Junior Freshmen, Thursday, April 29.

Junior Freshmen Supplementing Hilary Examination, Thursday, June 24.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Catechetical Examination of each class is held on the week-day following the Term Examination.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Supplemental Entrance, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 27 and 28.

Midsummer Entrance, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 22 and 23.

Additional Examination for High Places, Thursday, June 24.

TERM HONOR EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations generally last two days, and commence as stated below.

<i>Senior Sophisters,</i>	{	MATHEMATICS,	Monday, April 26.
		CLASSICS,	Monday, April 26.
		EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Saturday, May 1.
		NATURAL SCIENCE,	Wednesday, April 28.
		LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Friday, April 23.
<i>Junior Sophisters,</i>	{	MATHEMATICS,	Monday, April 26.
		CLASSICS,	Monday, April 26.
		MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	} Saturday, May 1.
		EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Saturday, May 1.
		NATURAL SCIENCE,	Wednesday, April 28.
		HISTORY AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Thursday, April 15.
		MODERN LITERATURE,	Wednesday, April 28.
		LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Friday, April 23.

TERM HONOR EXAMINATIONS—*continued.*

<i>Senior Freshmen,</i>	{ MATHEMATICS,	Tuesday, April 27.
	{ CLASSICS,	Tuesday, April 20.
	{ MENTAL AND MORAL	} Saturday, May 1.
	{ PHILOSOPHY,	
	{ HISTORY,	Thursday, April 15.
	{ ENGLISH LITERATURE,	Monday, April 19.
<i>Junior Freshmen,</i>	{ FRENCH,	Thursday, April 29.
	{ GERMAN,	Saturday, April 17.
	{ MATHEMATICS,	Monday, April 26.
	{ CLASSICS,	Tuesday, April 20.
	{ HISTORY,	Thursday, April 15.
	{ ENGLISH LITERATURE,	Monday, April 19.
	{ FRENCH,	Friday, April 23.
	{ GERMAN,	Saturday, April 17.

Michaelmas Term, 1915.

TERM EXAMINATIONS.

Except in the case of Senior Freshmen, these Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Candidate Bachelors, Thursday, December 16.

Junior Sophisters, and Senior Sophister Supplementalists, Monday, October 18.

Senior Freshmen, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, October 21, 22, and 23.

Senior Freshmen Supplementing Hilary and Trinity Examinations, Thursday, October 21.

Junior Freshmen, Wednesday, October 13.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Autumn Entrance, Monday and Tuesday, October 11 and 12.

Supplemental Entrance, Monday and Tuesday, November 1 and 3.

Sizarship Examination, Friday and Saturday, October 8 and 9.

JUNIOR AND SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, October 13, 14, 15, and 16.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Catechetical Examination of each class is held on the week-day following the Term Examination.

MODERATORSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

A Programme will be published before the end of Trinity Term.

DAYS OF EXAMINATION.

TERM PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations generally last two days, and commence as stated below.

<i>Junior Sophisters,</i>	MATHEMATICS,	Monday, October 25.
	CLASSICS,	Monday, October 25.
	MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	} Saturday, October 30.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Saturday, October 30.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	} Thursday, October 21.
	HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE,	Monday, October 11.
	MODERN LITERATURE,	Wednesday, October 27.
	LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Wednesday, October 13.
<i>Senior Freshmen,</i>	CELTIC LANGUAGES,	Friday, October 15.
	MATHEMATICS,	Wednesday, October 13.
	CLASSICS,	Wednesday, October 13.
	MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	} Monday, November 1.
	MODERN HISTORY,	Monday, October 11.
	ENGLISH LITERATURE,	Friday, October 15.
	FRENCH,	Tuesday, October 26.
	GERMAN,	Wednesday, October 27.
<i>Junior Freshmen,</i>	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Thursday, October 28.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Monday, October 18.
	OLD AND MIDDLE IRISH,	Saturday, October 16.
	MATHEMATICS,	Friday, October 29.
	CLASSICS,	Wednesday, October 27.
	MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	} Monday, November 1.
	MODERN HISTORY,	Monday, October 11.
	ENGLISH LITERATURE,	Saturday, October 16.
	FRENCH,	Monday, October 18.
	GERMAN,	Tuesday, October 12.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Monday, October 25.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Thursday, October 21.
	OLD AND MIDDLE IRISH,	Wednesday, October 20.

ENTRANCE PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

Greek Prose, Monday, October 25.

Greek Verse, Tuesday, October 26.

Latin Prose, Wednesday, October 27.

Latin Verse, Thursday, October 28.

English Literature and Composition, Friday, October 29.

English History and Modern Geography, Monday, November 1.

French, Wednesday, October 20.

German, Tuesday, October 19.

Hebrew, Saturday, October 30.

Experimental Science, Monday and Tuesday, October 25 and 26.

Natural Science, Thursday and Friday, October 21 and 22.

Modern Irish, Saturday, October 23.

Examination for Special Prizes in Arts.

- Alice Oldham Memorial Prize—Awarded biennially from 1910, to women students from Alexandra College, at the Junior Sophister Prize Examinations in Michaelmas Term. Next competition in 1914.
- Arabic, Prize in—Monday, June 21, 1914.
- Berkeley Medals, Thursday and Friday, February 25 and 26, 1915.
- Biblical Greek, Prizes in, Saturday, April 17, 1915.
- Biggs Memorial Prize—Awarded at the Examination for Junior and School Exhibition to Students from Chesterfield School, Birr, or Galway Grammar School, or Portora Royal School, Enniskillen.
- Bishop Law's Mathematical Premiums, Monday, October 19, 1914, and Monday, October 18, 1915.
- Blake Scholarships—Essays to be sent in on or before November 1st every fourth year. Next Competition, November 1, 1916.
- Brooke Prizes—Awarded at the Moderatorship Examination in Classics and Mathematics.
- Charles Wilkins Memorial Prize—Awarded to women at the Midsummer Entrance.
- Cluff Memorial Prize—Awarded at Junior Sophister Prize Examination in Modern History, Michaelmas Term.
- Dompierre Chaufepié Prize for practical knowledge of French—Awarded at the Senior Freshman Trinity Term Honor Examination in French.
- Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarship in English Literature—Awarded on the results of the Honor Examinations in English, French, and German Literature held in the Junior Sophister and Senior and Junior Freshman years.
- Dunbar Ingram Memorial Prize—Awarded at the Senior Freshman Prize Examination in Modern History in Michaelmas Term.
- Ecclesiastical History, Prizes in, Friday, April 23, 1915.
- Ekenhead Scholarship—Every third year. Next Examination in 1917.
- Elrington Theological Prize—The Essays to be given to the Provost or Regius Professor of Divinity on or before 1st November in each year.
- Ferguson Memorial Prize—Awarded every third year. Next competition in 1916. Exercises to be sent to the Senior Lecturer not later than March 17.
- Ferrar Memorial Prize, Saturday, May 22, 1915.

EXAMINATIONS FOR SPECIAL PRIZES IN ARTS—*continued.*

Fitz Gerald Memorial Scholarship—Awarded annually on sufficient merit being shown by the candidate in his experimental work and in his answering in the Physical part of the examination for Moderatorships in Experimental Science.

Haslett Memorial Scholarship—Awarded at the Examination for Junior and School Exhibitions to students from St. Andrew's College, Dublin.

Hebrew Premiums:—

Senior, Middle, and Junior Classes, Saturday and Monday, June 19 and 21, 1915.

Hindustani, Prize in—Friday, June 18, 1915.

Irish, Premiums in, Monday, June 21, 1915.

Italian, Prizes in, Tuesday, June 15, 1915.

Jellett Prizes for General Answering—Awarded at Final Freshman Examination.

Kidd Scholarship—Every fourth year. Next Examination in 1917.

King Edward Prize—Awarded annually to the Respondent who answers best in the whole Course required at the Degree Examination in December.

Littledale Prize—Awarded at the Michaelmas Senior Freshman Prize Examination in English Literature.

Lloyd Exhibition, Wednesday, November 4, 1914, and Monday, October 25, 1915.

McCullagh Prize, Wednesday and Thursday, January 27 and 28, 1915.

Madden Prize—Awarded at the Fellowship Examination.

Marshall Porter Memorial Prize—Awarded at the Examination for Scholarships in Classics.

Michael Roberts Prize—Awarded at the Senior Freshman Mathematical Prize Examination, Michaelmas Term.

Moderatorship Prizes—Awarded at the Degree Examination.

Mullins Classical Exhibition—Every third year. The Dissertation for the next Exhibition must be sent in before November 1, 1916.

Old and Middle English, Prize in—Saturday, June 5, 1915.

Old French and Provençal, Saturday, June 12, 1915.

Persian, Prize in—Saturday, June 19, 1915.

Political Economy, Prizes in, Thursday, May 27, 1915.

Sanskrit, Prizes in—Awarded annually.

Spanish, Prizes in—Monday, June 14, 1915.

Townsend Memorial Prize—Awarded on the results of the Honor Examinations in Mathematics in the Junior Freshman year.

Tyrrell Memorial Prize—Compositions to be sent in before the 1st of February in each alternate year. Next Competition in 1916.

Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals, Tuesday and Wednesday, November 17 and 18, 1914, and Tuesday and Wednesday, November 23 and 24, 1915.

Vice-Chancellor's Prizes for Greek, Latin, and English Composition—The subjects for the Vice-Chancellor's Prizes are announced (by a notice posted on the gate) on or before June 1. The compositions, with fictitious signatures, must be sent in to the Senior Lecturer on or before December 1.

Wall Biblical Scholarship, Thursday and Friday, June 17 and 18, 1915.

Whately Memorial Prize in Political Economy—Every fifth year. Next competition in 1917. Essays to be sent in on or before September 30.

William Roberts Prize—Awarded at Senior Freshman Classical Prize Examination, Michaelmas Term.

Wray Prize Examination, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, January 28, 29, and 30, 1915.

Divinity School.

Examinations for Admission into the Divinity School will be held on October 28, 1914, and January 27, April 28, October 27, 1915.

Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor in Divinity commence on Tuesday, December 1, 1914, and Tuesday, March 2, Tuesday, June 1, Tuesday, December 7, 1915, and last for three days.

Final Examination for the Divinity Testimonium, Wednesday, and Thursday, June 16 and 17, 1915.

General Examination of Junior Class, Friday and Saturday, June 18 and 19, 1915.

Supplemental Examinations will be held as follows:—

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1914. *Senior Class*, Tuesday, October 27, and Saturday, December 12.

Junior Class, Monday, October 26, and Tuesday, December 15.

HILARY TERM, 1915. *Senior Class*, Saturday, March 20.

Junior Class, Friday, March 19.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1915. *Senior Class*, Tuesday, October 26, and Wednesday, December 15.

Junior Class, Monday, October 25, and Tuesday, December 14.

PRIZE EXAMINATIONS IN THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

Theological Exhibitions, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, March 2, 3, and 4, 1915.

Archbishop King's and Bishop Forster's Divinity Premiums, Wednesday and Thursday, October 28 and 29, 1914, and Wednesday and Thursday, October 27 and 28, 1915.

Downes' Premiums for Written Essays, Wednesday, May 19, 1915.

Downes' Prizes for Extempore Speaking—Wednesday, May 26, 1915.

Downes' Prizes for Reading the Liturgy, Written Examination, Wednesday, June 2, Viva-Voce Examination, Wednesday, June 9. Bedell Irish Scholarship, Thursday, June 17, 1915.

Carson Biblical Prize and Toplady Memorial Scripture Prize, Tuesday, February 23, 1915.

Kyle Irish Prize, Friday, June 4, 1915.

Hebrew Premiums, Saturday and Monday, June 19 and 21, 1915.

Warren Church Formularies Prize, Wednesday and Thursday, June 16 and 17, 1915.

The Ryan Prize and the Robert King Memorial Prize in Ecclesiastical History awarded annually, and Divinity Composition Premium awarded in each term.

Law School.

Examinations for the Degrees of LL.B. and LL.D. and the Intermediate Examination in Law will commence on Tuesday, December 1, 1914, and Tuesday, June 8, Tuesday, December 7, 1915.

Term Examinations will be held as follows :—

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1914.	Criminal Law, Thursday, November 26.
	Feudal and English Law, Saturday, Nov. 28.
	Civil Law, Friday, November 27.
	Jurisprudence, Monday, November 30.
HILARY TERM, 1915.	Constitutional Law, Thursday, March 4.
	Civil Law, Tuesday, March 2.
	Feudal and English Law, Saturday, February 27.
	International Law, Wednesday, March, 3.
TRINITY TERM, 1915.	Constitutional and Criminal Law, Thursday, June 3.
	Civil Law, Tuesday, June 1.
	Feudal and English Law, Saturday, June 5.
	International Law, Wednesday, June 2.
MICHAELMAS TERM, 1915.	Criminal Law, Thursday, November 25.
	Feudal and English Law, Saturday, Nov. 27.
	Civil Law, Friday, November 26.
	Jurisprudence, Monday, November 29.

School of Physic.

The following Table gives the dates at which the Examinations begin :—

Special Preliminary Examination for Medical School—Monday, March 22.
Preliminary Scientific Medical and Preliminary Scientific Dental Examinations—Monday, October 5, 1914, and Monday, March 15, Monday, June 14, Monday, October 4, 1915.
Special Examination in Experimental Physics—Monday, March 22, 1915.

Intermediate Medical Examination—

Part I.—Monday, Oct. 5, 1914, and Monday, March 8, Monday, June 14, Monday, October 4, 1915.

Part II.—Monday, October 12, 1914, and Monday, March 15, Monday, June 21, Monday, October 11, 1915.

Final Medical Examination—

Part I.—Monday, October 19, 1914, and Monday, March 15, Monday, June 21, Monday, October 18, 1915.

Part II.—Medicine, Monday, November 2, 1914, and Monday, March 8, Monday, June 14, Monday, December 6, 1915.

Surgery, Monday, November 9, 1914, and Monday, March 1, Monday, June 7, Monday, November 29, 1915.

Midwifery, Monday, November 16, 1914, and Monday, February 22, Tuesday, June 2, Monday, November 22, 1915.

Examinations for M.Ch. Degree—Monday, March 1, Monday, June 7, and Monday, November 29, 1915.

Examinations for M.A.O. Degree—Monday, February 22, Tuesday, June 1, and Monday, November 22, 1915.

Theses for M.D. Degree—Friday, December 18, 1914, and Monday, February 15, Saturday, April, 17, Tuesday, June 29, Saturday, December 18, 1915.

Intermediate Dental—Monday, October 5, 1914, and Monday, March 8, Monday, June 14, Monday, October 4, 1915.

Examinations for B. Dent. Sc. Degree and M. Dent. Sc. Degree—Monday, November 9, 1914, and Monday, March 1, Monday, June 7, Monday, November 29, 1915.

Examination for Diploma in Public Health—

Part I.—Monday, October 19, 1914; and Monday, March 15, Monday, June 21, Monday, October 18, 1915.

Part II.—Thursday, October 22, 1914; and Thursday, March, 18, Thursday, June 24, Thursday, October 21, 1915.

EXAMINATION FOR PRIZES.

Begley Medical Studentship—See Medical School.

Medical Scholarship—

Chemistry, Physics, Botany & Zoology, Monday, June 14.

Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine, Monday, June 14.

The John Mallet Purser Medal—

Awarded for Physiology and Histology at the Intermediate Medical Part I. in June.

The Daniel John Cunningham Medal—

Awarded for Anatomy at the Intermediate Medical Part I. in June.

Fitzpatrick Scholarship—

Awarded annually to the Student who obtains the highest aggregate marks at Part II. of the Intermediate, and Parts I. and II. of the Final Medical Examinations.

Medical Travelling Prize, and Banks Medal and Prize—Monday, June 21.

Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarship in Mental Disease, Monday, June 21.

Engineering School.**MICHAELMAS TERM, 1914.**

Examination for Degree of B.A.I.,	Begins Saturday, Oct. 10.
Supplemental Examinations of Middle and Junior Classes.	} Begin Saturday, Oct. 10.
Supplemental Entrance Examination,	
	Thursday, October 15.

TRINITY TERM, 1915.

Examination for Degree of B.A.I.,	} Begins Thursday, April 22, and Wednesday, June 16 (in part).
Examinations of Middle and Junior Classes,	
Entrance Examination,	} Begin Thursday, April 22, and Monday, June 21.
	Thursday, June 24.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1915.

Examination for Degree of B.A.I..	Begins Monday, Oct. 11.
Supplemental Examinations of Middle and Junior Classes,	} Begin Monday, Oct. 11.
Supplemental Entrance,	
	Saturday, October 16.

Degrees in Music.

Wednesday, December 16, 1914.

Friday, February 12, 1915.

Saturday, June 26, 1915.

[NOTE.—Practical Test on the preceding week-day.]

Examination for Diplomas in Education.

Friday and Saturday, October 16 and 17, 1914.

Friday and Saturday, April 30 and May 1, 1915.

Friday and Saturday, October 15 and 16, 1915.

Examination for Diploma in Economics and Commercial Knowledge.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, April 13, 14, 15, and 16.

Hours of Examination.

Entrance and Entrance Prize Examinations commence at 10 A.M.

The Examination for Junior Exhibitions, for Sizarships, Ordinary Term Examinations (see "Course in Arts," §15), Ordinary Catechetical Examinations, Term Honor Examinations, and Special Prize Examinations commence at 9.30 A.M.

Moderatorship, Scholarship, and Fellowship Examinations. The hours are 9 A.M. to 12 noon, and 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

Honor and Prize Catechetical Examinations commence at 2 P.M.

Days of Public Commencements for the conferring of Degrees.

Michaelmas Term, 1914.

Saturday, December 19, at 1 o'clock.

Hilary Term, 1915.

Tuesday, February 16, at 1 o'clock.

Trinity Term, 1915.

Monday, April 19, at 1 o'clock.

Wednesday, June 30, at 1 o'clock.

Michaelmas Term, 1915.

Monday, December 20, at 1 o'clock.

Chapel of Trinity College.

The hours of Divine Service in the Chapel of Trinity College are as follow:—

Morning Service : 9.45 o'clock on Sundays ; and 8.30 o'clock on week-days.

Evening Service : 7.30 o'clock on Sundays ; and 7.45 o'clock on week-days.

Holy Communion : after Morning Service on days fixed by the Provost.

The Chapel is closed during vacations.

Surplices are worn on Sundays at Morning and Evening Prayer. Gowns are worn at other times.

Movable Feasts, 1916.

Septuagesima, February 20—Ash Wednesday, March 8.

Easter Day, April 23—Rogation Sunday, May 28.

Ascension Day, June 1—Whit Sunday, June 11.

Advent Sunday, December 3.

Sundays after Epiphany, 6 ; Sundays after Trinity, 23.

Dublin University Almanac.

FROM OCTOBER 1, 1914, TO DECEMBER 31, 1915.

EXPLANATION OF ALMANAC.

THE Almanac gives the days on which the various Examinations commence.

There are no *Tutorial* Lectures in Arts on days marked thus (†) in the Almanac. There may, however, be *Professorial* Lectures in the Professional Schools.

1914, OCTOBER.

1	Th	Winter Session Medical School begins. Dissecting-rooms open. Elementary Instruction in Anatomy begins.
2	F	
3	Sa	
4	S	<i>17th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
5	M	Preliminary Scientific Medical. Intermediate Medical, Part I. Preliminary Scientific Dental. Intermediate Dental.
6	Tu	
7	W	
8	Th	Sizarship.
9	F	
10	Sa	Michaelmas Term begins. Autumn Entrance. Exs. for Moderatorships begin. Prizes:—History and Political Science, Junior Sophisters. History, Senior and Junior Freshmen. B.A.I. Degree. Engineering Supplemental Exs., Middle and Junior Classes.
11	S	<i>18th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
12	M	Intermediate Medical, Part II.
13	Tu	Term Ex., Junior Freshmen. Prizes:—Legal and Political Science, Junior Sophisters. German, Senior Freshmen. Medical Lectures begin.
14	W	Junior and School Exhibitions. Prizes:—Mathematics, Senior Freshmen. Jurisprudence Lectures begin. Feudal and English Law Lectures begin.
15	Th	Catechetical Ex., Junior Freshmen. Honors:—Natural Science, Junior Sophisters. Engineering School, Supplemental Entrance. Criminal Law Lectures begin.
16	F	Prizes:—Natural Science, Senior Freshmen. English Literature, Junior Freshmen. Civil Law Lectures begin. Engineering Lectures begin. Ex. for Diplomas in Education.
17	Sa	Prizes:—Old and Middle Irish, Junior Freshmen.
18	S	<i>19th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
19	M	Term Ex., Junior Sophisters. Supplemental Exs., Senior Sophisters. Prizes:—Classics, Senior Freshmen. French, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—German. Bishop Law's Mathematical Premium. Final Medical, Part I. Diploma in Public Health, Part I.
20	Tu	Entrance Prizes:—Modern Irish.

1914, OCTOBER—continued.

21	W	Catechetical Ex., Junior Sophisters. Prizes :—Experimental Science, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—Experimental Science.
22	Th	Final Freshman Ex. Supplemental Exs. for Senior Freshmen. Prizes :—Celtic Languages, Junior Sophisters. Diploma in Public Health, Part II.
23	F	Prizes :—Natural Science, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—Natural Science.
24	Sa	
25	S	<i>20th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
26	M	Catechetical Ex., Senior Freshmen. Prizes :—Mathematics, Junior Sophisters. Classics, Junior Sophisters. German, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—English Literature. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class.
27	Tu	Prizes :—French, Senior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—Greek Prose. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class.
28	W	<i>St. Simon and St. Jude.</i> Prizes :—Modern Literature (French), Junior Sophisters. Old and Middle Irish, Senior Freshmen. Mathematics, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—Greek Verse. Divinity School Entrance. Archbishop King's and Bishop Forster's Divinity Prizes.
29	Th	Prizes :—Modern Literature (English), Junior Sophisters. English Literature, Senior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—French. Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, begin.
30	F	Prizes :—Experimental Science, Junior Sophisters and Senior Freshmen. Modern Literature (German), Junior Sophisters. Classics, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—Latin Prose. Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, begin.
31	Sa	Entrance Prizes :—Latin Verse.

1914, NOVEMBER.

1	S	<i>21st Sunday after Trinity. All Saints.</i>
2	M	Entrance. Prizes :—Mental and Moral Philosophy, Junior Sophisters, Senior and Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—Hebrew. Final Medical, Part II., Medicine.
3	Tu	Entrance Prizes :—English History and Modern Geography.
4	W	Undergraduate Lectures in Arts begin. Lloyd Exhibition. Catechetical Lectures begin.
5	Th	Hebrew Lectures begin.
6	F	
7	Sa	

1914, NOVEMBER—continued.

8	S	<i>22nd Sunday after Trinity.</i>
9	M	Final Medical, Part II., Surgery. B. Dent. Sc. and M. Dent. Sc. Degree Exs.
10	Tu	
11	W	Meeting of the Council.
12	Th	
13	F	
14	Sa	

15	S	<i>23rd Sunday after Trinity.</i>
16	M	Final Medical, Part II., Midwifery.
17	Tu	Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals.
18	W	
19	Th	
20†	F	Election of Annual Officers.
21	Sa	Annual Officers admitted.

22	S	<i>Sunday next before Advent.</i>
23	M	
24	Tu	
25	W	
26	Th	Term Ex. Criminal Law.
27	F	Term Ex. Civil Law.
28	Sa	Term Ex. Feudal and English Law.

29	S	<i>1st Sunday in Advent.</i>
30	M	<i>St. Andrew.</i> Term Ex. Jurisprudence.

1914, DECEMBER.

1	Tu	B.D. Degree Ex. Intermediate Ex. in Law. LL.B. and LL.D. Degree Exs.
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	Sa	
6	S	<i>2nd Sunday in Advent. Ember Week.</i>
7	M	
8	Tu	
9	W	Meeting of the Council.
10	Th	Hebrew Lectures end.
11	F	Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, end.
12	Sa	Catechetical Lectures end. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class.

1914, DECEMBER—*continued.*

13	Σ	<i>3rd Sunday in Advent.</i>
14	M	Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, end.
15	Tu	Undergraduate Lectures in Arts end. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class. Engineering Lectures end.
16	W	B.A. Degree Ex. Mus. Bac. and Mus. Doc. Degrees Exrs.
17	Th	
18	F	Catechetical Ex., Candidate Bachelors. Theses for M.D. Degree.
19	Sa	Winter Commencements.

20	Σ	<i>4th Sunday in Advent.</i>
		Michaelmas Term ends.
21	M	<i>St. Thomas.</i>
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	<i>Christmas Day.</i>
26	Sa	<i>St. Stephen.</i>

27	Σ	<i>1st Sunday after Christmas. St. John.</i>
28	M	<i>Innocents' Day.</i>
29	Tu	
30	W	
31	Th	

1915, JANUARY.

1	F	<i>Circumcision.</i>
2	Sa	
3	S	<i>2nd Sunday after Christmas.</i>
4	M	
5	Tu	
6	W	<i>Epiphany.</i>
7	Th	
8	F	
9	Sa	
10	S	<i>1st Sunday after Epiphany.</i> Hilary Term begins.
11	M	Term Ex. Senior Sophisters. Supplemental Exs. Candidate Bachelors. Supplemental B.A. Degree Ex. Honors:—Modern Literature (English), Junior Sophisters. German, Senior and Junior Freshmen. Constitutional Law Lectures begin. Engineering Lectures begin.
12	Tu	Honors:—Modern Literature (French), Junior Sophisters. Civil Law Lectures begin.
13	W	Catechetical Ex. Senior Sophisters. Honors:—Modern Literature (German), Junior Sophisters. French, Senior and Junior Freshmen. International Law Lectures begin. Feudal and English Law Lectures begin.
14	Th	Term Ex. Junior Sophisters.
15	F	Honors:—English Literature, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
16	Sa	Catechetical Ex. Junior Sophisters.
17	S	<i>2nd Sunday after Epiphany.</i>
18	M	Final Freshman Supplemental Ex. Honors:—Classics, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
19	Tu	
20	W	Term Ex. Senior Freshmen. Supplemental Senior Freshman Hilary and Trinity Exs. for Junior Sophisters. Army School Lectures begin.
21	Th	Honors:—Mathematics, Senior and Junior Sophisters. Classics, Senior and Junior Sophisters. Meeting of the Divinity School Council.
22	F	Entrance. Catechetical Ex. Senior Freshmen.
23	Sa	Honors:—Natural Science, Senior and Junior Sophisters.
24	S	<i>3rd Sunday after Epiphany.</i>
25	M	<i>Conversion of St. Paul.</i> Term Ex. Junior Freshmen. Honors:—Mental and Moral Philosophy, Senior Freshmen.
26	Tu	Honors:—Legal and Political Science, Senior and Junior Sophisters. Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, begin.
27	W	Catechetical Ex. Junior Freshmen. M'Cullagh Prize. Divinity School Entrance.

1915, JANUARY—continued.

28	Th	Honors:—Mental and Moral Philosophy, Senior and Junior Sophisters. Experimental Science, Sen. and Jun. Sophisters. Mathematics, Senior and Junior Freshmen. Wray Prize. Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, begin.
29	F	
30	Sa	Honors:—History and Political Science, Junior Sophisters. History, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
31	S	<i>Septuagesima.</i>

1915, FEBRUARY.

1	M	
2	Tu	<i>Purification of B. V. M.</i> Undergraduate Lectures in Arts begin. Hebrew Lectures begin.
3	W	Catechetical Lectures begin. Meeting of the University Council.
4	Th	
5	F	
6	Sa	
7	S	<i>Sexagesima.</i>
8	M	
9	Tu	
10	W	
11	Th	Practical Test for Mus.B. and Mus.D. Degrees.
12	F	Mus.B. and Mus.D. Degree Exs.
13	Sa	
14	S	<i>Quinquagesima.</i>
15	M	Theses for M.D. Degree.
16	†Tu	<i>Shrove-Tuesday.</i> Spring Commencements.
17	†W	<i>Ash-Wednesday, or the first day of Lent.</i>
18	Th	Meeting of the Divinity School Council.
19	F	
20	Sa	
21	S	<i>1st Sunday in Lent. Quadragesima. Ember Week.</i>
22	M	Final Medical, Part II., Midwifery. M.A.O. Degree Ex.
23	Tu	Carson Biblical, and Toplady Memorial Scripture Prizes.
24	W	<i>St. Matthias.</i> Meeting of the University Council.
25	Th	Berkeley Medals.
26	F	
27	Sa	Term Ex. Feudal and English Law.
28	S	<i>2nd Sunday in Lent.</i>

1915, MARCH.

1	M	Final Medical, Part II., Surgery. M.Ch. Degree Ex. B. Dent. Sc. and M. Dent. Sc. Degree Exs. Test Ex Indian Civil Service School.
---	---	---

1915, MARCH—*continued.*

2	Tu	B.D. Degree Ex. Theological Exhibitions. Term Ex. Civil Law.
3	W	Term Ex. International Law.
4	Th	Term Ex. Constitutional Law.
5	F	
6	Sa	
7	S	<i>3rd Sunday in Lent.</i>
8	M	Final Medical, Part II., Medicine. Intermediate Medical, Part I. Intermediate Dental.
9	Tu	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	Sa	
14	S	<i>4th Sunday in Lent.</i>
15	M	Preliminary Scientific Medical. Intermediate Medical, Part II. Final Medical, Part I. Diploma in Public Health, Part I. Preliminary Scientific Dental.
16	Tu	
17	†W	<i>St. Patrick.</i>
18	Th	Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, end. Hebrew Lectures end. Diploma in Public Health, Part II.
19	F	Undergraduate Lectures in Arts end. Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, end. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class. Engineering Lectures end. Army School Lectures end.
20	Sa	Catechetical Lectures end. Meeting of the Senate for nomination to Honorary Degrees. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class. Medical School Winter Session ends.
21	S	<i>5th Sunday in Lent.</i>
22	M	Special Preliminary Ex. for Medical School. Ex. in Experimental Physics for Medical Students.
23	Tu	
24	W	
25	Th	<i>Annunciation B. V. M.</i> Hilary Term ends.
26	F	
27	Sa	
28	S	<i>Sunday next before Easter.</i>
29	M	
30	Tu	
31	W	

1915, APRIL.

1	Th	
2	F	<i>Good Friday.</i>
3	Sa	<i>Easter Even.</i>
4	S	<i>EASTER DAY.</i>
5	M	<i>Monday in Easter Week.</i>
6	Tu	<i>Tuesday in Easter Week.</i>
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	Sa	
11	S	<i>1st Sunday after Easter.</i>
12	M	
13	Tu	Medical School Summer Session begins. Ex. for Diploma in Economics and Commercial Knowledge.
14	W	
15	Th	Trinity Term begins. Term Ex. Senior Sophisters. Supplemental B.A. Degree Ex. Honors:—History and Political Science, Junior Sophisters. History, Senior and Junior Freshmen. Law of Evidence Lectures begin.
16	F	Civil Law Lectures begin.
17	Sa	Catechetical Ex. Senior Sophisters. Honors:—German, Senior and Junior Freshmen. Prizes in Biblical Greek. Feudal and English Law Lectures begin. Lectures in International Law begin. Theses for M.D. Degree.
18	S	<i>2nd Sunday after Easter.</i>
19	M	First Trinity Commencements. Honors:—English Literature, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
20	Tu	Term Ex. Junior Sophisters. Honors:—Classics, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
21	W	
22	Th	Catechetical Ex. Junior Sophisters. B.A.I. Degree Ex. Engineering Exs. Middle and Junior Classes.
23	F	Term Ex. Senior Freshmen. Supplemental Final Freshman Ex. Honors:—Legal and Political Science, Senior and Junior Sophisters. French, Junior Freshmen. Ecclesiastical History Prizes.
24	Sa	
25	S	<i>3rd Sunday after Easter. St. Mark.</i>
26	M	Catechetical Ex. Senior Freshmen. Honors:—Mathematics, Senior and Junior Sophisters, and Junior Freshmen. Classics, Senior and Junior Sophisters. Army School Lectures begin.

1915, APRIL—continued.

27	Tu	Entrance. Honors:—Mathematics, Senior Freshmen. Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, begin. Engineering Lectures begin.
28	W	Honors:—Natural Science, Senior and Junior Sophisters. Modern Literature (French), Junior Sophisters. Divinity School Entrance.
29	Th	Term Ex. Junior Freshmen. Honors:—Modern Literature (German), Junior Sophisters. French, Senior Freshmen. The Dompierre-Chaufepié Prize. Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, begin.
30	F	Honors:—Modern Literature (English), Junior Sophisters. Ex. for Diplomas in Education.

1915, MAY.

1	Sa	<i>St. Philip and St. James.</i> Catechetical Ex. Junior Freshmen. Honors:—Mental and Moral Philosophy, Junior Sophisters and Senior Freshmen. Experimental Science, Senior and Junior Sophisters.
2	S	<i>4th Sunday after Easter.</i> Undergraduate Lectures in Arts begin. Hebrew Lectures begin. Catechetical Lectures begin. Meeting of the University Council.
3	M	
4	Tu	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	<i>5th Sunday after Easter.—Rogation Sunday.</i> Fellowship Ex. begins. Exs. for Scholarships in Mathematics and in Experimental Science.
8	Sa	
9	S	
10	M	
11	Tu	
12	W	<i>Ascension Day.</i> Exs. for Scholarships in Classics and Modern Languages.
13	†Th	
14	F	
15	Sa	
16	S	
17	M	<i>Sunday after Ascension Day.</i> Fellowship Ex. continued. Downes' Prizes for Written Essays. Meeting of the Divinity School Council.
18	Tu	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	Sa	Ferrar Memorial Prize.
23	S	WHIT SUNDAY. Ember Week.
24	†M	<i>Monday in Whitsun-Week.</i>
25	Tu	<i>Tuesday in Whitsun-Week.</i> Fellowship Ex. continued.

1915, MAY—continued.

26	W	Downes' Prizes for Extempore Speaking. Meeting of the University Council.
27	Th	Prizes in Political Economy.
28	F	
29	Sa	

30	S	<i>TRINITY SUNDAY.</i>
31	†M	Election of a Fellow and of Scholars.

1915, JUNE.

1	Tu	B.D. Degree Ex. Annual Ex. Civil Law. Final Medical, Part II., Midwifery. M.A.O. Degree Ex.
2	W	Downes' Prizes for Reading the Liturgy (Written Ex.). Annual Ex. International Law.
3	Th	Annual Ex. Constitutional and Criminal Law.
4	F	Kyle Irish Prize.
5	Sa	Prize in Old and Middle English. Annual Ex. Feudal and English Law.
6	S	<i>1st Sunday after Trinity.</i>
7	M	Final Medical, Part II., Surgery. M.Ch. Degree Ex. B. Dent. Sc. and M. Dent. Sc. Degree Exs.
8	Tu	Intermediate Ex. in Law. I.L.B. and LL.D. Degree Exs.
9	W	Downes' Prizes for Reading the Liturgy (Viva-voce Ex.).
10	Th	
11	F	<i>St. Barnabas.</i>
12	Sa	Catechetical Lectures end. Prize in Old French and Provençal.
13	S	<i>2nd Sunday after Trinity.</i>
14	M	Prizes in Spanish. Preliminary Scientific Medical. Intermediate Medical, Part I. Final Medical, Part II., Medicine. Medical Scholarship, Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology. Medical Scholarship, Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine. Preliminary Scientific Dental. Intermediate Dental.
15	Tu	Prizes in Italian. Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, end. Engineering Lectures end.
16	W	Final Divinity Ex., Senior Class. B.A.I. Degree Ex. (In part.)
17	Th	Undergraduate Lectures in Arts end. Hebrew Lectures end. Wall Biblical Scholarship. Bedell Irish Scholarship. Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, end. Meeting of the Divinity School Council.

1915, JUNE—continued.

18	F	Prize in Hindustani. General Divinity Ex., Junior Class.
19	Sa	Hebrew Premiums. Prize in Persian.
20	S	<i>3rd Sunday after Trinity.</i>
21	M	Prize in Arabic. Irish Premiums. Intermediate Medical, Part II. Final Medical, Part I. Diploma in Public Health, Part I. Medical Travelling Prize. Stewart Scholarship, Mental Disease. Engineering Exs., Middle and Junior Classes. Army School Lectures end. Midsummer Entrance.
22	Tu	<i>St. John Baptist.</i> Supplemental Hilary Ex., Junior Freshmen. Ex. for High Places at Entrance. Diploma in Public Health, Part II. Engineering School Entrance. Practical Test for the Mus. B. and Mus. D. Degrees. Special B.A. Degree Ex. Mus. B. and Mus. D. Degree Exs.
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	<i>4th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
26	Sa	
27	S	
28	M	<i>St. Peter.</i> Catechetical Ex., Candidate Bachelors. Theses for M.D. Degree. Trinity Term ends. Summer Commencements. Medical School Summer Session ends.
29	Tu	
30	W	

1915, JULY.

1	Th	<i>5th Sunday after Trinity.</i> Library closed.
2	F	
3	Sa	
4	S	<i>6th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
5	M	
6	Tu	
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	Sa	
11	S	<i>6th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
12	M	
13	Tu	
14	W	
15	Th	
16	F	
17	Sa	

1915, JULY—*continued.*

18	S	7th Sunday after Trinity.
19	M	Library re-opened.
20	Tu	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	
24	Sa	

25	S	8th Sunday after Trinity.—St. James.
26	M	
27	Tu	
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	
31	Sa	

1915, AUGUST.

1	S	9th Sunday after Trinity.
2	M	
3	Tu	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	Sa	

8	S	10th Sunday after Trinity.
9	M	
10	Tu	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	Sa	

15	S	11th Sunday after Trinity.
16	M	
17	Tu	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	Sa	

22	S	12th Sunday after Trinity.
23	M	
24	Tu	St. Bartholomew.
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	
28	Sa	

29	S	13th Sunday after Trinity.
30	M	
31	Tu	

1915, SEPTEMBER.

1	W
2	Th
3	F
4	Sa

1915, SEPTEMBER—continued.

5	S	14th Sunday after Trinity.
6	M	
7	Tu	
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	
11	Sa	

12	S	15th Sunday after Trinity.—Ember Week.
13	M	
14	Tu	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	Sa	

19	S	16th Sunday after Trinity.
20	M	
21	Tu	St. Matthew.
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	Sa	

26	S	17th Sunday after Trinity.
27	M	
28	Tu	
29	W	St. Michael and All Angels.
30	Th	

1915, OCTOBER.

1	F	Winter Session Medical School begins. Dissecting-rooms open. Elementary Instruction in Anatomy begins.
---	---	--

2 Sa

3	S	18th Sunday after Trinity.
4	M	Preliminary Scientific Medical. Intermediate Medical, Part I. Preliminary Scientific Dental. Intermediate Dental.

5 Tu

6 W

7 Th

8 F

9 Sa

Sizarship.

10	S	19th Sunday after Trinity. Michaelmas Term begins.
11	M	Autumn Entrance. Exs. for Moderatorships begin. Prizes:—History and Political Science, Junior Sophisters. History, Senior and Junior Freshmen. Intermediate Medical, Part II. B.A.I. Degree. Engineering Supplemental Exs., Middle and Junior Classes.
12	Tu	Prizes:—German, Junior Freshmen.

1915, OCTOBER—*continued.*

13	W	<p>Term Ex., Junior Freshmen. Junior and School Exhibitions. Prizes:—Legal and Political Science, Junior Sophisters. Mathematics, Senior Freshmen. Classics, Senior Freshmen. Jurisprudence Lectures begin. Feudal and English Law Lectures begin. Medical Lectures begin.</p>
14	Th	Criminal Law Lectures begin.
15	F	<p>Catechetical Ex., Junior Freshmen. Prizes:—Celtic Languages, Junior Sophisters. English Literature, Senior Freshmen. Civil Law Lectures begin. Ex. for Diplomas in Education.</p>
16	Sa	<p>Old and Middle Irish, Senior Freshmen. English Literature, Junior Freshmen. Engineering School, Supplemental Entrance.</p>
17	S	<i>20th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
18	M	<i>St. Luke.</i>
		<p>Term Ex. Junior Sophisters. Supplemental Exs., Senior Sophisters. Prizes:—Natural Science, Senior Freshmen. French, Junior Freshmen. Bishop Law's Mathematical Premium. Final Medical, Part I. Diploma in Public Health, Part I. Engineering Lectures begin.</p>
19	Tu	Entrance Prizes:—German.
20	W	<p>Catechetical Ex., Junior Sophisters. Prizes:—Old and Middle Irish, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—French.</p>
21	Th	<p>Final Freshman Ex. Supplemental Exs. for Senior Freshmen. Honors:—Natural Science, Junior Sophisters and Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—Natural Science. Diploma in Public Health, Part II.</p>
22	F	
23	Sa	Entrance Prizes:—Modern Irish.
24	S	<i>21st Sunday after Trinity.</i>
25	M	<p>Catechetical Ex., Senior Freshmen. Prizes:—Mathematics, Junior Sophisters, Lloyd Exhibition. Classics, Junior Sophisters. Experimental Science, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—Greek Prose and Experimental Science. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class. Army School Lectures begin.</p>
26	Tu	<p>Prizes:—French, Senior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—Greek Verse. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class.</p>

1915, OCTOBER—*continued.*

27	W	Prizes :—Modern Literature (English), Junior Sophisters. German, Senior Freshmen. Classics, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—Latin Prose. Divinity School Entrance. Archbishop King's and Bishop Forster's Divinity Prizes.
28	Th	<i>St. Simon and St. Jude.</i> Prizes :—Modern Literature (German), Junior Sophisters. Experimental Science, Senior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—Latin Verse. Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, begin.
29	F	Prizes :—Modern Literature (French), Junior Sophisters. Mathematics, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—English Literature. Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, begin.
30	Sa	Prizes :—Mental and Moral Philosophy, Junior Sophisters. Experimental Science, Junior Sophisters. Entrance Prizes :—Hebrew.

31 S *22nd Sunday after Trinity.*

1915, NOVEMBER.

1	M	<i>All Saints.</i> Entrance. Prizes :—Mental and Moral Philosophy, Senior and Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—English History and Modern Geography.
2	Tu	
3	W	Undergraduate Lectures in Arts begin. Catechetical Lectures begin.
4	Th	Hebrew Lectures begin.
5	F	
6	Sa	
7	S	<i>23rd Sunday after Trinity.</i>
8	M	
9	Tu	
10	W	Meeting of the University Council.
11	Th	
12	F	
13	Sa	
14	S	<i>24th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
15	M	
16	Tu	Meeting of the Divinity School Council.
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	Sa	Election of Annual Officers.
21	S	<i>Sunday next before Advent.</i> Annual Officers admitted.
22	M	Final Medical, Part II., Midwifery. M.A.O. Degree Ex.
23	Tu	Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals.

1915, NOVEMBER—continued.

24	W	
25	Th	Term Ex. Criminal Law.
26	F	Term Ex. Civil Law.
27	Sa	Term Ex. Feudal and English Law.
28	S	<i>1st Sunday in Advent.</i>
29	M	Term Ex. Jurisprudence. Final Medical, Part II., Surgery. M.Ch. Degree Ex. B. Dent. Sc. and M. Dent. Sc. Degree Ex.
30	Tu	<i>St. Andrew.</i>

1915, DECEMBER.

1	W	
2	Th	
3	F	
4	Sa	
5	S	<i>2nd Sunday in Advent.</i>
6	M	Final Medical, Part II., Medicine.
7	Tu	B.D. Degree Ex. Intermediate Ex. in Law. LL.B. and LL.D. Degree Exs.
8	W	Meeting of the University Council.
9	Th	Hebrew Lectures end.
10	F	
11	Sa	Catechetical Lectures end.
12	S	<i>3rd Sunday in Advent. Ember Week.</i>
13	M	Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, end.
14	Tu	Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, end. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class.
15	W	Undergraduate Lectures in Arts end. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class. Engineering Lectures end. Army School Lectures end.
16	Th	B.A. Degree Ex.
17	F	
18	Sa	Catechetical Ex., Candidate Bachelors. Theses for M.D. Degree.
19	S	<i>4th Sunday in Advent.</i>
20	M	Winter Commencements. Michaelmas Term ends.
21	Tu	<i>St. Thomas.</i>
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	Sa	<i>Christmas Day.</i>
26	S	<i>1st Sunday after Christmas. St. Stephen.</i>
27	M	<i>St. John.</i>
28	Tu	<i>Innocents' Day.</i>
29	W	
30	Th	
31	F	

Officers
OF THE
University and College,

July 1, 1914.

Chancellor.

Viscount Iveagh, K.P., LL.D.

Vice-Chancellor.

The Right Hon. Dodgson Hamilton Madden, LL.D., Litt.D.

Visitors.

The Chancellor (or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor).
The Lord Chief Justice.

Provost.

Anthony Traill, LL.D., M.D., M.Ch.

Senior Fellows.

Benjamin Williamson, M.A., Sc.D.
Thomas Thompson Gray, M.A., *Registrar.*
John Pentland Mahaffy, D.D., Mus.D., *Vice-Provost.*
Francis Alexander Tarleton, LL.D., Sc.D., *Senior Lecturer.*
Robert Yelverton Tyrrell, M.A., Litt.D., *Senior Dean and Catechist.*
George Lambert Cathcart, M.A., *Bursar.*
William Snow Burnside, M.A., Sc.D., *Auditor.*

Junior Fellows.

[Those marked thus (*) are Tutor Fellows.]

Louis Claude Purser, M.A., Litt.D., *Senior Proctor, Junior Bursar, and Registrar of Chambers.*
William Ralph Westropp Roberts, B.D.
Edward Parnall Cuiverwell, M.A.
Alexander Charles O'Sullivan, M.A., M.D.

- John Isaac Beare, M.A.
 *Robert Russell, M.A.
 Matthew Wyatt Joseph Fry, M.A.
 *George Wilkins, B.D.
 Henry Stewart Macran, M.A.
 *Edward John Gwynn, M.A.
 *Gerard Alston Exham, M.A.
 William Edward Thrift, M.A.
 Josiah Gilbert Smyly, Litt.D.
 *George William Mooney, M.A.
 *William Kennedy, M.A.
 *Reginald Arthur Percy Rogers, M.A.
 *William Alexander Goligher, M.A., Litt.D.
 *John Fraser, M.A., *Junior Dean*.
 Stephen Barnabas Kelleher, M.A.
 *Ernest Henry Alton, M.A.
 Robert Malcolm Gwynn, B.D., *Honorary Chaplain*.
 *George Randolph Webb, M.A.
 *Robert William Tate, M.A.
 *Harry Thrift, M.A.
 *Hugh Canning, M.A.
 Samuel George Stewart, M.A., *Junior Proctor*.
 Arthur Aston Luce, B.D.
 Joseph Johnston, M.A.
 James Maxwell Henry, M.A.

Representatives of the Junior Fellows on the Board.

- John Isaac Beare, M.A.
 Matthew Wyatt Joseph Fry, M.A.

Representatives of the Professors on the Board.

- John Joly, Sc.D.
 Andrew Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.

Representatives of the University in Parliament.

	Elected
Right Hon. Sir Edward Henry Carson, LL.D.,	1892
Right Hon. James Henry Mussen Campbell, LL.D.,	1903

Honor Examiners for the Year 1915.

In Mathematics and Mathematical Physics.

- Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics.
 The University Professor of Natural Philosophy.
 G. R. Webb, M.A.
 S. G. Stewart, M.A.
 J. M. Henry, M.A.

In Classics.

The Regius Professor of Greek.

The Professor of Latin.

W. Kennedy, M.A.

E. H. Alton, M.A.

R. M. Gwynn, B.D.

In Ethics and Logics.

H. S. Macran, M.A.

R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.

A. A. Luce, B.D.

In Experimental Science.

The University Professor of Chemistry.

Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

H. Thrift, M.A.

In Natural Science.

The Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

The University Professor of Botany.

The Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.

The King's Professor of the Institutes of Medicine.

In History and Political Science.

Erasmus Smith's Professor of Modern History.

The Professor of Political Economy.

Miss C. E. Maxwell, M.A.

In Modern Literature.

The Professor of English Literature.

The Professor of the Romance Languages.

The Professor of German.

R. W. Tate, M.A.

*Honor Lecturers for the Year 1914-1915.**Mathematics.*

R. Russell, M.A.

G. R. Webb, M.A.

S. G. Stewart, M.A.

Classics.

W. Kennedy, M.A.

E. H. Alton, M.A.

R. M. Gwynn, B.D.

Ethics and Logics.

H. S. Macran, M.A.
 R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.
 A. A. Luce, B.D.

In Legal and Political Science.

The Professor of Political Economy.
 The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.
 The Reid Professor of Law.

The Board nominates Special Courts of Examiners for Moderatorships, Fellowships, and Scholarships, which will be constituted as follows for the year 1915, a Member of the Board presiding in each Court of Examiners for Moderatorships:—

Moderatorships, 1915.

Mathematics.—B. Williamson, Sc.D. (*President*); Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics; The University Professor of Natural Philosophy; R. Russell, M.A.; G. R. Webb, M.A.; S. G. Stewart, M.A., and J. M. Henry, M.A.

Classics.—R. Y. Tyrrell, Litt.D. (*President*); the Regius Professor of Greek; the Professors of Latin, of Ancient History and Classical Archæology, and of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology; W. Kennedy, M.A.; H. Canning, M.A.

Ethics and Logics.—F. A. Tarleton, Sc.D. (*President*); the Professor of Moral Philosophy; R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.; R. M. Gwynn, B.D.; A. A. Luce, B.D.

Experimental Science.—The Provost (*President*); the University Professor of Chemistry; Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; H. Thrift, M.A.

Natural Science.—W. S. Burnside, Sc.D. (*President*); the Professors of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, and of Geology and Mineralogy; the University Professor of Botany; the University Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery; the King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine; A. C. O'Sullivan, M.D.

History and Political Science.—T. T. Gray, M.A. (*President*); the Professor of Political Economy; the Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archæology; the Lecky Professor of Modern History; Miss C. E. Maxwell, M.A.

Modern Literature.—The Vice-Provost (*President*); the Professors of English Literature, of the Romance Languages, and of German; J. P. Mahaffy, D.D.; R. W. Tate, M.A.

Legal and Political Science.—G. L. Cathcart, M.A. (*President*); the Regius Professor of Laws; the Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law; the Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence; the Reid Professor of Law.

Fellowship, 1915.

Mathematics (Pure and Applied).—Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics; the University Professor of Natural Philosophy; W. R. W. Roberts, B.D.; R. Russell, M.A.

Classics.—The Regius Professor of Greek; the Professors of Latin, and of Ancient History and Classical Archæology; G. W. Mooney, M.A.

Ethics and Metaphysics.—The Professor of Moral Philosophy; R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.

Experimental Physics.—Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; E. P. Culverwell, M.A.

Hebrew.—The Professor of Hebrew; R. M. Gwynn, B.D.

Scholarship, 1915.

Classics.—The Regius Professor of Greek, the Professors of Latin, and of Ancient History and Classical Archæology; R. Y. Tyrrell, Litt.D.; G. Wilkins, B.D.; G. W. Mooney, M.A.; W. Kennedy, M.A.; E. H. Alton, M.A.

Mathematics.—Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics; the University Professor of Natural Philosophy; W. R. W. Roberts, B.D.; G. R. Webb, M.A.

Experimental Science.—The University Professor of Chemistry; Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; H. Thrift, M.A.

Modern Languages.—The Professors of the Romance Languages, and of German; J. P. Mahaffy, D.D.; R. W. Tate, M.A.

PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS

Arranged under subjects and schools.

[Figures added in brackets after the title or name of any officer denote the period in years for which the election is made. Officers marked (*) are elected annually.]

The following Professorships are vacant :—

Erasmus Smith's Professorship of Oratory.

The Professorship of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology.

The following Offices become vacant at the dates respectively affixed to them :—

Professorship of Irish,	1914, July 13.
Professorship of Hebrew,	1914, Oct. 20.
Regius Professorship of Feudal and English Law,	1914, Oct. 21.
Professorship of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence,	1914, Oct. 21.
Professorship of the Romance Languages,	1914, Nov. 15.
Professorship of Music,	1915, April 1.
Professorship of Education,	1915, May 17.
Professorship of Pastoral Theology,	1915, July 1.
Regius Professorship of Surgery,	1915, Nov. 16.

MATHEMATICAL, PHYSICAL, AND NATURAL SCIENCE.

First
Election.

Last
Election

Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics.

[Founded 1762.]

1914. }
Jan. 24. } Stephen Barnabas Kelleher, M.A.

Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics.

[Founded 1675.]

1904. }
Oct. 22. } Robert Russell, M.A.

University Professor of Natural Philosophy.

[Founded 1847.]

1910. }
June 30. } Matthew Wyatt Joseph Fry, M.A.

*Assistant :—*John Fraser, M.A.

*Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and
Experimental Philosophy.*

[Founded 1724.]

1901. }
Mar. 23. } William Edward Thrift, M.A.

*Assistants :—*Harry Thrift, M.A.

Horace Hewitt Poole, M.A., Sc.B.

James Austin, B.A.

First
Election.Last
Election*Royal Astronomer of Ireland, on the Foundation of
Dr. Andrews.*

[Founded 1783.]

1912. }
May 4. } Henry Crozier Plummer, M.A. (Oxon.).*Assistant*:—Charles Martin.*University Professor of Chemistry. (7)*

[Founded 1711.]

1903. }
Oct. 20. } Sydney Young, Sc.D.{ 1910.
Oct. 20.*Assistant* : William Cecil Ramsden.*Demonstrator* : Hans Krall, B.A., Sc.B.*Professor of Applied Chemistry.*

[Founded in 1841 as a Professorship of Chemistry and Geology applied to the Arts of Construction: discontinued in 1881: re-established in 1904 as a Professorship of Applied Chemistry.]

1904. }
Nov. 19. } Emil Alphonse Werner, Sc.D.*University Professor of Botany. (7)*

[Founded 1711.]

1904. }
April 16. } Henry Horatio Dixon, Sc.D.{ 1911.
April 16.*Assistant*:—William Ringrose Gelston Atkins, M.A., Sc.B.*Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.*

[Founded 1844.]

1897. }
Oct. 16. } John Joly, M.A., Sc.D.*Assistant* : Louis Bouvier Smyth, B.A.*Research Assistant* : Joseph Rogerson Cotter, M.A.*Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.*

[A Lectureship in Zoology was established in 1857, was made a Professorship in 1872, and was permanently united in 1895 to the Professorship of Comparative Anatomy, which had been founded in 1872.]

1879. }
Nov. 29. } Henry William Mackintosh, M.A.*Lecturer in Palæontology.*

[Founded 1913.]

1913. }
March 1. } Louis Bouvier Smyth, B.A.

LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE.

Regius Professor of Greek.

[Founded 1761.]

1902. }
Dec. 18. } John Isaac Beare, M.A.

First
Election.Last
Election*Professor of Latin. (7)*

[Founded 1870.]

1904. } June 4. }	Josiah Gilbert Smyly, Litt.D.	{ 1911. June 4.
----------------------	-------------------------------	--------------------

Lecturer in Classical Composition.

[Founded 1896.]

1908. } Nov. 7. }	Robert William Tate, M.A.
----------------------	---------------------------

Professor of Hebrew. (7)

[Founded by the Board of Erasmus Smith, 1724.]

1900. } Oct. 20. }	George Wilkins, B.D.	{ 1907. Oct. 20.
-----------------------	----------------------	---------------------

Lecturers in Hebrew.

1898. } Feb. 5. }	Newport John Davis White, D.D. (5)	{ 1913. Feb. 5.
	*William Kennedy, M.A.	{ Nov. 20.
	*Ernest Henry Alton, M.A.	{ Nov. 20.

Professor of Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani. (7)

[Founded 1856.]

1905. } Mar. 2. }	Lucas White King, LL.D.	{ 1912. Mar. 2.
----------------------	-------------------------	--------------------

Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology. (5)

[Founded 1858.]

[Vacant.]

Professor of the Romance Languages. (5)

[Founded 1778 as Professorship of Italian and Spanish.]

1909. } Nov. 15. }	Thomas Brown Rudmose-Brown, M.A. (Aberdeen). D.Litt. (Grenoble).
-----------------------	---

Professor of German. (5)

[Founded in 1778 as Professorship of French and German: the Chair of French is now merged in that of Romance Languages.]

1907. } June 21. }	Robert Allan Williams, Litt.D.	{ 1912. June 21.
-----------------------	--------------------------------	---------------------

First
Election.Last
Election.*Professor of Irish. (5)*

[Founded 1840.]

1896. April 18. }	James Edward Harnett Murphy, M.A.	{ 1909. July 13.
----------------------	-----------------------------------	---------------------

Professor of Modern East Indian Languages. (5)

[Founded 1913.]

1913. June 18. }	John van Someren Pope, M.A. (Cantab.).
---------------------	--

Lecturer in Celtic Languages.

[Founded 1907.]

1907. Nov. 14. }	Edward John Gwynn, M.A.
---------------------	-------------------------

Lecturer in Anglo-Saxon.

[Founded 1907.]

1907. Nov. 13. }	Robert Allan Williams, Litt.D.
---------------------	--------------------------------

Lecturer in French.

[Appointed from Term to Term.]

1914. Jan. 31. }	Miss Janie Karolin Renton, B.A.	{ 1914. June 27.
---------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------

Professor of English Literature.

[Founded 1867.]

1910. Nov. 22 }	Wilbraham Fitzjohn Trench, Litt.D.
--------------------	------------------------------------

Erasmus Smith's Professor of Oratory.

[Founded 1724 as a Professorship of Oratory and Modern History; the Modern History was made a separate Chair in 1762.]

[Vacant.]

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

Professor of Moral Philosophy. (5)

[Founded 1837.]

1901. Nov. 30. }	Henry Stewart Macran, M.A.	{ 1911. Nov. 30.
---------------------	----------------------------	---------------------

First
Election.Last
Election.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Professor of Political Economy.

[Founded 1832.]

1882.	}	Charles Francis Bastable, LL.D.
Mar. 25.		

Erasmus Smith's Professor of Modern History.

[Founded 1762.]

[Election not completed on July 1.]

Lecky Professor of Modern History.

[Founded 1913.]

1914.	}	Walter Alison Philips, M.A. (Oxon.).
June 25.		

Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archaeology. (5)

[Founded 1869 as a Professorship of Ancient History. Title altered in 1909.]

1904.	}	William Alexander Goligher, M.A., Litt.D.	{	1914.
June 4.					June 4.

Lecturer in Modern History

[Founded 1911.]

1911.	}	Miss Constantia Elizabeth Maxwell, M.A.
June 24.		

DIVINITY.

Regius Professor of Divinity.

Founded 1607 (? 1600) as Professorship of Divinity : made a Regius Professorship, 1761.

1888.	}	John Gwynn, D.D.
Mar. 31.		

Permanent Deputy for the Regius Professor of Divinity.

1908.	}	Newport John Davis White, D.D.
Oct. 17.		

Assistants :

*James George Carleton, D.D.	Nov. 20.
*Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D., Litt.D.	Nov. 20.
*Denton Charles Green, B.D.	Nov. 20.

Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity.

[Founded as a Lectureship in 1718, changed to a Professorship by a Decree dated December 5, 1906.]

1911.	}	John Allen Fitzgerald Gregg, D.D.
Nov. 4.		

Assistants :

*William Ralph Westropp Roberts, B.D.	Nov. 20.
*Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D.	Nov. 20.
*Robert Malcolm Gwynn, B.D.	Nov. 20.
*Edward John Young, B.D.	Nov. 20.
*Arthur Aston Luce, B.D.	Nov. 20.

First
Election.Last
Election.*Professor of Biblical Greek. (5)*

[Founded 1838.]

1906.	}	Newport John Davis White, P.D.
Oct. 26.		

{	1911.
	Oct. 26.

Temporary Deputy :

1908.	}	George Wilkins, B.D.
Dec. 17.		

Professor of Ecclesiastical History. (5)

[Founded 1850.]

1898.	}	Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D., Litt.D.
May 7.		

{	1913.
	May 7.

Professor of Pastoral Theology. (3)

[Founded 1888.]

1912.	}	John Andrew Jennings, M.A.
July 1.		

Lecturer in the English Bible. (5)

[Founded 1898.]

1898.	}	Newport John Davis White, D.D.
Feb. 5.		

{	1913.
	Feb. 5.

Wallace Divinity Lecturer.

[Founded 1901.]

1902.	}	John Andrew Jennings, M.A.
Mar. 8.		

**Donnellan Lecturer.*

[Founded 1794.]

1914.	}	(For 1914-5.) The Rt. Rev. William Boyd Carpenter, D.D.
Jan. 17.		

Catechists—Presbyterian Church.

1886.	John Love Morrow, M.A. (R.U.I.).
-------	----------------------------------

1903.	Samuel Prenter, M.A. (R.U.I.), D.D., LL.D.
-------	--

LAW.

Regius Professor of Laws.

[Founded 1668.]

1908.	}	Charles Francis Bastable, LL.D.
Feb. 29.		

First
Election.Last
Election.*Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law. (5)*

[Founded 1761.]

1909.	}	James Sinclair Baxter, LL.D.
Oct. 21.		

Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence. (5)

[The duties of this Chair were, prior to 1908, attached to the Regius Professorship. In 1908 it was re-organised as a separate Chair.]

1909.	}	Charles Maturin, LL.B.
Oct. 21.		

Reid Professor of Penal Legislation, Constitutional and Criminal Law, and the Law of Evidence. (5)

[Founded 1888.]

1914.	}	James Anderson, LL.B. (Lond.).
June 27.		

MEDICINE.

Regius Professor of Physic.

[Founded 1637.]

1898.	}	James Little, M.D.
Dec. 17.		

Regius Professor of Surgery. (5)

[Founded 1852.]

1895.	}	Sir Charles Bent Ball, Bart., M.D., M.Ch.	{	1910. Nov. 16.
Nov. 16.				

Professor of Surgery. (7)

[Founded 1849.]

1906	}	Edward Henry Taylor, M.D.	{	1913. Dec. 1.
Dec. 1.				

*Assistant: William Pearson, M.D.**University Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery. (7)*

[Founded 1711.]

1903.	}	Andrew Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.	{	1910. June 20.
June 20.				

** Chief Demonstrator.*

1910	}	John Robert Dunn Holtby, M.B., B.S. (Dunelm).
June 26		

** University Anatomist.*

[Founded 1716.]

1895.	}	Sir Charles Bent Ball, Bart., M.D., M.Ch.	Nov. 20.
April 19.			

Election.		Last Election.
<i>* Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence.</i>		
[Founded 1888.]		
1888. } April 7. }	Henry Theodore Bewley, M.D.	[Nov. 20.]
<i>Lecturer in Pathology.</i>		
[Founded 1895.]		
1895. } June 22. }	Alexander Charles O'Sullivan, M.D.	
<i>Assistant</i> :—Joseph Theodore Wigham, M.D.		
<i>Research Assistant</i> :—Adrian Stokes, M.B.		
<i>King's Professor of Practice of Medicine.*</i>		
[Founded 1717.]		
1910.	James Craig, M.D.	
<i>King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.*</i>		
[Founded 1749.]		
1881.	Walter George Smith, M.D.	
<i>King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine.*</i>		
[Founded 1786.]		
1902.	William Henry Thompson, Sc. D.	
<i>Assistants</i> :—William Caldwell, M.A. (R.U.I.).		
George Edward Nesbitt, M.D.		
Thomas Arthur Wallace, B.A.		
<i>King's Professor of Midwifery.*</i>		
[Founded 1827.]		
1911.	Thomas Henry Wilson.	
<i>* Lecturers in Dental Surgery and Dental Pathology.</i>		
[Founded 1910.]		
1910. } April 30. }	Arthur Windowe Willert Baker, M.D., M.DENT.Sc.	Nov. 20.
1910. } April 30. }	William George Theaker Story, M.B.	Nov. 20.
<i>* Lecturer in Dental Mechanics.</i>		
[Founded 1910]		
1910. } April 30. }	Joseph Cockburn.	Nov. 20.

* Appointed by the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland.

First
Election.Last
Election.**Lecturer in Orthodontia.*

[Founded 1910.]

1910. } April 30. }	Ernest Sheldon Friel, M.DENT.Sc.	Nov. 20.
------------------------	----------------------------------	----------

**Lecturer in Anæsthetics.*

[Founded 1910.]

1910. } April 30. }	Thomas Percy Claude Kirkpatrick, M.D.	Nov. 20.
------------------------	---------------------------------------	----------

ENGINEERING.

Professor of Civil Engineering.

[Founded 1842.]

1887. } June 30. }	Thomas Alexander, M.A.I.
-----------------------	--------------------------

Assistants :—Walter Elsworthy Lilly, M.A., M.A.I.,
Sc.D.

James Thomas Jackson, M.A.

Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering.

[Founded 1902.]

1902. } Mar. 15. }	William Tatlow, M.A., B.A.I.
-----------------------	------------------------------

Lecturer in Electric Traction.

[Founded 1903.]

1912. } April 20. }	George Marshall Harris.
------------------------	-------------------------

Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering.

[Founded 1903.]

1903. } May 23. }	Walter Elsworthy Lilly, M.A., M.A.I., Sc.D.
----------------------	---

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Reader in Tamil, Telugu, Burmese, Hindi, Bengali, and Marāṭhī.

[Founded 1902.]

1910. } Dec. 10. }	John van Someren Pope, M.A. (Cantab.).
-----------------------	--

Reader in Indian Law.

[Founded 1902.]

1913. } Dec. 19. }	George William Place, LL.B.
-----------------------	-----------------------------

Reader in Indian History.

[Founded 1902.]

1905.	Lucas White King, LL.D.
-------	-------------------------

*Lecturers.**Appointed.*

1895	English Literature and Com- position,	E. J. Gwynn, M.A.
1903	Greek,	W. A. Goligher, M.A.
1903	Latin,	
1901	Mental and Moral Science, ..	R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.
1909	Political Economy,	John Dockrill, M.A.
	Political Science,	
	Roman Law,	
1961	English Law,	John Dockrill, M.A.
1909	Ancient History,	J. Johnston, B.A.
	General Modern History, English History,	
1911	French,	T. B. Rudmose-Brown, D.Litt. (Grenoble).
1911	German,	
		R. A. Williams, Litt.D.
1906	Chemistry,	Sydney Young, Sc.D., and W. C. Ramsden.
1902	Physics,	
1900	Botany,	Harry Thrift, M.A.
1900	Geology,	H. H. Dixon, Sc.D.
1911	Geography,	John Joly, Sc.D.
		H. H. Poole, B.A.

*MUSIC.**Professor of Music. (5)**First
Election.*

[Founded 1764.]

*Last
Election.*

1910. }
April 1. } Percy Carter Buck, M.A., Mus. D. (Oxon.).

*EDUCATION.**Professor of Education. (5)*

[Founded 1905.]

1905. }
May 17. } Edward Parnall Culverwell, M.A.

{ 1910.
May 17.

*ARMY SCHOOL.**Lecturer in Military Engineering, Organisation, and
Administration.*

[Founded 1904.]

1904. }
June 17. } Marmaduke Backhouse, M.A.I.

Lecturer in Military History, Strategy, and Tactics.

[Founded 1910.]

1910. }
Oct. 20. } Claude Fulcher.

First
Election.Last
Election*Public Orator.*

[Founded 1879.]

1914.	}	Robert William Tate, M.A.
May 16.		

Librarian. (10)

1914.	}	Josiah Gilbert Smyly, Litt.D.
Jan. 24.		

Senior Assistant Librarian—Alfred Charles De Burgh, M.A.*Junior Assistant Librarian*—Samuel Edward Brambell.*Third Assistant*—William John Butler, M.A.*Fourth Assistant*.—Francis Stevenson Marsh, M.A., LL.B.

<i>Clerks</i>	{	Joseph Hanna (<i>Lending Library and Lecky Library</i>).
		Edward Archibald Phelps.

** Auditor.*

1913.	}	William Snow Burnside, Sc.D.	Nov. 20.
Nov. 20.			

External Auditor.

1903.	}	Frank Leet, LL.B.
Oct. 17.		

** Registrar of the Senate.*

1911.	}	Thomas Thompson Gray, M.A.	Nov. 20.
Nov. 20.			

*Tutors' Committee.**Senior Tutors*—W. R. W. Roberts, B.D.

E. P. Culverwell, M.A.

Members elected annually by the Tutors on Nov. 20.

Robert Russell, M.A.	|	G. R. Webb, M.A., <i>Secretary</i> .
W. A. Goligher, M.A.		

** Registrar of the Law School.*

1892.	}	Robert Russell, M.A.	Nov. 20.
Nov. 20.			

Registrar of the School of Physic. (3)

1913.	}	Andrew Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.
June 24.		

Assistant Registrar.

1913.	}	George Leverstone Allen.
May 24.		

First
Election.Last
Election.** Medical School Committee.*

Andrew Francis Dixon, Sc.D.
 Sydney Young, Sc.D.
 William H. Thompson, Sc.D.
 Alexander C. O'Sullivan, M.D.

Edward H. Taylor, M.D.
 Henry T. Bewley, M.D.
 Henry W. Mackintosh, M.A.

And the Representatives of Trinity College on the General
 Medical Council (*ex-officio*).

** Registrar of the Engineering School.*

1901. } Mar. 16. }	William Edward Thrift, M.A.	Nov. 20.
-----------------------	-----------------------------	----------

** Registrar of the School of Music,*

1899. } Nov. 20. }	Henry S. Macran, M.A.	Nov. 20.
-----------------------	-----------------------	----------

** Registrar of the Indian and Home Civil Service School.*

1907. } Nov. 20. }	Ernest Henry Alton, M.A.	Nov. 20.
-----------------------	--------------------------	----------

** Registrar of the Army School.*

1909. } Nov. 20. }	George Randolph Webb, M.A.	Nov. 20.
-----------------------	----------------------------	----------

** Registrar of the School of Education.*

1905. } Nov. 18. }	Edward Parnall Culverwell, M.A.	Nov. 20.
-----------------------	---------------------------------	----------

** Registrar of the School of Agriculture.*

1907. } Nov. 20. }	William Gregory Hodson, M.A.	Nov. 20.
-----------------------	------------------------------	----------

Lady Registrar.

1905. } Feb. 4. }	Miss Lucy Penelope Gwynn.
----------------------	---------------------------

Warden of Trinity Hall.

1908. } July 24. }	Miss Elizabeth Margaret Cunningham, M.A.
-----------------------	--

Curator of the Museum.

1879. } Dec. 20. }	Henry William Mackintosh, M.A.	{ 1905. Mar. 10.
-----------------------	--------------------------------	---------------------

First
Election.Last
Election.*Director of the Botanical Gardens and Park.*

1906.	}	Henry Horatio Dixon, Sc.D.
Jan 20.		

Law Agent and Keeper of the Records.

1899.	}	Fredk. Digby Darley, M.A.
Nov. 11.		

Assistant to Registrar of University Electors.

1885.	}	Charles Henry Miller, M.A.
July 7.		

Accountant.

1885.	}	Alfred Grahame Bailey.
Dec. 23.		

Honorary Precentor.

1905.	}	John Pentland Mahaffy, D.D.
Dec. 16.		

Organist and Choir-Master.

1894.	}	Charles George Marchant, Mus. D.
April 2.		

Gentlemen of the Choir.

Walter Bapty.	John Richard Morgan.
Thomas Frederick Marchant.	Charles Kelly.
Melfort D'Alton.	Thomas Harris Watson.
Robert Daniel Jones.	James Edward Payne.

Chief Steward.

1893.	}	Joseph Marshall.
Nov. 3.		

Clerk of the Works.

1885.	}	George Smith.
Oct. 31.		

Booksellers.

Hodges, Figgis, and Co., Ltd., Grafton Street, Dublin.
Longmans, Green, and Co., London.

Members of School Committees.

Mathematics.—Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics; the University Professor of Natural Philosophy; Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; the Astronomer Royal on the Foundation of Dr. Andrews; B. Williamson, Sc.D.; T. T. Gray, M.A.; W. R. W. Roberts, B.D.; E. P. Culverwell, M.A.; A. C. O'Sullivan, M.D.; R. Russell, M.A.; W. E. Thrift, M.A.; R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.; J. Fraser, M.A.; S. B. Kelleher, M.A.; G. R. Webb, M.A.; H. Thrift, M.A.; S. G. Stewart, B.A.; J. M. Henry, M.A.

Classics.—The Regius Professor of Greek; the Professor of Latin; the Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archæology; the Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology; T. T. Gray, M.A.; J. P. Mahaffy, D.D.; R. Y. Tyrrell, Litt.D.; L. C. Purser, Litt.D.; A. C. O'Sullivan, M.D.; G. Wilkins, B.D.; H. S. Macran, M.A.; E. J. Gwynn, M.A.; G. A. Exham, M.A.; G. W. Mooney, M.A.; W. Kennedy, M.A.; E. H. Alton, M.A.; R. M. Gwynn, B.D.; R. W. Tate, M.A.; H. Canning, M.A.; A. A. Luce, B.D.; J. Johnston, M.A.; J. M. Henry, M.A.

Hebrew and Oriental Languages.—The Professor of Hebrew; the Lecturers in Hebrew; the Examiners in Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac; the Professor of Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani; the Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology; T. T. Gray, M.A.; J. P. Mahaffy, D.D.; J. I. Beare, M.A.; E. J. Gwynn, M.A.; G. A. Exham, M.A.; R. M. Gwynn, B.D.; A. A. Luce, B.D.; John van Someren Pope, M.A.

Mental and Moral Science.—The Professor of Moral Philosophy; J. P. Mahaffy, D.D.; F. A. Tarleton, Sc.D.; R. Y. Tyrrell, Litt.D.; E. P. Culverwell, M.A.; A. C. O'Sullivan, M.D.; J. I. Beare, M.A.; G. Wilkins, B.D.; E. J. Gwynn, M.A.; G. A. Exham, M.A.; W. E. Thrift, M.A.; G. W. Mooney, M.A.; W. Kennedy, M.A.; R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.; S. B. Kelleher, M.A.; E. H. Alton, M.A.; R. M. Gwynn, B.D.; G. R. Webb, M.A.; R. W. Tate, M.A.; H. Canning, M.A.; S. G. Stewart, B.A.; A. A. Luce, B.D.; J. Johnston, B.A.; J. M. Henry, M.A.

Experimental Science.—Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; the University Professor of Chemistry; the Professor of Applied Chemistry; W. R. W. Roberts, B.D.; E. P. Culverwell, M.A.; R. Russell, M.A.; M. W. J. Fry, M.A.; J. Fraser, M.A.; S. B. Kelleher, M.A.; H. Thrift, M.A.; J. Joly, Sc.D.

Natural Science.—Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; the Professor of Geology and Mineralogy; the University Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery; the Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy; the University Professor of Chemistry; the University Professor of Botany; the King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine; the Lecturer in Pathology.

History and Political Science.—The Lecky Professor of Modern History; Erasmus Smith's Professor of Modern History; the Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archæology; the Professor of Political Economy; J. P. Mahaffy, D.D.; L. C. Purser, Litt.D.; the Lecturers for Moderatorships and Honors in History and Political Science; the Examiners for Moderatorship in Honors in History and Political Science; Miss C. E. Maxwell, M.A.

Modern Languages and Literature.—The Professor of English Literature; the Professor of the Romance Languages; the Professor of German; the Lecturer in Anglo-Saxon; the Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology; the Lecturers for Moderatorship and Honors in Modern Languages and Literature; the Examiners for Moderatorship, Scholarship, and Honors in Modern Languages and Literature: J. P. Mahaffy, D.D.; E. J. Gwynn, M.A.; R. W. Tate, M.A.

Legal and Political Science.—The Regius Professor of Laws; the Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law; the Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence; the Professor of Political Economy; the Reid Professor of Penal Legislation, Constitutional and Criminal Law, and Law of Evidence; the Lecturers and Examiners for Moderatorship and Honors in Legal and Political Science.

Celtic Languages.—The Professor of Irish; the Lecturer in Celtic Languages; the Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology.

Law.—The Regius Professor of Laws; the Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law; the Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence; the Reid Professor of Penal Legislation, Constitutional and Criminal Law, and Law of Evidence; the Registrar of the Law School.

Physic.—The Regius Professor of Physic; the Regius Professor of Surgery; the Professor of Surgery; the University Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery; the Professor of Comparative Anatomy; the University Professor of Botany; the Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence; the University Professor of Chemistry; the Lecturer in Pathology; Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; the Four King's Professors; the Registrar of the School of Physic.

Engineering.—The Professor of Civil Engineering; the Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; the Professor of Geology and Mineralogy; the University Professor of Chemistry; the Professor of Applied Chemistry; the Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics; the Assistant to the Professor of Natural Philosophy; the Lecturer in the practice of Electrical Engineering; the Lecturer in Electric Traction; the Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering; the Registrar of the Engineering School; J. T. Jackson, M.A.

Indian and Home Civil Service.—The Readers and Lecturers for the Indian and Home Civil Service; the Registrar of the Indian and Home Civil Service School.

Army.—The Lecturers of the Army School of the University, viz.: C. Fulcher; M. Backhouse, M.A.I.; the Registrar of the Army School; the Commanding Officer and the Adjutant of the Officers' Training Corps.

Music.—The Professor of Music; the Examiners in the School of Music; the Registrar of the School of Music.

Education.—The Professor of Education; the Professor of Moral Philosophy; the Examiners in the School of Education; the Registrar of the School of Education.

Agriculture.—The Professor of Zoology; the University Professor of Chemistry; the Professor of Applied Chemistry; the University Professor of Botany; Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; the Professor of Geology and Mineralogy; the Registrar of the School of Agriculture.

MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY COUNCIL.

THE PROVOST.

THE SENIOR LECTURER.

THE REGISTRAR.

(*Retire 1916.*)

John Pentland Mahaffy, D.D.

Right Hon. William Joseph Myles Starkie, Litt.D.

(*Retire 1917.*)

John Isaac Beare, M.A.

Matthew Wyatt Joseph Fry, M.A.

William Alexander Goligher, Litt.D.

Louis Claude Purser, Litt.D.

Robert Russell, M.A.

William Edward Thrift, M.A.

(*Retire 1914.*)

Charles Francis Bastable, LL.D.

Andrew Francis Dixon, Sc.D.

John Joly, Sc.D. (*Secretary*).

Alexander Charles O'Sullivan, M.D.

(*Retire 1915.*)

James Craig, M.D.

Robert Macalister, LL.D.

Sir John William Moore, M.D.

Arthur Warren Samuels, LL.D.

Ordinary Meetings of the Council are held on the first and fourth Wednesdays after the commencement of lectures in each term, but if in Hilary Term either of these days falls on Ash Wednesday, then the meetings are held on the second and fifth Wednesdays after lectures commenced. In Michaelmas Term the second meeting is held on the second Wednesday in December. In the years 1914, 1915, these Wednesdays will fall on :—Nov. 11, Dec. 9, 1914, and Feb. 3, Feb. 24, May 5, May 26, Nov. 10, and Dec. 8, 1915.

MEMBERS OF THE DIVINITY SCHOOL COUNCIL.

- (a) The Provost (*Chairman*).
- (b) Five representatives of the Board :—
John Gwynn, D.D. ; John Pentland Mahaffy, D.D. ;
Francis Alex. Tarleton, Sc.D. ; William Ralph Westropp
Roberts, B.D. ; M. W. J. Fry, M.A.
- (c) Three Members of the Teaching Staff :—
Deputy for the Regius Professor of Divinity ; Archbishop King's
Professor of Divinity ; Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D.
- (d) Three Representatives of the Bishops of the Church of Ireland :—
Archbishop of Armagh ; Archbishop of Dublin ; Bishop of
Meath.

Meetings of the Council are held on the Thursday after the third Wednesday in January, February, May, and June, and on the Tuesday before the 20th of November, at 2.30 o'clock.

Literary, Scientific, and other Societies of Trinity College.

COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1770.

President—The Right Hon. John Ross, LL.D., Judge of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, Chancery Division.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES, SESSION 1914-1915.

Auditor—T. D. M. Bartley.

Treasurer—M. Murray.

Secretaries.

1. Roundtree (Mod), B.A., LL.B.
B. St. J. Galvin (Sch.)

Librarian—Kevin E. O'Duffy.

General Committee.

A. O. Hardy.	J. H. Magowan (Sch.).
H. E. Sherrard (Sch., Sen. Mod.),	R. M. S. Pearsall (Sch.).
B.A.	E. S. Lemass (Mod.), B.A., <i>Ex-</i>
C. W. Glenn.	<i>Auditor.</i>
W. A. Dillon (Sch., Sen. Mod.),	
B.A.	

Library Committee.

G. C. Johnston.	C. W. Line.
J. G. Wakely (Mod.), B.A.	H. V. Wilson.

MEDALS.—SESSION 1913-1914.

Oratory—Gold, J. F. Meagher (Sen. Mod.), B.A., LL.B.

Silver, { D. B. Kelly (Sen. Mod.), B.A., LL.B.
A. C. Davies (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.

Composition—President's Gold, . . C. W. Glenn.

Society's Silver, . . F. Bonyngé.

History—Gold, C. W. Glenn.

There are connected with the Society a Reading and Writing Room, Library, and Billiard Room. Cap and Gown boxes are provided.

A number of newspapers, magazines, and reviews are taken in the Reading Room.

Gold and Silver Medals are annually given for Oratory, Composition, and History.

The Opening Meeting of the Session is held on the first Wednesday in November, and Debates take place in the New Debating Hall, Graduates' Memorial Building, every Wednesday evening during Term from November to June. The Debates are open to the Public.

All Students of the University are eligible as Members of the Society.

Annual Subscription, £1 1s.

Members of the Society are Honorary Members of the Oxford and Cambridge Unions, Edinburgh Speculative Society, and Durham Union.

Further information can be obtained by applying to either of the Secretaries, at the Society's Rooms, Graduates' Memorial Building, Trinity College.

UNIVERSITY PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1853.

SESSION 1914-1915.

President.—B. C. Waller (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.*Secretary.*—O. G. Fisher (Mod.), B.A.*Treasurer.*—T. J. Broderick.*Librarian.*—J. A. Glen (Sch.).*Registrar.*—J. S. West (Sch.).*Council.*

J. Austin (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A. (<i>Ex-Pres.</i>).	H. M. O. White (Sch.).
E. W. Greening (Mod.), B.A. (<i>Ex-Sec.</i>).	H. E. Priestman (Sch., Mod.), B.A.
J. H. Cooke (Mod.), B.A. (<i>Ex-Treas.</i>)	W. Kee.
H. H. Wilkinson (<i>Ex-Reg.</i>).	G. H. Cooke.
	M. Collins (Sch.).
	D. S. Spence.

Associate Seats on Council.

Hans Krall (Sen. Mod.), B.A., Sc.B.	J. C. Duncan (<i>Ex-Sch.</i> , Mod.), M.A.
--	--

MEDALS.

SESSION 1913-1914.

<i>Composition</i> —President's Gold Medal, .	D. H. Cole (Sch., Mod.), M.A.
„ „ Society's Silver Medal, .	O. G. Fisher (Mod.), B.A.
<i>Oratory</i> —Gold Medal,	W. T. Beckerson (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.
„ Silver Medal,	H. J. St. J. Clarke, B.A.
<i>Æsthetics</i> —Silver Medal,	F. Simon.

There are connected with the Society a Reading and Writing Room, Billiard Room, and Library. Boxes for Academicals are available for the use of Members.

The Reading and Writing Room is furnished with Stationery, and contains a series of the College Calendars and Examination Papers.

The leading newspapers, reviews, magazines, and other periodicals are taken by the Society.

The Opening Meeting will be held on the 29th October. Ordinary Meetings take place in the Debating Hall, every Thursday Evening during Term, from November till June, when Papers are read and discussed by Members.

A Gold and a Silver Medal are offered annually in Composition; a Gold and a Silver Medal in Oratory; a Gold and a Silver Medal in History and Literature; and a Silver Medal in *Æsthetics*.

Annual Subscription, £1 1s.

Further information can be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary, at the Rooms of the Society, Trinity College.

COLLEGE THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1830.

SESSION 1914-1915.

President.

The Rev. the Regius Professor of Divinity.

Vice-Presidents.

Rev. Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity.

Rev. the Professor of Hebrew.

Rev. the Prof. of Pastoral Theology.

Rev. the Professor of Ecclesiastical History.

Rev. the Prof. of Biblical Greek.

Rev. the Warden of the Divinity School Hostel.

Rev. T. T. Gray, M.A.,
S.F.T.C.D.Rev. W. R. W. Roberts, M.A.,
B.D., F.T.C.D.

Rev. J. G. Carleton, D.D.

Rev. R. M. Gwynn, B.D., F.T.C.D.

Rev. D. C. Green, B.D.

Rev. E. J. Young, B.D.

Rev. A. A. Luce, B.D., F.T.C.D.

Auditor.—A. O. Hardy.*Secretary.*—B. C. Waller (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.*Treasurer.*—A. G. Hannon, B.A.*Librarian.*—B. W. Simpson.*Committee.*

- “ *Ex-Officio* ” { The President.
Members, { The Vice-Presidents.
{ The Officers of the Society.
The Ex-Auditor, W. T. Beckerson (Sch., Sen. Mod.),
B.A.
A. J. Ireland (Mod.), B.A.
R. Fleming (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.
W. J. Gransden, B.A.
D. Kelly.

MEDALS.

SESSION 1913-1914.

Oratory—W. T. Beckerson (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.*Composition*—A. O. Hardy.*President's Prize Essay.*—G. C. P. Stevenson (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.

Divinity Students and those who intend to enter the Divinity School are eligible as Members of the Society.

Annual Subscription, 5s. 0d.

Entrance Fee, 2s. 6d.

Silver Medals are annually given for Oratory and Written Composition. The President also gives a Prize for an Essay on a given subject. The Opening Meeting of the Session is held on the first or second Monday in November. Ordinary Meetings take place every Monday Evening during Divinity Term, at 8 o'clock, when Papers are read and discussed by members. The Society possesses a valuable Library of Theological books. Further information regarding the Society can be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary, at Committee Room, Graduates' Memorial Buildings, Trinity College.

UNIVERSITY BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

(FOUNDED 1873.)

SESSION, 1914-1915.

President—J. T. Wigham, M.D.*Record Secretary*—E. D. Hayes (Sen. Mod.), B.A.*Corresponding Secretary*—J. S. Robinson (Mod.), B.A.*Treasurer*—A. C. Bateman, B.A.*Assist. Treasurer*—F. Gill.*Librarian*—W. H. Flinn.*Council.*

C. A. K. Ball, M.D.
 W. G. Harvey, M.D.
 R. J. Rowlette, M.D.
 T. G. Moorhead, M.D.
 Seton Pringle, F.R.C.S.I.
 Prof. W. H. Thompson, M.D.,
 F.R.C.S.
 W. I. de C. Wheeler, M.D.,
 F.R.C.S.I.

J. R. Duggan.
 I. W. Corkey, B.A.
 P. C. Hallows.
 B. A. McSwiney.
 R. C. B. Ramsay.
 R. Shegog (Mod.), B.A.
 J. Speares, B.A.

The object of the Association is the encouragement of Original Investigation in Biology, including Pathology, Therapeutics, and the allied Sciences.

All past and present Members of the University taking an interest in Science or Medicine are eligible for Membership.

Meetings, at which Papers are read, and objects of interest—Microscopic and otherwise—are exhibited, are held, two each month, from November to April. Tea at 8 p.m. Chair taken at 8.15 p.m.

A Silver Medal is awarded at the close of the Session for the most meritorious Paper read at any of the Ordinary Meetings of the Association. All Members shall be qualified to compete who, at the date of reading such Paper, shall not have taken their full qualifications in Medicine and Surgery.

Members desiring to read Papers, or to exhibit objects of interest, are requested to communicate with the Corresponding Secretary.

Members may introduce two Visitors at any Ordinary Meeting.

Annual Subscription, Five Shillings. No Entrance Fee.

A Reference Library and Reading Room has been started in the Graduates' Memorial Buildings for the convenience of Members. Keys can be obtained from the Librarian at a rental of 1s. 6d. per annum, on deposit of 1s.

UNIVERSITY EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.
THIRTY-EIGHTH SESSION, 1914-1915.

President.
The Provost.

Vice-Presidents.

F. A. Tarleton, Sc.D., S.F.T.C.D.	M. W. J. Fry, M.A., F.T.C.D.
Thomas Alexander, M.A.I.	Rev. W. R. W. Roberts, M.A., F.T.C.D.
E. P. Culverwell, M.A., F.T.C.D.	J. R. Cotter, M.A.
J. Joly, Sc. D., F.R.S.	Sydney Young, Sc.D., F.R.S.
W. G. Smith, M.D.	Harry Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.
Emil Werner, Sc.D., F.C.S., F.I.C.	W. H. Thompson, Sc.D., M.D.
H. H. Dixon, Sc.D., F.R.S.	H. C. Plummer, M.A. (Oxon.).
W. E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.	

Hon. Record Secretary.
N. G. Ball (Sch.), 10, T.C.D.

Hon. Correspondence Secretary.
D. R. Martin (Sch.), 9, T.C.D.

Hon. Treasurer.
J. H. J. Poole (Sch.), Physical Laboratory, T.C.D.

Hon. Librarian—F. W. Nelson, 30, T.C.D.

Council.

H. Krall (Sen. Mod.), B.A., Sc.B.	J. H. Cooke (Mod.), B.A.
J. Austin, M.A.	V. M. Synge.
H. R. S. Clotworthy, B.A., B.Sc.	W. O. Varian.

The object of the Association is the encouragement of investigation in all branches of Experimental Science.

General Meetings are held at intervals during Term. for reading Papers and exhibiting Experiments, in the Physical Laboratory, Trinity College, Dublin. The Chair is taken at 8 p.m., tea being provided by the Association at each Meeting. Members have the privilege of bringing one guest to each General Meeting.

This Association and the University Biological Association jointly possess an Electric Lantern and Projecting Microscope (obtained at a cost of about £150, which was defrayed by private subscription aided by a College Grant). Lantern Exhibitions, open to all Students of Trinity College, are held at short intervals during Term. They commence at 8 o'clock.

The Association in conjunction with the University Biological Association possesses a Library and Reading Room in the Graduates' Memorial Building. A number of Scientific and Medical Journals are subscribed to; and the Association's Library includes works on Medicine and Engineering, as well as on Experimental and Natural Sciences. Keys of the Reading Room, for which a charge of 2s. 6d. is made, can be obtained from the Hon. Treasurer.

All Graduates as well as Undergraduates of the University are eligible for Membership. The Annual Subscription is 5s. No Entrance Fee. Prizes are offered annually for Papers given by Junior Members. Further information may be obtained on application to any of the officers.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY ENGINEERING STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

SESSION, 1914-1915.

President.

Thomas Alexander, M.A.I.

Vice-Presidents.

The Provost.

Emil Werner, F.C.S.
J. Joly, Sc.D., F.R.S.
M. W. J. Fry, M.A., F.T.C.D.
W. E. Lilly, Sc.D.
W. E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.

Sydney Young, Sc.D.
Robert Russell, M.A., F.T.C.D.
William Tatlow, B.A.I.
J. T. Jackson, M.A.I.
W. Kaye-Parry, B.A.I.

Hon. Secretary.

E. T. Braddell, Engineering School.

Hon. Treasurer.

J. H. A. Patton.

Committee.

C. S. Carolin.
C. A. Neale.
C. C. Lyndon.
M. T. Craig.

The object of the Society is the discussion of subjects of Professional interest. Prizes are awarded annually in each Class.

Meetings are held once a fortnight in the Engineering School Buildings, T.C.D., for the reading of Papers. Chair taken at 8 p.m.

All Students of the School of Engineering, T.C.D., are eligible for Membership.

Further information can be had from any of the Officers of the Society.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY CHESS CLUB.

THIRTY-NINTH SESSION, 1914-1915.

Patron.

The Provost.

President.

C. C. C. Oulton.

Secretary.

W. G. Price, B.A.

Treasurer.

H. A. Kennedy.

Librarian.

K. M. Wallace.

Committee.

L. C. Purser, LITT.D., F.T.C.D.
 W. E. Thrift, F.T.C.D.
 R. A. Williams, LITT.D.
 H. L. Conner, B.A.

H. C. K. C. Crawley, B.A.
 J. G. Oulton, M.A.
 M. Murray, LL.B.

This Club has been established, with the sanction of the Board of Trinity College, for the promotion of the Science of Chess-playing in the University. General Meetings of the Club are held in the Rooms, No. 10, Trinity College, every Tuesday and Friday evening at 8 o'clock during Term, and the Rooms are always open for the convenience of Members desiring to play at other hours.

Session Tournaments take place, and a Cup and other Prizes are given to the winners.

All Members of the University having their names on the College Books, and Graduates are eligible as Members.

Annual Subscription, 7s. 6d. Entrance Fee, 2s. 6d.

Further information regarding the Club may be had on application to the Hon. Sec., W. G. Price, 84, Leeson Street, Lower.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN CHORAL SOCIETY.

(FOUNDED NOVEMBER, 1837.)

Patron.

His Majesty the King.

Vice-Patrons.

His Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen, K.P., M.A. (Oxon.).
 The Right Hon. Viscount Iveagh, LL.D., K.P., Chancellor of the
 University.

President.

The Provost.

Vice-Presidents.

The Right Hon. Lord Ardilaun, LL.D.	The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Madden, LL.D., Vice-Chancellor of the University.
The Right Hon. William Drennan Andrews, LL.D.	The Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, C.V.O., Vice-Provost of Trinity College.
The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Gibson, M.A.	The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.
The Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Johnson, Bart., M.A.	George R. Price, M.A., K.C.

Committee.—Season 1914–1915.

The Junior Dean of Trinity College, <i>Ex-officio.</i>	R. N. Murray, <i>Hon. Orchestral Registrar.</i>
J. Godfrey Bird, <i>Hon. Sec.</i>	H. P. Mayne, B.A.
H. W. Flewett (Sch.), <i>Hon. Treas.</i>	G. W. Murray.
N. J. Figgis, <i>Hon. Librarian.</i>	H. G. Forde.
E. H. Powell, <i>Hon. Registrar.</i>	W. Warnock.

Auditors.

Robert Macalister, LL.D.	| T. Henry Maxwell, LL.D.
--------------------------	-------------------------

Conductor.

Charles G. Marchant, Mus. Doc.

SEASON.—OCTOBER, 1914, TO JUNE, 1915.

Members of the Band meet for Practice on Thursday, and Members
 of the Chorus on Friday, both at 4 o'clock. Evening Practices are also
 held during Term time.

Subscription :—Performing Member, . . .	£1	1	0	per annum.
Non-Performing Member, . . .	1	10	0	„
Lady Associate, . . .	0	15	0	„
Orchestral Associate, . . .	0	15	0	„
Non-performing Associate, . . .	0	10	6	„

All persons who have entered the University of Dublin, of Oxford, or
 of Cambridge, are eligible for Membership.

Further information may be obtained from the Hon. Sec., Committee
 Rooms, No. 4, Trinity College, on Practice Days.

COLLEGE CLASSICAL SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1906.

SESSION 1914-15.

Patron.

Rt. Hon. Dodgson Hamilton Madden, LL.D., Litt.D., Vice-Chancellor.

Vice-Patrons.

Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, D.D., S.F.T.C.D.

Rev. T. T. Gray, M.A., S.F.T.C.D.

President.

R. Y. Tyrrell, Litt.D., S.F.T.C.D.

*Officers and Committee.**Auditor.*—F. V. Wylie (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A., Univ. Stud.*Secretary.*—H. Beatty (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.*Treasurer.*—C. S. Mullan (Sch.).*Librarian.*—L. J. D. Richardson (Sch.).*Council.*

F. La T. Godfrey (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A., Univ. Stud. (<i>Ex-Aud.</i>).	T. H. Spurgeon.
	J. A. Kyle (Sch.).
	J. C. Davis (Sch.).
H. W. M. Burd (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A., Univ. Stud. (<i>Ex-Aud.</i>).	W. H. B. Mack.

This Society has been established for the promotion of Classical study, and especially of original work. It possesses a considerable Lending Library for the use of Members, consisting of texts, the best-known editions, books of reference, and general works on the history and literature of Greece and Rome, and including almost all books prescribed in the Classical Course.

The Society holds a suite of rooms in No. 7, comfortably furnished as reading-rooms.

Meetings are held on each Friday evening in Lecture Term: at these meetings Essays are read, followed by a discussion of any original or interesting view that arises. Lantern evenings are also held at intervals. Prizes are offered for the best Essays read during the year, and for sets of compositions and translations.

The Annual Subscription is 5s. for Members of Freshman standing, 7s. 6d. for all other Members.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY GAELIC SOCIETY.

SEVENTH SESSION, 1914-15.

President.

E. J. Gwynn, M.A., F.T.C.D.

Vice-Presidents.

Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Madden,
LL.D.
The Rev. The Professor of Irish.
L. C. Purser, Litt.D., F.T.C.D.
E. P. Culverwell, M.A., F.T.C.D.
J. I. Beare, M.A., F.T.C.D.

E. H. Alton, M.A., F.T.C.D.
Rev. R. M. Gwynn, B.D.,
F.T.C.D.
R. O'Shaughnessy, C.B.
Rev. F. W. O'Connell, B.D.
Rev. J. O. Hannay, M.A.

Reachtair.

Oifín Mac an Iarḡair.

Sparánuide.

Seán béamonn.

Scríobairí.

Éamonn Mac Ḡiolla Þóil.
C. Ó Dubéaig.

Comheáduide Leabap.
L. Mac Abraim.

Cómháil.

Riobáirí Ó h-Annaid.
Catal Paop.
Riobáirí Mac Diaraip.
buaðac Mac Maéḡaḡna.
Séamur bḡḡep.

Auditor.

O. G. Fisher.

Treasurer.

John Beaumont.

Secretaries.

E. H. Powell.
K. O'Duffy.

Librarian.

L. Abrahamson.

Committee.

Robert Hannay.
Charles Power.
R. M. S. Pearsall.
Victor M'Mahon.
J. W. Bigger.

The object of the Society is to promote the study of the Language, Literature, Art, Archæology, and Economics of Ireland.

Ordinary Membership is open to Students and Graduates under M.A. standing.

Associate Membership is open to Graduates of M.A. standing.

Annual Subscription, 5s.

Meetings are held every Tuesday during Lecture Term, at which papers are read and discussed.

UNIVERSITY ELIZABETHAN SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1905.

SESSION 1914-1915.

President.

Mrs. Madden.

Secretaries.

E. Cargin. | A. Deverill.

Treasurers.

O. Russell. | P. Smyly.

Librarian.

M. Kyle.

House-Officer.

I. Duncan.

*Committee.**" Ex-Officio "*
Members.

{ The Officers of the Society.
 { M. Butler (*Ex-Sec.*).
 { K. Goodfellow (*Ex-Sec.*).
 { L. Duncan (Sch.), (*Ex-Sec.*).
 K. Chapman.
 W. Ray.
 L. Thompson.
 F. MacIvor.
 M. Cullinan.
 C. Jephson.

There are connected with the Society a Reading and Writing Room, a small Library, and a Lunch and Tea Room.

The Writing Room is furnished with Stationery, and the leading newspapers, reviews, magazines, and other periodicals are taken by the Society. The Library contains a selection of standard works.

Lunch and Tea may be obtained in the Lunch Room; and Members have the right of introducing Visitors.

The Opening Meeting of the Session is held on the first Wednesday in Michaelmas Term, and Debates take place every Wednesday during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. The Debates are open to women Undergraduates and others.

All Women Students of the University are eligible as Members of the Society.

Further information can be obtained by applying to either of the Secretaries, at the Society's Rooms, 6, Trinity College.

TRINITY COLLEGE CHURCH MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.

1914-15.

Patron.

The Provost.

Vice-Patrons.

The Regius Professor of Divinity.

The Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity.

The Rev. N. J. D. White, D.D.

President.

The Rev. H. J. Lawlor, D.D., Litt.D.

Choir Master.

Charles G. Marchant, Mus. Doc.

Organist.

J. P. Shortt.

Assistant Organist.

W. J. Gransden.

Honorary Secretary.

T. Parr.

Honorary Secretary for Women Students.

Miss Gore Davids.

Honorary Treasurer for Women Students.

Miss Ford.

Honorary Treasurer.

P. R. Cosgrave (Mod.), B.A.

Honorary Librarian.

J. F. Robinson.

Committee.

R. W. Kinghan.

B. W. Simpson.

W. J. Gransden.

T. H. Orr.

A. H. M. E. Acheson (Mod.),
B.A.

D. Kelly.

The object of the Association is the encouragement of the study of Church Music amongst Students, and especially amongst Divinity Students, to enable them later to take an active interest in the Music of their Parish Churches.

The Choirmaster of the College gives instruction in part-singing to the members on two days in each week (*Tuesday, at 12 noon, and Thursday, at 2.45 p.m.*) in Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. During these Terms, Evensong, on Thursdays, at 4 o'clock, is rendered chorally, the Members of the Association forming the Choir.

Individual instruction in intoning is also given during Trinity Term to as many Members as desire it.

Certificates are granted to Members of the Association who regularly attend the Services and Practices for three Terms, and pass a satisfactory Examination in Church Music in Trinity Term.

Annual Subscription, One Shilling.

NEOPHYTE DEBATING SOCIETY.

1914-15.

President.

J. Johnston, M.A., F.T.C.D.

Vice-Presidents.

J. M. Henry, M.A., F.T.C.D.
 T. D. M. Bartley.
 B. S. Waller (Sch., Sen. Mod.),
 B.A.

J. Austin (Sen. Mod.), M.A.
 D. H. Cole (Mod.), B.A.
 H. M. O. White (Sch.).

Hon. Secretary.

J. S. West (Sch.), 18, T.C.D., and The Rock, Midleton, Cork.

Committee.

J. A. Glen (Sch.) (*Ex-Sec.*).
 D. L. H. Moore.
 W. A. P. Willson.
 A. T. A. Nesbitt.

W. L. W. Smith.
 E. C. B. O'Brien.
 C. B. Williams.

The Society was founded to afford Freshmen practice in speaking, and so act as a sort of training-ground for the Senior Debating Societies.

Meetings are held in 22, T.C.D., on Mondays during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. The Chair is taken at 8 p.m.

Students below Senior Sophister standing are eligible for Membership, and become Members on payment of the Subscription (2s. 6d.) to the Hon. Secretary.

A Silver Medal is awarded annually in Oratory.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

Introduction.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN, TRINITY COLLEGE.

§ I. THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN was founded by Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1591. On the third day of March in that year, a College was incorporated by Charter or Letters Patent, as "the Mother of an University,"^a under the style and title of "The College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, near Dublin, founded by Queen Elizabeth."^b

Previous to the year 1873, the Provostship, Fellowships, and Foundation Scholarships of Trinity College could only be held by Members of the Church of Ireland. This restriction was sanctioned by Parliamentary enactments in the case of the Provostship and Fellowships (33 Geo. III. c. 21). With regard to the Foundation Scholarships, the limitation arose solely from certain provisions in the College Statutes. All these restrictions were removed by the Act 36 Vict. c. 21. The preamble to this Act recites that it is expedient "that the benefits of Trinity College, and the University of Dublin, and of the schools in the said University, as places of religion and learning, should be rendered freely accessible to the nation," and that all restrictions, tests, and disabilities should be removed.

§ II.—GOVERNMENT.—Subject to the control of Acts of Parliament and Royal Statutes, the government is in the hands of the Board, in conjunction with the Visitors, but in most matters relating to education, as specified in detail below, it acts conjointly with the Council, and in matters relating to the conferring of Degrees, the sanction of the Senate is required.

^a "Unum Collegium mater Universitatis . . . pro educatione, institutione et instructione juvenum et studentium in artibus et facultatibus, perpetuis futuris temporibus duraturum, et quod erit et vocabitur Collegium Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis, juxta Dublin, a serenissimâ Reginâ Elizabethâ fundatum."—*Charta Reg. Eüz. anno regni tricesimo quarto.*

^b For an account of the various Charters and Royal Letters affecting Trinity College see "Statuta Collegii atque Universitatis Dubliniensis," 1875.

The BOARD consists of the Provost and seven Senior Fellows, and the Fellows, if any, other than Senior Fellows, who may be elected by the Board to the office of Bursar, Senior Lecturer, or Registrar, together with two representatives of the Junior Fellows, and two representatives of the Professors.

The VISITORS are the Chancellor of the University (or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor) and the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.

The SENATE, or Public Congregation, of the University, consists of the Chancellor, or, in his absence, of the Vice-Chancellor, or Pro-Vice-Chancellor for the time being, and such Doctors or Masters of the University as keep their names on the books of the College in accordance with such regulations as the Board may enact. (See p. 20.)

The Caput of the Senate consists of the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, or Pro-Vice-Chancellor, the Provost, or, in his absence, the Vice-Provost, and the Senior Master non-regent,* who is elected by the Senate.

The Senate is convened only by the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor or Pro-Vice-Chancellor, each of whom, when presiding, has power to adjourn or dissolve its meetings, and has a casting vote. The Chancellor, or in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor or Pro-Vice-Chancellor, is bound to convene the Senate, on a requisition presented to him by the Board, and the Senate shall meet at such time, and for such purpose, as shall be stated in such requisition.

Whenever the office of Chancellor becomes vacant, the Board must, within one calendar month, propose to the Senate the names of three persons, from amongst whom the Senate must elect a Chancellor within one month from the day of such proposal. In computing these periods, the interval between the 1st of July and 1st of October shall not be taken into account, nor shall an election take place during such interval. If the Senate decline or omit to elect, the nomination of the Chancellor passes to the Crown. The Vice-Chancellor continues to hold his office during the vacancy of the office of Chancellor, and, during such vacancy, has power to convene the Senate for the purpose of electing a Chancellor, and has authority to exercise all the functions and duties of the Chancellor, until the election of the Chancellor.

The Vice-Chancellor, if unable to attend any of the meetings of the Senate, is empowered, by writing under his hand and seal, to appoint a Pro-Vice-Chancellor for that special occasion.

The Board has power to alter, amend, and repeal all laws, rules, or by-laws heretofore existing, and to make new rules and

*Each Master of Arts is called a regent during the three years following the time he took that Degree. The name originated from the duty formerly imposed on such Masters of regulating the disputations of the Schools.

laws, from time to time, for the more solemn conferring of Degrees by the Senate; provided always that no such new laws, or alteration of existing laws, shall be of force or binding upon the University, until they shall have received the sanction of the Senate lawfully assembled.

No law, rule, by-law, or grace whatsoever, for the conferring of Degrees, or any other purpose, can be proposed to the Senate, which has not been first proposed to and adopted by the Board. The Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor presiding is empowered to prohibit any such law or grace from being proposed to the Senate.

Gowns are worn at meetings of the Senate.

The COUNCIL consists of the following members:—The Provost, or, in his absence, the Vice-Provost; the Senior Lecturer; the Registrar; and sixteen members of the Senate, namely:—two elected by the Board; six elected by all of the Junior Fellows and those of the Professors and of the King's Professors appointed to lecture or examine in the Schools in Arts as hereinafter defined; one elected by those of the Junior Fellows and Professors appointed to lecture or examine in the School of Law; two elected by those of the Junior Fellows and Professors appointed to lecture or examine in the School of Physic; one elected by those of the Junior Fellows and Professors appointed to lecture or examine in the School of Engineering; four members elected by all the members of the Senate.

The Schools in Arts consist of the following Schools, viz.:—The School of Mathematics, the School of Classics, the School of Hebrew and Oriental Languages, the School of Mental and Moral Science, the School of Experimental Science, the School of Natural Science, the School of History and Political Science, the School of Modern Languages and Literature, the School of Legal and Political Science, the School of Celtic Languages, and such other Schools in Arts as may hereafter from time to time be established.

The Council nominates to all Professorships, except those the nomination to which is vested in some other body or persons by Act of Parliament, or by the directions of private founders, and except also the Professorships in the School of Divinity. Such nomination is subject to the approval of the Board. In the event of the Board refusing its approval to the nomination of the Council, the Chancellor decides whether the grounds for such refusal are sufficient. If they appear to him to be insufficient, he declares the person nominated by the Council to be duly elected. If not, the Council proceeds to a fresh nomination. If no election shall take place within the space of six calendar months from the date of the vacancy, or from the time of the creation of any new Professorship, the right of nomination and election for the purpose of

filling up such vacancy, or of appointing to such new Professorship, lapses to the Chancellor. No person, being at the time a member of the Council, shall be nominated by the Council to any Professorship.

Except so far as is otherwise provided by Act of Parliament, or by direction of private founders, any proposed new rules or regulations respecting studies, lectures, and examinations (other than those connected with the School of Divinity, with which the Council has no authority to interfere), and also any proposed new rules or regulations respecting the qualifications, duties, and tenure of office of any Professor in any Professorship now existing, or hereafter to be constituted, except the Professors and Professorships connected with the said School of Divinity, and any proposed alterations in any existing rules or regulations respecting such studies, lectures, and examinations, qualifications, duties, and tenure of office, save as aforesaid, require the approval both of the Board, and of the Council.

All such new rules and regulations and alterations in any rules or regulations may be originated either by the Board, or by the Council.

No new Professorship can be created or founded by the Board without the consent of the Council.

§ III. TEACHING.—The Examining Staff consists of the Provost, Fellows, and Professors.

The Lecturing Staff consists of the Junior Fellows and Professors.

The greater part of the teaching in the obligatory Courses in Arts is performed by the Junior Fellows. To Professors selected from among them is entrusted for the most part the instruction which is given in the highest departments of these Courses. Special Lecturers are selected to lecture Candidates for Honors.

From the early Statutes it would seem to have been originally intended that the Fellows should carry on the special instruction required by Students desirous of qualifying themselves for particular Professions. But the growing requirements of the Professional Schools, especially the Medical, prevented this design from being carried out, and the special instruction required for the four Professional Schools of Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Engineering, is now, for the most part, delivered by Professors elected to teach special subjects.

Outside the regular Courses in Arts, and the branches of study required in the Professional Schools, there are various departments of learning for the cultivation of which Professorships have been from time to time founded.

§ IV. DEGREES are publicly conferred by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in the Senate or Congregation of the University.

The Grace of the House for a Degree in any Faculty having

first been granted by the Board, must pass the Caput before it can be proposed to the rest of the Senate, and each member of the Caput has a negative voice. If no member of the Caput objects, the Proctor, in a prescribed form of words, *supplicates* the Congregation for their public Grace; and, having collected their suffrages, declares the assent or dissent of the House accordingly; if the *placets* be the majority, the Candidates for Degrees are *presented* to the Senate by the Regius Professor of the Faculty in which the Degree is to be taken; or, if it be a Degree in Arts, by one of the Proctors: they then advance in order before the Chancellor, who confers the Degree according to a formula fixed by the University Statutes,^a and after which the Candidates then subscribe their names in the Register.

Public Commencements for the conferring of Degrees are held four times in each year on days published in the Almanac. A *Diploma* is sometimes given to those who are fully qualified for a Degree, but whose circumstances may render it inconvenient for them to wait for the public Comitia; but such persons can exercise none of the rights and privileges connected with their Degree until they have appeared at Commencements, and have had the Degree publicly conferred on them by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor. An exception to this rule has been made in favour of members of the University who are resident in the Colonies or Foreign Countries. (See page 14.)

A meeting of the Senate for the consideration of names proposed for Honorary Degrees is held at the end of Hilary Term, to which attention is called a week before by notice on the College gate.

The following Regulations with regard to the order to be observed in conferring Degrees at the Public Commencements have been sanctioned by the Vice-Chancellor:—

I. The Chancellor announces the opening of the Comitia. At the Winter Commencements the Senior Master non-regent is elected, on the proposition of the Chancellor and the Provost; and the two Proctors and the Registrar make the statutory affirmation.

II. The Senior Proctor supplicates for the Licenses in Medicine, in Surgery, and in Engineering. The Junior Proctor supplicates for the Degrees of Bachelors in Arts. The Senior Proctor supplicates for the other ordinary Degrees.

III. The Senior Lecturer introduces the Moderators to the Chancellor, who presents them with their Medals. The Senior Lecturer introduces the Respondents to the Chancellor, who presents them with their Certificates.

^a See the forms of presentation and supplication, and also the forms of suspension and absolution, in the University Statutes.—*Stat. Univ.* after cap. xi. The forms for conferring Degrees are given in cap. v.

IV. Licenses in Medicine, in Surgery, and in Engineering are conferred.

V. Candidates for Honorary Degrees are presented to the Senate and admitted by the Chancellor.

VI. Candidates for Ordinary Degrees are presented and admitted. Candidates in Arts are presented by the Proctors: other Candidates by the Professors of their respective faculties. In presenting the Candidates the following order is observed:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Bachelors in Music who are not Graduates in Arts. | 12. Masters in Dental Science. |
| 2. Doctors in Music who are not Graduates in Arts. | 13. Masters in Engineering. |
| 3. Bachelors in Arts. | 14. Masters in Obstetric Science. |
| 4. Bachelors in Science. | 15. Masters in Surgery. |
| 5. Bachelors in Dental Science. | 16. Masters in Arts. |
| 6. Bachelors in Music who are Graduates in Arts. | 17. Bachelors in Divinity. |
| 7. Bachelors in Engineering. | 18. Doctors in Music who are Graduates in Arts. |
| 8. Bachelors in Obstetric Science. | 19. Doctors in Literature. |
| 9. Bachelors in Surgery. | 20. Doctors in Science. |
| 10. Bachelors in Medicine. | 21. Doctors in Medicine. |
| 11. Bachelors in Law. | 22. Doctors in Laws. |
| | 23. Doctors in Divinity. |

No Grace for a Degree will be presented to the Senate unless the Candidate shall have communicated with the Proctor at latest the day before the Commencements.

Terms and Exercises required for the several Degrees.

TERMS in this University are kept during the Undergraduate Course, either by Lectures or by Examinations. But Terms in Divinity, Law, Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture, and the Army School, must be kept by attendance on the Lectures of the Professors, and therefore require residence either in the College or its vicinity.

To take the Degree of *Bachelor of Arts*, the Student must keep the Terms required by the Rules of the College. He must pass two stated Examinations—one at the end of his second year, the other at the termination of the University Curriculum.

A Master of Arts must be a B.A. of three years' standing.

When the time at which a higher Degree can be taken is said to be reckoned from the taking of the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or of any Faculty, the time may be reckoned from the date at which, according to the laws and statutes of the University, the Degree of Bachelor might have been taken. Thus a man is of proper standing to take the Degree of M.A. three years after he

has passed the Examination for the B.A. Degree. With this condition, the inferior and superior Degree may be taken on the same day.

The qualifications for the Degree of *Bachelor in Science* (Sc.B.) shall be research and advanced study in any important branch of Mathematical, Experimental, Natural, or Applied Science.

A Graduate of the University of Dublin, having obtained Moderatorship in Mathematics, Experimental Science, or Natural Science, may present himself for the Degree of Sc.B. one full year after graduation, provided he shall during that year have devoted himself to any important branch of Mathematics, Physics, Natural or Applied Science, both by advanced study and by research. The latter, when of an experimental or observational nature, to be carried on, as far as practicable, in the Laboratories of the College; or in Laboratories recognized by the Board and Council^a.

A Graduate of any other approved University who possesses a Degree the equivalent of Moderatorship, having spent a full year in residence in the University of Dublin, and having during that time pursued one of the branches of Mathematics, Experimental, or Natural Science by advanced study and research, as defined above, shall be eligible to present himself for the Degree of Sc.B.

A Graduate of the University of Dublin who has not obtained a Moderatorship, or a Graduate of any other approved University, may qualify himself for entry upon the course of study and research by presenting himself at the Moderatorship Examination which embraces the subject of his intended studies, and obtaining such marks thereat as would qualify for Moderatorship.

The Candidate will be required to submit, in writing, to the Registrar of the Board a statement of the course of study and research which he desires to pursue; which statement must meet with the approval of the Board.

The proficiency of the Candidate in the branch of Science which he has selected shall, at the close of his year of study, be tested by Examination. The Examiners shall be selected by the Board, and may include one or more who are not members of the College staff.

The Candidate shall submit to the Registrar of the Board, not less than one fortnight before the date of the Examination, a Thesis (type-written or in print) giving an account of his research, and the Board shall submit this Thesis to Referees. The Referees and Examiners shall present a joint report to the Board upon the merits of the Candidate, not less than one week before the date of Conferring of Degrees.

^a The Laboratories of the Royal College of Science, Dublin, are recognized under this scheme.

The following Scale of Fees for Extern Students preparing for the Sc.B. Degree was agreed to by the Board on April 26, 1913:—

A. If the candidate proposes to present himself at the Moderatorship Examination in order to get the necessary qualification, he shall pay:—(a) £3 10s. for each Term prior to qualifying at that Examination during which he attends our Laboratories, being the usual fee for Extern Students in the Physical Laboratory; (b) £9 3s. prior to presenting himself at the Moderatorship Examination; (c) £2 2s. for each Term subsequent to his qualifying at the Moderatorship Examination during which he attends our Laboratories.

B. If the Candidate does not present himself at the Moderatorship Examination, he shall pay £3 10s. for each Term during which he attends our Laboratories, being the usual fee for an Extern Student in the Physical Laboratory.

A Doctor in Science must be a Bachelor of Arts of at least three years' standing. The primary test for the Doctorate shall be original published work in Science submitted by the Candidate. The Examiners appointed to report on the merit of the work submitted by a Candidate shall have power, if they shall consider it necessary, to question the author personally on it or on cognate subjects.

Any graduate applying to the Registrar to have the Private Grace of the Provost and Senior Fellows for the Degree of Doctor of Science or Doctor of Literature must as a preliminary step lodge with the Bursar the sum of Ten Pounds, to be paid to the Examiners who are to inquire into the scientific or literary claims of the applicant: in the event of the Degree being granted, this sum will be allowed in part payment to the Senior Proctor of the fee of twenty-five pounds for the Degree.

A Doctor in Literature must be a Bachelor of Arts of at least three years' standing. The primary test for the doctorate is a work or works submitted by the Candidate, and forming an original contribution to the study of (a) Literature, Ancient or Modern; or (b) Philosophy; or (c) *Æsthetics*; or (d) History; or (e) *Archæology*. (Works dealing with other departments of study, such as Theology or Law, which possess a special doctorate, should not be submitted for the Litt.D.) The Candidate's work must show evidence of independent inquiry, and must either contain some addition to real knowledge, or present a fresh interpretation of materials already known. It must be of substantial importance, and should, as a rule, be concerned with a single subject. If separate papers or essays are submitted, they should exhibit some unity of aim.

Every Candidate must supply full information as to the authorities and materials which he has used.

The work must be printed and placed in the hands of the Registrar to be submitted to the Examiners at least two months before the date of the Commencements at which the Candidate desires to obtain the Degree.

If a Candidate has received his training in another University, he must produce detailed evidence as to his studies during his undergraduate course, and must declare, in writing, that his work has not previously been submitted as an exercise for a Degree at any other University.

The Examiners appointed to report on the merit of the work submitted shall have power to question the author upon his work, either *viva voce* or in writing.

Degrees in Divinity.—All exercises and examinations necessary to the attainment of Degrees in Divinity are under the control of a Court consisting of the Regius Professor of Divinity or his permanent Deputy, Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity, the Professor of Biblical Greek, and the Professor of Ecclesiastical History.

All correspondence relative to Degrees in Divinity must be addressed to the Regius Professor, or to his permanent Deputy.

A Bachelor in Divinity must be a Bachelor of Arts of three years' standing. He must likewise have undergone a special Examination in Divinity.

Candidates for this Degree will be required to show a general knowledge of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, of Ecclesiastical History, and of Dogmatic Theology, and also to have made a special study of some particular branches.

Examinations.—As a general rule, it is required that Candidates shall be examined in the Course annually appointed for Examination for Theological Exhibitions (see under Divinity School, "Theological Exhibitions"). It consists of six Divisions, viz.:

- I. Old Testament,
- II. Hebrew,
- III. New Testament,
- IV. Dogmatic Theology,
- V. Ecclesiastical History, and
- VI. Patristic Theology.

Candidates for the B.D. Degree are permitted to bring up any one or more of these Divisions, in any order, at any one of the three Examinations which are annually held in March, June, and December, and to reserve the rest for any subsequent Examination or Examinations. They are required to give notice to the Regius Professor a month before the Examination at which they propose to present themselves, stating at the same time in what divisions of the Course they desire to be examined. Each Candidate, when he gives such notice, must send to the Senior Proctor an examination fee of one guinea for each Division specified in his notice. The fees so paid by the Candidate will, in case he

obtains the Degree, be allowed (to an amount not exceeding six guineas) in part payment of the Degree fee of £13 15s.

The Court, on sufficient reason being shown, may make different arrangements for a Candidate's Examination. Application for such special arrangements must be made three months before the Commencements at which the Candidate desires to obtain his Degree.

Candidates who do not hold the Divinity Testimonium will further be examined in the following:—

Division VII.

- (1) Butler, *The Analogy*.
- (2) The Article *Miracle*, in Hastings' *Dictionary of the Bible*.
- (3) Paley, *Horæ Paulinæ*.
- (4) A. B. Davidson, *Old Testament Prophecy*. Edited by J. A. Paterson, omitting chaps. 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 18, 23, 24.
- (5) Swete, *The Apostles' Creed*.
- (6) The Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, with Harold Browne's *Exposition*.

Candidates may substitute for (6) *The Westminster Confession of Faith*, *The Form of Presbyterian Church Government*, and *The Directory for Public Worship*.

Thesis.—As a proof that the Candidate has, in addition to the general course of reading, made a special study of some particular branch, he must send the Regius Professor a Thesis on a subject chosen by himself, which has been approved of by the Court, printed or legibly written, two months before the day of Commencements. The Thesis should be accompanied with references to the authors consulted in its composition.

A Doctor in Divinity must be a Bachelor in Divinity of five years' standing. He must likewise present a printed Thesis, in which he has treated of and explained some portion of Doctrine from the Holy Scriptures, or of the History of the Church, or of Dogmatic Theology. It is desirable that the Candidate, before printing his Thesis, should have the subject approved of by the Court. This Thesis he must send to the Regius Professor two months before the day of Commencements, and at the same time he must lodge with the Bursar a sum of £5, to be paid to an Examiner appointed by the Court, who, together with the Regius Professor, shall report to the Court on the merits of the Thesis. In the event of the Degree being granted, such sum will be allowed in part payment to the Senior Proctor of the fee of £26 for the Degree.

The University of Dublin Tests Act (36 Vict. chap. 21) abolishes the necessity formerly imposed on Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor or of Doctor in Divinity of subscribing the declaration of the Royal Supremacy, the Liturgy of the United Church of England and Ireland, and the Thirty-nine Articles.

A Bachelor in Laws must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. He must also have passed a Special Examination. For details, see Law School.

A Doctor in Laws must be a B.A. of three years' standing, and must have taken the degree of LL.B.

For the ways in which Candidates may qualify themselves to obtain this Degree, see Law School.

A Bachelor in Medicine must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and must have spent five years in the study of Medicine. Before the Grace of the House can be obtained, the Candidate must pass a public Examination in the Hall before the Medical Professors.

For regulations see School of Physic.

A Doctor in Medicine must have taken the M.B. Degree, and must be of M.A. standing. He must also read a Thesis publicly before the Regius Professor of Physic or must undergo an Examination before the Regius Professor, according to regulations to be approved of by the Board.

A Bachelor in Surgery must be a Bachelor of Arts, and have spent five years in the study of Surgery and Anatomy. Before the Grace of the House can be obtained, the Candidate must pass a public Examination in the Hall before the Professors of the School.

A Master in Surgery must be a B.Ch. of three years' standing, and must produce satisfactory evidence of having been engaged for not less than two years from the date of his registration in the study or practice of his profession. He must then pass an Examination in Surgery and Surgical Anatomy. Graduates in Surgery of the University of Dublin, of not less than ten years' standing, may be recommended for the Degree of M.Ch. by the vote of the Court of Examiners on such Examination as they shall determine.

A Bachelor in Obstetric Science must have graduated in Medicine, have attended a Winter's Course of Lectures in Midwifery at a recognized School, have practised Midwifery for six months at a recognized Hospital or Maternity, and must pass an Examination in Practical Midwifery, Gynæcology, and Obstetrical Anatomy.

A Master in Obstetric Science must have graduated in Medicine and in Surgery, and have spent two years at least in the study of Obstetric Science. Before the Grace of the House can be obtained, the Candidate must pass a public Examination before the Professors of the School of Physic.

A Bachelor in Dental Science must be a Bachelor of Arts, must have spent at least four years in the School of Dentistry, and passed the requisite Examinations.

Masters in Dental Science must be Bachelors in Dental Science of at least one year's standing. They will be required to pass an Examination in Pathology and Bacteriology, and either to carry out Dental work of an advanced character to the satisfaction of the Examiners, or to present a thesis to be approved of by them, giving evidence of original research on some subject connected with Dentistry.

A Bachelor in Civil Engineering must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. He must also have spent two years at least in the study of Civil Engineering, and have passed all the Examinations of the School. (See Engineering School.)

A Master in Civil Engineering must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering; he must also have practised for three years as a Civil Engineer, after having obtained the Degree of B.A.I.

Degrees in Music.—Candidates for Degrees in Music must matriculate in Arts, but are not required, as in the other Faculties, to proceed with the Arts Course.

Bachelor in Music.—The Examination for this Degree is divided into two parts:—

1. *Preliminary Examination* to include—

- (a) Harmony up to four parts from a figured bass.
- (b) The addition of three parts to a given melody, placed in any voice.
- (c) Strict Counterpoint up to four parts.
- (d) A general knowledge of Beethoven's pianoforte sonatas.
- (e) The main outlines of musical history.
- (f) *Virtù voce* on general knowledge of music.

Before entering for the Final Examination the Candidate must either submit an exercise, or undergo a practical test at the organ or pianoforte.

A. The exercise may be either—

- (1) a vocal cantata containing a solo, an unaccompanied quartet, a five-part chorus, and a four-part fugue with accompaniment for strings only ;
- or,*
- (2) a string quartet containing the usual four movements.

The exercises must be sent to the Registrar of the School of Music not later than two months before the date of the Examination. They need not be publicly performed unless the candidate desire it, and then at his own expense.

Bachelors and Doctors in Music of the University of Oxford or of Cambridge can proceed *ad eundem gradum* in the University of Dublin on payment of the necessary fees.

B. Should the candidate choose the practical test in lieu of the exercise, he must be prepared to play the following pieces [for 1914 and 1915]:—

Pianoforte : *J. S. Bach.*—Prelude and fugue in B flat (Book i, No. 21).
Chopin.—Ballade in A flat.

Or,

Organ : *J. S. Bach.*—Prelude in C minor (Peter's edition, vol. 2).
Saint-Saëns.—Fantaisie in E flat.

Candidates (whether they choose organ or pianoforte) will be required to transpose and also to play at sight.

The practical test will take place in Dublin immediately before the Final Examination; and successful candidates may sit for that examination at once.

2. *Final Examination*:—

- (a) Harmony up to five parts.
- (b) Counterpoint up to five parts, strict and free.
- (c) Double counterpoint.
- (d) Canon in two parts.
- (e) Fugal construction.
- (f) A knowledge of Bach's "*Wohltemperirtes Clavier*."
- (g) Critical and historical questions.
- (h) *Vivâ voce* principally to test the candidate's acquaintance with admitted masterpieces.

Doctor in Music.—A Doctor in Music must be a Mus. B. of the University of Dublin. Before sitting for the examination the candidate must *either* submit an Exercise, *or* undergo a practical test at the organ or pianoforte.

A. The exercise may be *either*—

- (1) A work for voices and orchestra, comprising—
 - (a) An overture or introduction,
 - (b) At least one choral movement in eight real parts,
 - (c) At least one solo with orchestra,
 - (d) Specimens of canonic and fugal writing;

or,

- (2) A symphony for full orchestra in the usual four movements.

Exercises must be sent to the Registrar of the School of Music not later than two months before the date of the Examination.

B. Should the Candidate choose the practical test in lieu of the exercise, he must be prepared to play the following pieces [for 1914 and 1915]:—

Pianoforte: *J. S. Bach*.—Chromatic Fantasia.

Chopin.—Polonaise in A flat.

Or,

Organ: *J. S. Bach*.—Passacaglia in C minor (Peters, vol. i).

Mozart.—Fantasia in F minor and major (Best's Arrangements).

Candidates (whether they choose organ or pianoforte) will be required to extemporize and to read a fairly easy orchestral score.

The practical test will take place in Dublin immediately before the Final Examination, and successful Candidates may sit for that Examination at once.

The Examination will include:—

- (a) Harmony and free counterpoint up to eight parts.
- (b) Double and triple counterpoint.
- (c) Canon up to four parts.
- (d) The writing of a fugue in not more than four parts.

- (e) The instrumentation of a given passage.
- (f) Critical and historical questions.
- (g) *Viva voce*, principally to test the Candidate's knowledge of the works of the Great Masters.

All the several Musical Examinations are held concurrently, twice a year, on days announced in the Calendar.

<i>Fees.</i> —Fee for Matriculation,	£15
Bachelor of Music, ^a	10
Doctor of Music	20

Regulations as to the payment of the Fees of £10 and £20 for Degrees in Music (adopted by the Board, Jan. 15, 1898):—

A Candidate for Mus. B. pays £2 on presenting himself for Examination; £3 on sending in his Exercise, or before his Practical Test; and £5 on passing his Final Examination.

A Candidate for Mus D. pays £5 on sending in his Exercise, or before his Practical Test; and £15 on passing his Final Examination.

A Candidate failing in any one Examination will be admitted to the next following Examination only of the same grade without payment. If he then fail, the Examination must be commenced *de novo*.

Admission of Candidates residing in the Colonies or Foreign Countries.—A Student of the University who is engaged in any civil, ecclesiastical, or other profession in the Colonies, is allowed (although not present in the Senate) to proceed to his Degree upon the following conditions:—

1. That he is of the proper Standing for taking the Degree.
2. That he has passed all the Lectures and Examinations necessary for his Degree.
3. That he has transmitted in writing the Exercises for the Degree to the Regius Professor of the proper Faculty, and that they had been approved of.
4. That he has transmitted letters testimonial which satisfied the Board of the Candidate's fitness for the Degree in regard to character.

Under similar conditions a similar privilege is extended to residents in any foreign country, the letters testimonial of character being in this case signed by the British Ambassador or Consul.

Admission "ad eundem Gradum."—Graduates in Arts of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are admissible *ad eundem* to all Degrees they have received in their own Universities, on attainment of the standing and payment of the fees required for the same Degrees in the University of Dublin. Satisfactory evidence of character and conduct, with the credentials of the Degree sought, to be produced in every case.

"No Degree from these Universities will be accepted by the Board for an *ad eundem* degree without evidence that the Candidate has passed an Arts Course in his University equivalent

^a If Candidate is a B.A. of the University, the fee is only £5.

to that of this College." (Resolutions of the Board, June 15, 1908, June 22, 1912.)

TABULA EXPENSARUM PRO UNOQUOQUE GRADU ACADEMICO.

Artium Baccalaureus,—		
Nobilis,	£4	0 0
Soc. Comm.,	2	0 0
Pens.,	1	0 0
Artium Magister,	9	16 0
Scientiæ Baccalaureus,	10	0 0
Doctor in Scientia,	25	0 0
Doctor in Litteris,	25	0 0
S. Theologiæ Baccalaureus,	13	15 0
———— Doctor,	26	0 0
Legum Baccalaureus,	11	15 0
———— Doctor,	22	0 0
Medicinæ Baccalaureus,	11	0 0
———— Doctor,	13	0 0
Chirurgiæ Baccalaureus,	5	0 0
———— Magister,	11	0 0
Baccalaureus in Arte Obstetricia,	1	0 0
Magister in Arte Obstetricia,	5	0 0
Dentariæ Scientiæ Baccalaureus,	10	0 0
Dentariæ Scientiæ Magister.	10	0 0
Artis Ingeniariæ Baccalaureus,	1	0 0
Artis Ingeniariæ Magister,	10	0 0
Mus. Baccalaureus, for Non-graduates,	10	0 0
„ „ for Graduates,	5	0 0
„ Doctor,	20	0 0

Fees to be Paid by Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge.—Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge who come to take the “ad eundem” B.A. Degree must pay the ordinary Replacement Fee (£9 3s.), and the Ordinary Fee for the B.A. Degree (£1), in all, £10 3s. (Order of the Board, June 30, 1873.)

Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge who desire to present themselves at the Examination for the LL.B. Degree must first pay fees for the same amount as for the *ad eundem* B.A. degree.

The Senior Proctor receives the Fees for all the above Degrees, with the exception of those for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, which are payable to the Junior Bursar.

Testimoniums.—A fee of thirty shillings must be paid on taking out the Testimoniums of the following Degrees:—Sc.D., Litt.D., M.A.O.; a fee of ten shillings on taking out the Testimoniums of M.A., B.D., D.D., LL.B., LL.D., M.A.I., Mus. B., Mus. D.; the fees for taking out the Testimoniums, of the other Degrees, namely:—B.A., Sc.B., M.B., M.D., B.Ch., M.Ch., B.A.O., B. Dent. Sc., M. Dent. Sc., and B.A.I., are included in the fees charged for the Degrees in the preceding Schedule.

N.B.—As some inconvenience may be occasioned to Graduates by

unavoidable delay in the issue of Testimoniums, all Students requiring the Testimoniums of their Degrees during the Summer Vacation are requested to make application for them before the 30th of June. As a general rule, Testimoniums of Degrees will not be issued during the Vacation.

Diplomas and Licenses.—The conditions on which the University grants Diplomas in Medicine, Surgery, Obstetric Science, Agriculture, Education, and Economics and Commercial Knowledge, and Licenses in Civil Engineering, and Dental Science, will be found under the Regulations of the several Schools.

Representation of the University in Parliament.

JAMES I., by his Charter dated May 12, A. D. 1613, first granted to the University the right of returning two Burgesses to represent it in Parliament. By the Act of Union in the year 1800 (40 Geo. III. c. 38, Art. 4), the number of representatives was reduced to one^a: but by the Irish Reform Bill (2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 88), the right of electing two Members has been restored to the University.

The right of voting at the election of Members to serve in Parliament for the University of Dublin was originally confined to the Fellows and Scholars of Trinity College. By the Reform Act, 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 88, it was extended to every person, being of the age of twenty-one years, who had obtained, or thereafter should obtain, the Degree of Master of Arts, or any higher Degree, or a Scholarship or Fellowship in the said University, subject to certain provisions regulating the registration of the names of the electors. These regulations were altered by the Statute of 5 & 6 Vict. c. 74, which provides,—

“That all persons *with whom the College shall have compounded* for a gross sum of £5 for their respective lives, under the provisions of the late Act (2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 88), shall be entitled to have their names continued on the books of the University for their respective lives, and to vote at any election, without any further payment.

“Every person whose name shall be upon the College Books of the said University, and who shall have obtained a Fellowship or Scholarship, or the degree of Master of Arts, or any higher degree in the University, and every person who shall hereafter obtain a Fellowship or Scholarship, or the degree of Master of Arts, or any

^a “That it be the Fourth Article of Union that four lords spiritual of Ireland, by rotation of sessions, and twenty-eight lords temporal of Ireland, shall be the number to sit and vote on the part of Ireland in the House of Lords of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. and one hundred commoners (two for each county of Ireland, two for the City of Dublin, two for the City of Cork, *one for the University of Trinity College*, and one for each of the most considerable cities, towns, and boroughs), as the number to sit and vote, on the part of Ireland, in the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom.”

higher degree in the University, and who upon the removal of his name from the College Books, or after he shall have taken such degree, shall be desirous of having his name replaced or retained on the books of the University for the purpose of voting, shall, before the 1st day of December next after his name shall be so removed from the College Books, or after he have taken such degree, pay to the College the sum of £5, and thereupon his name shall be placed or retained upon the books of the University, and he shall be entitled to vote, for his life, without any further payment.

“No person shall be entitled to vote by reason of a degree of a purely honorary nature.

“Every person having his name on the College Books shall be considered, for all purposes of this Act, as having his name on the books of the University; but the payments to be made by such person shall be regulated by the rules and Statutes of the College.”

A further change in the laws relating to the University Franchise was made by the Act 31 & 32 Vict. c. 112. By the 33rd section of this Act, it is enacted that

“Every person who has heretofore obtained or who shall hereafter obtain a Fellowship or Scholarship, or the Degree of Master of Arts, or any higher Degree, not of a purely honorary nature, in the University of Dublin, and who shall be desirous of having his name placed or retained on the books of the said University, for the purpose of voting at any election of Members to serve in Parliament for the borough of the University of Dublin, under the provisions of section 4 of the Act of the session of the 5th and 6th years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter 74, may require the Registrar of the said University to place or retain his name upon the books of the said University, without any payment whatsoever, anything in the said section to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that no person shall be entitled to vote at any election of a member or members to serve in Parliament for the said borough of the University of Dublin, unless his name shall have been upon the books of the said University for a period not less than two months previous to such Election.”

Section 34.—“In the month of December, in the year 1869, and in every succeeding year, the Registrar of the said University of Dublin shall make out an alphabetical list of the names of the Electors entitled to vote at any election for Members to serve in Parliament for the said University; and the said Registrar shall cause copies of such list to be printed on or before the 1st day of January, in the year 1870, and in every succeeding year, and shall give a copy of such list to any elector applying for the same, upon being paid 2s. 6d. for each copy; and the said Registrar shall each year publish a copy of such list in the University Calendar, when such Calendar shall be published, or in some one or more of the public journals having general circulation in Ireland.”

VOTING PAPERS AT ELECTIONS

By the Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 53, electors may in future record their votes by means of voting papers, and need not attend in person at the poll. The preamble of this Act recites, that "it is expedient to afford greater facilities for voting to the electors at elections for Burgesses to serve in Parliament for the Universities of *Oxford*, *Cambridge*, and *Dublin*." Each elector is hereby empowered to nominate any other elector or electors of the same University to deliver for him at the poll a voting paper containing his vote. Every such voting paper shall bear date subsequently to notice given by the Returning Officer of the day for proceeding to election, and shall contain the name or names of the Candidate or Candidates thereby voted for, and the name or names of the elector or electors authorized, on behalf of the voter, to tender such voting paper at the poll. Such voting paper (the aforesaid date and names being previously filled in) shall, on any day subsequent to notice given by the Returning Officer of the day for proceeding to election, be signed by the voter in the presence of a Justice of the Peace for the County or Borough in which such voter shall be then residing.

No person shall be entitled to sign or vote by more than one voting paper at any election. An elector may vote in person, notwithstanding that he has duly signed and transmitted a voting paper to another elector, if such voting paper has not been already tendered at the poll.

By the Act 31 & 32 Vict. c. 65, s. 1, the declaration required to be made by the elector tendering the voting paper of another elector is repealed, and the following substituted in its stead:

"I solemnly declare that I verily believe that this is the paper by which A. B. [the voter] intends to vote, pursuant to the provisions of the Universities Elections Acts, 1861 and 1868."

By section 3 of the same Act, voting papers may be signed in the Channel Islands, in the presence of the following Officers, viz.:—*Jersey and Guernsey*—The Bailiffs or any Lieutenant Bailiff, Jurat, or Juge d'Instruction. *Alderney*—The Judge of Alderney, or any Jurat. *Sark*—The Seneschal or Deputy Seneschal.

Trinity College.

ORDER OF RANK IN THE COLLEGE.

THE several orders in the College are the following:—

1. THE PROVOST or Head of the College; who must be not less than thirty years of age.

2. FELLOWS; who were formerly bound to enter into Priest's Orders, except five: one of whom was elected *Medicus*, by the Provost and Senior Fellows; and two others were elected *Jurista juris Civilis* and *Jurista juris Anglici*, respectively. This obligation to take Holy Orders was removed by the Act 36 Victoria, chap. 21.

3. NOBLEMEN, SONS OF NOBLEMEN, and BARONETS, who are matriculated as such under the title of *Nobilis*, *Filius Nobilis*, and *Eques*.

4. DOCTORS in the several Faculties, BACHELORS IN DIVINITY, and MASTERS IN ARTS, SURGERY, OBSTETRIC SCIENCE, CIVIL ENGINEERING, and DENTAL SCIENCE. All Doctors and Masters, Ex-Fellows, and Ex-Scholars, having their names on the Books of the University, are entitled to vote at the election of Members to represent the University in Parliament; but have no Collegiate privileges or duties, unless their names are kept on the College Books.

5. BACHELORS IN CIVIL LAW, MEDICINE, SURGERY, OBSTETRIC SCIENCE, CIVIL ENGINEERING, DENTAL SCIENCE, BACHELORS IN SCIENCE, and BACHELORS IN ARTS. They are not required to keep their names on the University or on the College Books in order to entitle them to proceed to the higher Degrees.

6. FELLOW-COMMONERS, who have the privilege of dining at the Fellows' Table.

7. SCHOLARS who are on the foundation, being members of the Corporation of the College (see under Scholarship).

The number of Scholars is seventy, of whom thirty were formerly termed natives (*Hibernici*), but this distinction has been abolished by King's Letter, 8 Geo. IV.

8. PENSIONERS, namely ordinary Students in Arts.

9. SIZARS, who are Students of limited means, having their commons free of expense, and being exempted from annual fees. They were formerly nominated, one by each Fellow, and eight or more (provided the number of thirty were not exceeded) by the Provost. They are now admitted annually by an examination (see "Sizarships").

COLLEGE CHARGES.

I. Undergraduate Fees.—Before the name of any Student can be placed upon the College Books, the amount of Entrance Fees specified below must be paid to the Junior Bursar. The payment must be made when the result of the Entrance Examination is declared. In the case of those who intend to present themselves at a Term Examination on the day following the days of Entrance, this payment must therefore be made *on the last day of Entrance*.

The following statements contain the practice with regard to Arts Fees, but those headed (a), (b), (c), and (d), contain all the information required by Students.

(a). For Pensioners, the Entrance and half-yearly Fees are fifteen pounds and eight guineas respectively; for Fellow-Commoners, thirty pounds and sixteen guineas respectively, and for *Filii Nobilium*, sixty pounds and thirty-two guineas respectively. Sizars pay £1 1s. 3d. Entrance Fee, and are exempt from half-yearly Fees.

(b). Students who enter after the March quarter in any year, and present themselves at the Trinity Term Examination in April, or the Trinity Lectures, or the Supplemental Hilary Term Examination in June, or the Michaelmas Term Examination in October, must pay the first half-yearly fee before presenting themselves for any Term Examination or Lectures; and they must pay a second half-yearly Fee at the end of October.

Students who enter after the March quarter, and do not present themselves for any of the above Examinations or Lectures, pay the first half-yearly Fee in the April of the succeeding year.

The names of Students who enter between the end of March Quarter and the 1st of November are not placed upon the College Books unless the payment to the Junior Bursar entitles them to be put in the existing Junior Freshman Class.

(c). A Student who goes through his Course in the regular way (*i.e.* without dropping a Class) will pay to the Junior Bursar, in addition to the Entrance Fee, eight half-yearly Fees, payable in April and October in each year; and no Student can rise to the standing of a Candidate Bachelor until he has made the last of these half-yearly payments. Students should remember that the fee of one pound for the conferring of the Degree must be paid to the Junior Bursar on or before the day preceding the Commencements at which they present themselves.

No Student will be allowed to be a Candidate for Moderatorship, or at the Special B. A. Degree Examination in Trinity Term, unless his Fees for the current half-year shall have been paid *before* the first day of Examination.

The half-yearly Fees become due at the end of the March and September quarters, but Students are allowed to delay the payment till the Friday before the first Saturday in May or November respectively. Fees despatched by post are counted as received on day on which they are posted. A Student sending Fees by post should state his Class and Tutor, in addition to his own name.

Half-yearly Fees should be paid on or before the Friday which precedes the first Saturday of May or November, and any Student whose Fees are not paid on that day must pay with them the Tardy Payment charge of 3s. for that and every succeeding Friday in May or November for which the Fees remain unpaid, until the first Saturdays of June and December, on which days the names of all Students whose Fees have not been paid are struck off the books, and can only be replaced on payment of a Fee of 15s., in addition to the half-yearly Fee.

In addition to the half-yearly Fees, some Students incur Incidental Expenses, due as Rent of Chambers, Commons, Punishments, and so forth, and these must be paid to the Junior Bursar, together with the half-yearly Fees.

Sizars, whose incidental expenses are not paid before the first Saturday in June and the first Saturday in December, respectively, are forthwith struck off the Books, and their Sizarships vacated.

(d). Students who drop a year, whether from inability to keep the requisite Terms, or from any other cause, should always consult their Tutors before paying the half-yearly Fees then due, or next to become due; and when so doing, they should state whether they belong to, attend, or purpose to join any of the Professional Schools.

(e). A Student whose name has gone off the books can always replace in any Class in which the Terms he has kept entitle him to be placed, provided he pays the replacement Fee of 15s., and that the half-yearly payment or payments which he makes on replacement, taken with those which he has previously made, include all those paid in regular course by the Students in the Class which he joins on replacing, viz. one half-yearly Fee in the April and one in the October of each Freshman and Sophister year for which he claims credit. But it is especially to be observed that if, in the April or October of any year, a Student who is not allowed by the Senior Lecturer to keep his Class, should nevertheless pay the half-yearly Fee then due, *such payment does not count as a payment for the April or October of the Class from which he is put down*, but as a repetition of the payment previously made by him as a member of the Class to which he is put down, and such payments are not taken account of in determining the amount to be paid on replacement.

In determining the time for which the name of a Student who replaces remains on the Books without further payment, the half-yearly Fee paid on replacement is considered as having been paid

at the date on which it became due by the members of the Class which the Student joins—thus a payment made after March 21st will keep the Student's name on the Books till the first Saturday in December, unless it counts as a payment made in the previous half year, in which case the name goes off on the first Saturday in June.

Graduate members of the Army Class are allowed to continue their attendance on the Army Lectures in the month of June, without payment of the current half-year's fees. (Order of the Board, May 20, 1905.)

Replacement.—A Replacement Fee of fifteen shillings must *always* be paid to the Junior Bursar for the replacement of the name of any Student which has been removed from the Books.

In addition, the full amount of the College Fees must be paid, see (e) above, except in the following cases:—

1. Replacement for the purpose of getting Degrees conferred.

2. Graduates of the University are allowed to go in for the Final Examination of the Divinity School, and Students who have passed the B.A. Examination are allowed to go in for the Final Examination of the Engineering School, on payment of a *Liceat ad Examinandum* Fee of one guinea. The names of Students so replaced are removed from the Books immediately after the Examination. (Orders of the Board May 2, and June 23, 1885.)

3. Graduates of the University are permitted to replace their names on the Books, during the first year from taking the Degree of B.A., without payment of the College Fees, for the purpose of competing for any Prizes which are open to Students in their Bachelor years. The names of any Students so replaced are removed from the Books immediately after the Examination. (Order of the Board, June 19, 1897.)

During the second and third year to M.A. standing, they must pay a full half-year's fees. (Order of the Board, Nov. 5, 1904.)

In the case of all Prize Examinations at which, under existing Rules, Students presenting themselves for Examination are required to have their names on the College Books, the list of Prizes awarded shall be certified by the Junior Bursar before being laid before the Board for confirmation.

4. See Divinity School, § VI., for rules with regard to Theological Exhibitions.

II. Charges for Doctors in the several Faculties, Masters, and Members of the Senate.—Resident Doctors and Masters pay the sum of £4 half-yearly. The regulations for payment are the same as those already given under the head of Undergraduates.

The Fees payable by Members of the Senate are regulated by the following Decrees of the Board (Jan. 22, 1859; Jan. 31, 1872; June 12, 1875; Jan. 12, 1884; June 28, 1890; Feb. 24, 1903):—

WHEREAS, by the Royal Letters Patent bearing date the 24th day of July, in the twenty-first year of the reign of Her most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, it is amongst other things enacted, that the Senate of the University of Dublin shall, as heretofore, consist of the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, or Pro-Vice-Chancellor for the time being, and of such Doctors and Masters of Arts of the University as shall have and keep their names on the Books of Trinity College, in accordance with such regulations and conditions as the Provost and Senior Fellows of the said College shall enact :

We, therefore, the Provost and Senior Fellows, in pursuance of the powers vested in us, do hereby enact and DECREE :

1. That no change shall be made in the Fees heretofore payable by Doctors and Masters holding Rooms in the College, or in attendance on Collegiate or Professional Lectures, or presenting themselves at Examinations.

2. That all Doctors or Masters of Arts, whose names are now on the College Books (*i. e.* on January 31, 1872), and who are not resident nor in attendance on Lectures, as aforesaid, shall be permitted to retain their names on the Books of the College as Members of the Senate, without further payment.

3. That all Doctors or Masters of Arts (except as hereafter provided), whose names are not on the College Books, shall be required to pay, on replacing their names, the accustomed charge of £4 15s. for the half-year in which such replacement is made ; after which their names shall be retained on the College Books as Members of the Senate, without further payment.

4. That the names of all Doctors and Masters of Arts, who have been University Students, or First Senior Moderators who have obtained a large Gold Medal, or Senior Moderators who have obtained two Gold Medals shall be replaced and retained on the College Books as Members of the Senate, without charge.

5. That Ex-Fellows of the College, according to ancient privilege, shall be permitted to retain their names on the College Books without any charge.

6. That the Members for the University in Parliament, and ex-Members, shall be permitted to retain their names on the College Books free of all charge.

RESIDENCE, AND DUTIES OF RESIDENT STUDENTS.

RESIDENCE, as a part of Academic discipline, is not enforced in the University of Dublin, nor is it necessary in itself for keeping Terms. Yet for Professional Students, residence either in the city or in the College is indirectly necessary.

Rooms.—Chambers in the College are granted by the Provost on application from the Tutor of the Student who proposes to reside. On obtaining Rooms, a sum of money is deposited with the Registrar of Chambers, which is intended as security against any injury that they may sustain, and is returned on vacating the Rooms, if all claims of the College be first satisfied. The deposit for Rooms varies from £8 to £30 ; and the annual rent varies from £4 to £18. Most of these Chambers are intended to accommodate two Students, in which case each Student in occupation pays only half rent and half

deposit. If, however, a Student, from any cause, should be the sole occupant of such Rooms, he is always liable for the entire rent during whatever time the sole occupation continues.

A list of the Chambers vacant within the College is hung up at the Chief Steward's lodge, near the Gate. Students can see the different sets of vacant Chambers on application to the Clerk of the Works, and when they have decided which sets they prefer, they should communicate with their Tutors, giving a list containing the particulars of two or three sets of Chambers, in the order in which they prefer them, so that in case the Rooms first applied for are granted to other Students, the Tutors can apply for the other Rooms. An application for a double set of Chambers must be made on behalf of two Students jointly. If the Rooms applied for be granted, the deposit must be paid to the Registrar of Chambers within a fortnight, or else the right to the Rooms lapses. The deposit is returned when the Rooms are vacated and the keys given up to the Chief Steward.

No Student is allowed to reside in Chambers registered in the name of another, without a written permission from the Provost, stating the period during which such temporary occupation may continue. The Chambers of any Student who allows another person to occupy them, either wholly or in part, without such permission, are immediately declared vacant.

The following Regulations concerning the occupation of Chambers have been made by the Board (June, 1877; March 16, 1878; January 20, 1883; June 23, 1885; July 1, 1886; and May 21, 1904):—

1. The Chambers of Resident Students, except Scholars, and Students attending Lectures in one of the Professional Schools, are to be vacated at the close of the Quarter in which they shall be of standing to be admitted to the B.A. Degree.

2. Students attending Lectures in the Professional Schools shall be permitted to retain their Chambers till the expiration of the Trinity Term of the Junior Bachelor year, but not longer, without special permission from the Board.

3. The Chambers of Ex-Scholars and Ex-Sizars shall be vacated at the close of the September Quarter next after the expiration of their Scholarships and Sizarships.

4. No Student who shall have passed the standing of Candidate Bachelor shall be admissible as a Candidate for Rooms, or for a re-grant of Rooms vacated under the provisions of the aforesaid Regulations, unless he has previously obtained the consent of the Board.

5. Graduate Students above the standing of Junior Bachelor, who may obtain permission to occupy Rooms, shall pay a higher rent than that paid by ordinary Undergraduate Students.

6. After each Term a return shall be made to the Board of the Students holding Chambers in College who have not attended Lectures, and the Chambers of those Students who have failed to attend during two Terms

in the year shall be forfeited unless their Tutors shall satisfy the Board that there have been reasonable grounds for such failure.

7. The Rooms of all Students whose accounts are not paid on the first Saturdays in June and December, respectively, shall be declared vacant on those days by the Registrar of Chambers.

8. The Registrar of Chambers is empowered to charge Students, who may change their rooms, and neglect to give the keys of their vacated Rooms to the Clerk of the Works, the rents of both Rooms until the deposit be transferred.

9. The Registrar of Chambers is authorized (in case Students fail to give up their Rooms in time) to charge the occupier rent as if his name were on the Books, provided that the sum charged do not exceed the deposit.

10. The Provost is permitted, if he think fit, to grant Rooms to Students who have entered College at the Midsummer Entrance or at the October Entrance, and who have paid the Entrance Fee of £15, even though their names be not on the College Books in the existing Junior Freshman Class.

11. Graduates may, in certain cases, be allowed to dine on Commons, and occupy Rooms, on payment of a half-yearly Fee of £4 4s. Applications for this privilege are to be decided by the Provost, and subject to revision each half year.

Attendance on Divine Service.—All Students who are members of the Church of Ireland or England, and who reside within a distance of one mile and one-half from the College, are required to attend Divine Service in the College Chapel on Sunday morning. The Junior Dean is directed to bring the names of such Students as are negligent in their attendance under the notice of the Provost or Senior Dean. Students resident within the College, who persistently neglect to comply with the regulation on this point, are liable to be deprived of their Rooms.

The hours of Divine Service in the College Chapel are the following:—On Sundays, Morning Prayer is read at 9.45 a.m., and Evening Prayer at 7.30 o'clock. On week-days, Morning Prayer is read at 8.30 a.m., and Evening Prayer at 7.45 o'clock. The Order for Morning and Evening Prayer is shortened in the Chapel on week-days, by the omission of certain prescribed portions. On Sundays all Students must wear surplices, with the hoods belonging to their Degrees, if they be Graduates.

The Holy Communion is administered on days fixed by the Provost.

After Morning Prayer on Sundays, a Sermon is delivered by one of the Professors of Divinity or one of the University Preachers for the year.

Students in residence who are members of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, are required to lodge with the Junior Dean a certificate of attendance upon one of the Presbyterian Churches

of the city signed by the Minister of that Church. (Resolutions of Board and Council, May 15 and 19, 1886.)

Corrections.—At half-past ten o'clock on Saturday mornings, the Junior Dean attends in the Hall, and reads out the names of all Students who have been punished for neglect of duties or other offences during the week. It is the interest of those who can excuse themselves to be present; and if their excuses are admitted by the Dean, the fines are taken off.

Commons of Resident Students.—All Students resident in College, unless specially excused by the Provost, must dine in the Commons Hall, except during the summer vacation. They must take care to put their name on Commons by application to the Clerk of the Buttery, as soon as they come into residence.

The Rules now in force with regard to Commons are as follows (Orders of the Board, April 28, 1877; July 8, 1878; March 20, 1886; March 26, 1887; July 5, 1890, and Nov. 22, 1890):—

1. That all Fellow-Commoners and Pensioners under the standing of M.A., and holding Chambers in the College, be uniformly charged, in addition to the Chamber-rent now paid to the Registrar of Chambers, a certain specific sum per week for certain portions of the year; and that the sums thus accruing be considered as contributions to a *Commons Fund*.

2. That these charges be, for each Fellow-Commoner, seven shillings and six pence per week, and for each Pensioner five shillings; said charges to be levied for the weeks in each Term in which Undergraduate Lectures shall be given, or for so many of those weeks in any Term as the Student holds Chambers without actually giving up the keys of the same to the person entitled to receive them.

3. That these charges be made by the Clerk of the Buttery Books, from the Quarterly Chamber-rent list furnished by the Registrar of Chambers, against all persons liable to the same; and be introduced in the half-yearly accounts payable to the Junior Bursar, among the incidentals of the past half-year under the name of *Commons Fund*. All persons, however, to whom Chambers may be granted within any of the periods above specified, are not to be considered liable to these charges until the ensuing Term.

4. That the weekly sums thus charged be allowed in the regular Commons Charge to each Student, and the remainder, or variable part of the Commons Charge, be payable to the Clerk of the Buttery Books.

5. Students residing habitually at a distance from Dublin, and coming to Dublin to attend the Examinations of their Class, are allowed to put their names on Commons on the days on which these Examinations are held.

6. The Junior Dean shall be required to impose a fine of 5s. a week upon all Students, actually resident in College whose names shall not

be on Commons at all times except during the long Vacation; it being understood that the 5s. a week Commons Fund shall be considered an equivalent to this fine during the week in which Commons Fund is imposed.

7. No Student's name shall be placed on the Commons List without previous payment to the Clerk of the Buttery of the amount due for the period during which his name is placed on Commons. This rule is to apply in the case of sons of Fellows and Professors.

Regulations with reference to Commons. By order of the Bursar, Jan. 30, 1904—

Long Commons.—During the period known as "Long Commons," a Student may put his name on Commons on any day of the week, and will be charged at the rate of 1s. 8d. per day for the remaining portion of the week.

For the remaining weeks of "Long Commons," his name must be on Commons, and he must pay accordingly.

All Students are expected to dine on Commons every day; but those who wish to dine with their friends on Sunday shall pay 10s. for the week instead of 11s. 8d. If the Student has the permission of the Junior Dean, in exceptional cases, to dine with his friends on Saturday as well as Sunday, he shall pay 8s. 4d. instead of 11s. 8d.

Short Commons.—During the period known as "Short Commons" (i. e. the six or seven weeks of lecture term), a Student joining Commons on Monday will pay 5s. If he joins on Tuesday he shall pay 4s., and if afterwards according to rule.

If a Student desires to dine with his friends on Sunday during Short Commons, he shall pay 6s. for the week instead of 6s. 8d. If he has the permission of the Junior Dean to dine out with his friends for Saturday as well as Sunday, he shall pay 5s. for the week instead of 6s. 8d.

NOTE.—In cases where a Student wishes to leave College, for reasons which the Junior Dean considers sufficient, such Student will be allowed to keep his name on Commons for 1s. a day during Short Commons, and 1s. 8d. a day during Long Commons up to the day on which he leaves.

Ten Scholars, or other Students, who are called *Waiters*, are annually appointed to say Grace before and after meat in the Commons Hall.

The Grace must be repeated *memoriter*, and in Latin, in a form prescribed by the Statutes of the College. (*Stat. Coll. cap. xvi.*)

Night-Roll.—All Students resident in the College, below the standing of B.A., must attend night-roll, which is called at nine o'clock. After night-roll no Student is permitted to pass out of College without a written order.

Exemption from attendance at night-roll may be granted on the ground of diligence and seniority. The extent of this indulgence is decided by the Junior Dean, subject to the approval of the Provost and the Senior Dean. Those who wish to remain out of College after twelve o'clock must previously obtain special permission.

Houses of Residence for Students.—The Board of Trinity College have decided to make it compulsory for all Students to reside in certain houses, in which the Board can be assured of their proper accommodation. In order to ascertain the suitability of these houses, the Board have appointed a House of Residence Committee to inspect and select houses which are suitable. The following are the members of the Committee:—the Senior Dean; the Junior Dean; Robert Russell, M.A.; W. Kennedy, M.A.; Rev. R. M. Gwynn, M.A.; J. Joly, sc.D.; A. Francis Dixon, sc.D.; H. H. Dixon, sc.D.; Walter C. Stevenson, M.D., *Hon. Sec.*

Any householder in or near Dublin may apply to any member of this Committee to have his (or her) name placed on the books of the Committee as willing to afford accommodation for students. These books will be accessible to students seeking lodgings.

Every house, before being entered on the Committee's books, must have been inspected by the Sanitary Inspector, and passed by the House of Residence Committee. The householder must also satisfy the Committee as to the general suitability of the house for Students by giving suitable references in writing. These references may be addressed to any member of the Committee. Householders are not charged any fee for having their names entered on the Committee's books, but will be required to furnish an account of the accommodation they can supply, and their terms. It will be in the discretion of the Committee to remove from their books the address of any house of residence at any time.

In order to retain their names on the books, householders must comply with the following rules:—

1. To forward to the Hon. Secretary of the House of Residence Committee on November 20th, February 20th, and May 20th of each year, a list of the Trinity College Students who are at the time in their houses, or who have resided there since the last return was sent in.

2. To inform the Hon. Secretary in the months of September and December, and at Easter, what accommodation they can offer for Students. In absence of this notification it will be assumed that the house is fully occupied.

3. To notify immediately the Hon. Secretary of any case of serious illness occurring in the house.

4. To give facility to members of the Committee for inspecting the house, and to produce a recent sanitary certificate of the house if required.

Walter C. Stevenson, M.D., was appointed Sanitary Inspector for three years, on Nov. 28, 1908, and was re-appointed in 1912, on condition of his undertaking the duty of inspecting the residences of the College skips.

Course in Arts.

ENTRANCE.

1. THE mode of admission into this University is by passing an Examination.

The Senior Lecturer is authorized to allow a Graduate in Arts of any University chartered under the Crown to have his name placed on the College Books, on payment of the Entrance Fee, without passing the Matriculation Examination.

Candidates who have passed in the Senior Grade Examination held under the Board of Intermediate Education, Ireland, are qualified for Entrance in Trinity College on passing a further Examination in those subjects, if any, of the Trinity College Entrance Examination which are not included in those which they have passed at the Intermediate Examination.

All persons desirous of becoming Students in Arts must, at their Entrance, place themselves under the tuition of one of the Tutor Fellows who receive Pupils. The Collegiate interests of Pupils are under the guardianship of their Tutors. Students may enter as Fellow-Commoners or Pensioners. But a Nobleman, the son of a Nobleman, or a Baronet, may enter as *Nobilis, Filius Nobilis*, or *Eques*. Students of limited means may compete for Sizarships, and, if successful, may enter as Sizars. Students entering after March 21, and at or before the Autumn Entrance in October, are permitted to join the Junior Freshman Class which was formed in the previous November, on payment of the half-year's fees due by members of that class, in addition to the Entrance Fee (see under 'College Charges').

There are five Matriculation or Entrance Examinations in the year, each lasting for two days. Of these, the Midsummer Entrance in Trinity Term, and the Autumn Entrance at the commencement of Michaelmas Term, are known as the Principal Entrance Examinations. Those among the successful candidates who obtain sufficiently high marks at the Midsummer Entrance Examination are selected by the Senior Lecturer for a further Examination for High Places at Entrance. This additional examination lasts for one day, and on the general result of the three days' examination, the selected candidates are arranged in order of merit, and their names, together with those of the Schools from which they present themselves, are published at the conclusion of the Examination. The Senior Lecturer is authorized to issue Special Certificates to those who are so selected.

The two Principal Entrances and two of the other Entrance Examinations are held on the days immediately previous to the four Examinations of the Junior Freshman Class (including the Hilary Supplemental Examination in June), so as to enable students from a distance to pass a Term Examination as well as the Entrance without unnecessary loss of time. The fifth Entrance is held immediately before the Michaelmas Lectures begin. The dates of these Examinations may be found in the Almanac, and are also given under the heading 'Days of Examination.' In addition, the Senior Lecturer grants a Special Examination to such Students as are unable to present themselves at the regular Examinations, on reasonable grounds being given.

Candidates who have passed a Public Entrance Examination to the satisfaction of the Senior Lecturer are given a Large Entrance Certificate; all other candidates, who are allowed to proceed with their course, are given a Small Certificate, which cannot be used as evidence that they have passed the Public Entrance Examination of Trinity College; but such candidates will be given the Large Certificate as soon as they shall have passed a Term Examination.

The Entrance Examinations commence at 10 a.m.

2. Course for Principal and Ordinary Entrances.

English Composition: Arithmetic; Algebra (the first Four Rules, Fractions, and Simple Equations); Geometry, see below; English History; Modern Geography; Latin with Latin Composition; and any one of the following Languages:—Greek; French, Coppée, Contes Choisis (ed. Skeat, Macmillan); German, Schiller's *Belagerung von Antwerpen*. In Greek and in Latin students may select any two Greek and any two Latin authors. (Two books by the same author will not be accepted in lieu of two distinct authors.) The quantity of each author to be presented for examination must be not less than the equivalent of two Books of Virgil, or Xenophon, or of a Greek play. Candidates will be examined *vis à voce* in the translation, grammar, and subject-matter of the works which they submit. The Examination in French and German will be partly *vis à voce* in the prescribed books, and partly by papers, containing passages (unprescribed) for translation from these Languages, and passages for translation from English into the same.

The Course in Geometry^a is that covered by Euclid, Books i., ii., iii.; and Book iv., Props. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, with some additional Elementary Practical Constructions, and also some Elementary *loci*. Geometrical Methods other than those followed by Euclid will be accepted, such as regarding tangents as limiting positions of chords, &c. Some questions will be set on practical constructions, so that candidates will have to provide themselves with a ruler, set square, protractor, and pencil compasses. (A syllabus giving more detailed information on the Course in Geometry may be obtained on application.)

^a In learning Geometry any of the following books may be used instead of Euclid's Elements:—Baker and Bourne, Godfrey and Shidons, Hall and Stevens, Purser.

Additional Examination for High Places at the Midsummer Entrances.

Candidates answer in the French or German paper on the first day, and in the following course on the third day :—Geometry and Algebra ; Unprescribed passages from Greek and Latin authors ; Greek and Latin Grammar and Ancient History ; Greek Prose Composition ; and an examination *vivâ voce* in French or German concurrently with these papers.

3. Prizes obtainable in connexion with Entrance.

1st. Sizarships in Mathematics, Classics, Experimental Science, Modern Languages, Hebrew, and Irish. The regulations respecting the Course, Privileges, &c., are given below.

2nd. Sixteen Junior Exhibitions, twelve of £20 and four of £15 a year, tenable for two years. See under 'Junior Exhibitions.'

3rd. Extra Exhibitions or Prizes may also be granted by the Board to deserving Candidates on the results of the Examinations for Junior Exhibitions and Sizarships.

4th. The Kidd Scholarship, value about £80 per annum, tenable for four years. The Examination for this Scholarship is held each fourth year, unless vacancies should occur oftener. See under 'Kidd Scholarship.' An Examination will be held in 1917.

5th. The Charles Wilkins Memorial Prize in Mathematics for Women. See under that heading.

6th. Twenty-four Entrance Prizes, namely, a First Prize of £5 and a Second Prize of £2 in each of the following subjects (provided sufficient merit be shown by the Candidates) :—

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. Greek Verse. | 7. French. |
| 2. Latin Verse. | 8. German. |
| 3. Greek Prose. | 9. Hebrew. ^a |
| 4. Latin Prose. | 10. Experimental Science. |
| 5. English Literature and Composition. | 11. Natural Science. |
| 6. English History and Modern Geography. | 12. Modern Irish. |

A Student may compete for one or more of these Prizes. The names of the successful Candidates, and the Schools from which they present themselves, are published at the conclusion of the Examinations.

^a Hebrew Sizarers are not eligible for this Prize, except in the absence of other deserving Candidates.

These Examinations are held early in Michaelmas Term, and are open to all Students who have not completed their nineteenth year before the 1st of June immediately preceding the Examination, and who are commencing the Junior Freshman Year, *i.e.*, to those Students who have entered since March 21st, and have not paid any half-yearly fee. They commence at 10 a.m.

The following Courses have been appointed:—

English Literature.

Pancoast, Introduction to English Literature, Part ii., chapters 4 and 5; Part iii., chapter 2, and Part iv., chap. i.
 Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice, Richard III., Macbeth.
 Milton, Comus and Paradise Lost, books iii. and iv.
 Macaulay, Essays on Addison, on Boswell's Life of Johnson, and on Moore's Life of Byron.
 Trench, English Past and Present.

English History and Modern Geography.

Gardiner, Student's History of England.	}	130 marks.
Seeley, The Expansion of England.		
Trevelyan, England under the Stuarts.		
Gregory, Structural, Physical, and Comparative Geography,	}	70 marks.

(Students are recommended to use Gardiner's Atlas of English History.)

French.

Dowden, History of French Literature, books 3 and 4.
 Corneille: Le Cid—Polyeucte. (Ed. Hémon.).
 Balzac: Pierrette. (Oxford University Press.)

German.

Hauff, Märchen.
 Schiller, Wilhelm Tell.
 Schiller, Geschichte des dreissigjährigen Krieges, Books II. and III.

The merits of the Candidates in French and German will be tested by conversation, translation, composition, and questions in Grammar and Literary History.

Hebrew.

Grammar (including written exercises on the paradigms of nouns and verbs) and the first eight Psalms.

Modern Irish.

Modern Irish Grammar and Composition.

Díon-ópollaí Popaí Peara ar 'Eirinn.

Experimental Science.

The Course appointed in *Experimental Science* consists of two sub-courses, *Experimental Physics* and *Chemistry*, which are as follows :—

Experimental Physics—Candidates will be expected to be familiar with elementary physical principles, such as those necessary to explain the use of levers, cog-wheels, whistles, pumps, lenses, magnets, the magnetic effects of electric currents, the measurement of atmospheric pressure by the mercurial barometer.

There will be a practical examination in which their ability to make simple physical measurements may be tested by requiring them to measure lengths, areas, volumes, weights, velocities, accelerations, the pressures of liquids, or the focal lengths of lenses. They should be able to plot their results on squared paper, draw plans to scale of the things they measure, and plot the paths of rays of light passing through or reflected by plane surfaces.

They will be expected to be familiar with the metric system.

Chemistry—Physical and Chemical changes of matter—how distinguished. Elements and compounds. Law of definite proportions—Equivalents.

Water—its chief physical and chemical properties—its ultimate composition—Analysis—Electrolysis—Chief properties of hydrogen and oxygen. Synthesis of water. Laws of gaseous combination. Elementary ideas relating to molecules and atoms. Avogadro's law. Water as a solvent—Natural waters. Peroxide of hydrogen. Valence—law of multiple proportions.

Atmospheric Air—the principal substances contained in it—how they are recognized—their condition in air. Relations by air to processes of combustion and animal respiration. Nitrogen—its chief compounds with oxygen and hydrogen. Acids, alkalies, salts—their general characters.

Carbon—its forms. Allotropism. The two oxides of carbon—their chief physical and chemical properties and relations. The hydrides of carbon, marsh gas and olefiant gas. Coal gas and the nature of flame.

Deductions of formulæ and solutions of simple chemical problems.

At the *Practical part* of the examination, candidates will be expected to recognise one or more of the elements or compounds named above, or to prepare any of them. They may also be asked to perform simple quantitative operations illustrating general principles, such as—the action of heat on a metallic salt, the displacement of one metal by another from solution, or the measurement by the volume of a gas evolved.

NOTE.—Systematic qualitative analysis is not required at this stage.

The course appointed in *Natural Science* consists of three sub-courses, *Zoology*, *Botany*, and *Geology*, which are as follows:—

Zoology—External morphology of Earthworm; Insect; Frog.
Life History of Butterfly or Moth; Frog.

Thomson's *Outlines of Zoology* may be consulted.

Botany—Stenhouse's *Introduction to Nature Study*, Part i.

Geology—Huxley's *Physiography*.

The Examiners are—

For Greek and Latin Verse and Prose:—The Regius Professor of Greek and the Professor of Latin.

For English History and Modern Geography:—The Professor of Modern History and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For English Literature and Composition:—The Professor of English Literature and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For French:—The Professor of the Romance Languages and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For German:—The Professor of German and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For Hebrew:—The Professor of Hebrew and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For Experimental Science:—The Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and the Professor of Chemistry.

For Natural Science:—The Professors of Botany, of Geology and Mineralogy, and of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

For Modern Irish:—The Professor of Irish and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

4.

SIZARSHIPS.

SIZARS are Students of limited means, who have their commons free of expense, and are exempted from annual fees. Women Students who obtain Sizarships are allowed £12 a year in lieu of commons. The Entrance fee for Sizars is £1 1s 3d.

The poverty of the Candidates is one of the qualifications to be inquired into before they are admitted Sizars. Candidates for Sizarship are required to send in to the Senior Lecturer, on or before the 1st day of October in each year, a statement proving that they are persons of limited means and entitled to compete for admission on the ground of poverty; and only those persons who appear to the Senior Lecturer to be qualified are permitted to compete. In case of failure to comply with this rule, the merits of the case are to be considered by the Senior Lecturer.

No candidates are admitted to the Sizarship Examination who (1) are already Matriculated Students of the University; or (2) are Graduates of any Chartered University; or (3) are over nineteen on the 1st of June of the year in which they compete.

The Board may, if they think fit, award, independently of the Sizarship Examination, not more than one Sizarship in Mathematics and one in Classics to such members of the Junior Freshman Class as they may consider to have especially distinguished themselves since their matriculation, and to be otherwise suitable to be awarded a Sizarship. In this case no limit of age is imposed.

The Board offer Sizarships in Experimental Science, to be competed for by such candidates as can produce definite evidence that they have already received Laboratory instruction.

Students who enter College as Sizars are permitted to hold their Sizarships for four years. In the event of persons who are already Students of the College being admitted as Sizars, the duration of their Sizarships shall not exceed four years from the Sizarship Examination next succeeding their entrance into College. Sizars who fail to keep their class, or who drop a class without the express permission of the Board, *ipso facto*, vacate their Sizarships.

The Examination for Sizarships is held annually on the two weekdays before October 10th, and is marked in the Almanac for the year. The Examination commences at 9.30.

Sizarships in Mathematics, Classics, Experimental Science, and Modern Languages.—The Sizarship Examination lasts for two days, and 400 marks are assigned at it. The first day, and the morning of the second day, are devoted to the special subject, Mathematics, Classics, Experimental Science, or Modern Languages, and 300 marks assigned to it. The last afternoon is devoted (1) to an English Essay (counting 50 marks), for which all candidates, whether in Mathematics, Classics, Experimental Science, or Modern Languages, must compete; (2) for the candidates in Mathematics and Experimental Science, to an easy paper in Latin Composition and a *vivâ voce* Examination in a Latin and a Greek author of his own selection, it being permissible for candidates to substitute French or German for Greek; and (3) for the candidates in Classics and Modern Languages, to a paper in Arithmetic and Algebra, and a *vivâ voce* Examination in Geometry (as in the Entrance Course); and this portion of the Examination will, in each case, count 50 marks. Candidates in Modern Languages must also pass a qualifying Examination in Latin.

Classics.

First Morning.—Translation from Greek authors (unprescribed), 70 marks.

First Evening.—Translation from Latin authors (unprescribed), 70 marks.

During the first day the candidates are examined *vivâ voce* in one Greek and one Latin author, as prescribed below. The mark assigned to this *vivâ voce* Examination is 40. The prescribed authors are—

Any *three* books of Homer, or any *one* book of Thucydides.

Any *one* book of Livy, or any *one* of the following portions of Horace:—(a) Odes, (b) Satires, (c) Epistles, including the *Ars Poetica*.

[Candidates must send to the Senior Lecturer, at least a month before the Examination, notice of the portions of these authors in which they intend to present themselves.]

Second Morning.—Greek Prose Composition, 40 marks.

Latin Prose Composition, 40 marks.

Ancient History (*vivâ voce* in a class), 40 marks.

[Candidates are expected to know the principal facts in Greek History, and the Outlines of Greek Literature and Art, from the earliest times to 323 B.C.; and the principal facts in Roman History, and the Outlines of Roman Literature, from the earliest times to 37 A.D.]

A paper in Greek and Latin Verse Composition is set as a voluntary exercise on the third morning. It counts 40 marks; but no credit is given unless positive merit is shown.

Mathematics.

Geometry.—Deductions from Euclid.

Geometrical treatment of the general focal properties of conics with particular application to the ellipse and parabola.

The Methods of Coordinates, Graphs, Analytical Geometry of the Right Line, and of the circle in rectangular Cartesian coordinates.

Algebra.—Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression—Scales of Notation—Surds and Imaginary Quantities—Quadratic Equations and Simultaneous Equations of the second Degree—Permutations and Combinations—Binomial Theorem—Logarithms—Exponential and Logarithmic Series—Partial Fractions—Continued Fractions—Algebraic Series.

N.B.—Hall and Knight's Higher Algebra, chaps. i.-xvii. (inclusive), xxiii., xxiv., xxv., xxix., is recommended.

Theory of Equations.—Relation between the Roots and Coefficients of Equations—Elementary Symmetric Functions of the Roots—Transformation of Equations—Horner's Method of Solving Numerical Equations.

Trigonometry.—To the end of the Solution of Plane Triangles—De Moivre's Theorem—Exponential Forms of Trigonometric Functions—Trigonometric Series.

* *Elementary Mechanics.*—Laws of motion; composition and resolution of velocities, accelerations, and forces; equilibrium under coplanar forces; polygon of forces; simple applications of graphic methods; simple machines; work and energy.

Experimental Science.

Elementary Mathematics.—A Paper will be set in Elementary Mathematics. Such a knowledge of Mathematics will be expected as is required for a proper study of the Course in Experimental Science. Simple questions may be set in Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Geometrical Optics. Candidates will be expected to be familiar with the use of *squared* paper, and to know how to plot their results on it.

Experimental Physics.—Measurement of length, area, volume, mass, and weight; density, time, velocity, acceleration, and pressure—Simpler phenomena of Heat, Light, and Sound.

There will be a Practical Examination as well as a Written Examination.

Chemistry.—General properties of substances—Mixtures and solutions—Processes employed in the Laboratory, such as evaporation, distillation, solution, crystallization, filtration—Effect of heat on solubility of solids and gases in water—Oxidation of elementary substances by heating in air or oxygen, and by other methods—Properties of oxygen and nitrogen—Atmospheric air, its composition and properties—Preparation and properties of the commoner acids and alkalies—Calcium carbonate, carbon dioxide, lime—Action of acids on metals—Hydrogen—Water—Chemical elements and compounds—Distinction between metals and non-metals, and between chemical compounds and mechanical mixtures—Volume of gas evolved by action of various acids on metals—Effect of temperature and pressure on the volume of a gas—Density of a gas—Calculation of the weight of a gas from its volume and density—Indestructibility of matter—Law of definite proportions—Law of equivalent weights.

There will be a Practical as well as a Written Examination.

Modern Languages.

One Sizarship is offered each year in Modern Languages, French and German.

The Examination will consist of passages (unprescribed) for translation from French and German, and of passages for Composition in both languages. The candidates will also be examined *vivâ voce* in the following authors:—

French, . . . { C. Delavigne: Louis XI. (ed. Eve).
 Michelet: Louis XI. et Charles le Téméraire (ed. Ropes).

German, . . . Gustav Freytag: Bilder aus der deutschen Vergangenheit, vol. ii. Vom Mittelalter zur Neuzeit, chaps. i., ii., iii., iv.

Sizarships in Hebrew and Irish.

To encourage the study of Hebrew, one Sizarship is usually given annually to the best answerer in the English and Latin Prose Composition and the *vivâ voce* portion of the Examination for Classical Sizarships, together with the following Course of Hebrew :—

Hebrew Grammar.
Exodus, Chaps. i.—xi. (inclusive).
Psalms, i.—xxiv. (inclusive).

In determining the election to the Hebrew Sizarship, equal weight is allowed to the answering in Classics and in Hebrew.

No Student is elected to a Sizarship for answering in Hebrew unless the Examiners report him to the Senior Lecturer as having positive merit of a high order.

For the encouragement of the study of Irish, one Sizarship is usually given annually to the best answerer in the following Course :—

- (a) A thorough knowledge of Irish Grammar is required.
- (b) Passages are set for Translation at sight from Irish into English, and from English into Irish.
- (c) Candidates are examined *vivâ voce* in these books :—

Eachtra Lomnochtáin.

Poems of Donnchadh Ruadh Mac Conmura (ed. Flannery).

No Sizarship is awarded to any Candidate unless the Senior Lecturer considers that sufficient merit has been shown.

Candidates for Sizarships in Hebrew and Irish have to pass all the subjects of the Entrance Examination to the satisfaction of the Senior Lecturer.

Reid Sizarships.—In the scheme approved by the Master of the Rolls, filed 7th August, 1888, it was directed that the income of the Reid Sizarship bequest should be applied to found additional Sizarships or Exhibitions in the nature of Sizarships, “not to exceed five in number, open only to Students of limited means, natives of the County of Kerry, who, having failed to obtain ordinary Sizarships, may be deemed to have shown sufficient merit. Such Exhibitions to be held on conditions similar in all respects to those upon which ordinary Sizarships are held in the said College, and not to preclude such Exhibitioners from obtaining any other Exhibitions or Prizes, for which an ordinary Sizar would be eligible, and the said College shall determine the annual stipend to be allowed to each such Exhibitioner, or the privileges in lieu

of such stipend, in such way, as to place him, with respect to exemption from fees, free commons and free rooms, on a footing similar to that of ordinary Sizars."^a

SIZARSHIP EXHIBITIONS.

On November 18, 1911, the Board resolved:—

That, pending the obtaining of an ordinance to legalize the use of the name "Sizar" the Board shall award in this year, and if necessary in subsequent years, such a number of special Sizarship Exhibitions, equal in value to Sizarships, that in effect the number of Sizars elected shall be about ten.

That Students elected to such exhibitions shall be granted free Commons, and (subject to the consent of the Tutors) be exempted from Half-yearly Fees, and pay an Entrance Fee of £1 1s. 3d.

UNDERGRADUATE COURSE.

5. *Explanation of Terminology.*

There are three Terms in each *Calendar* year, *i.e.* Hilary Term, beginning on January 10, and ending on March 25; Trinity Term, beginning on April 15, and ending on June 30; and Michaelmas Term, beginning on October 10, and ending on December 20. If, however, Easter happens to fall within the limits of Hilary or of Trinity Term, that Term is increased by an additional week.

The Academic Year commences in the beginning of November, *i.e.* with the Lectures of the Michaelmas Term. Afterwards, in the beginning of Hilary Term, there are the Hilary Term Examinations in the subjects of the Michaelmas Lectures. Then follow the Lectures of Hilary Term, and the Trinity Term Examinations, and finally the Lectures of Trinity Term and the Examinations of Michaelmas Term, which close the Academic Year, which therefore extends from November to November.

Freshmen and Sophisters.—During the first Academic Year, Students are called Junior Freshmen; during the second Academic Year, Senior Freshmen; during the third and fourth years, Junior and Senior Sophisters; then Junior, Middle, and Senior Bachelors; but a Student belonging to the Junior Bachelor Class is called a Candidate Bachelor, not a Junior Bachelor, until he has actually taken the B.A. Degree. Graduates who are of standing entitling them to take out the Master of Arts Degree are called Candidate

^a It was also arranged that the residue (if any) of the income of the Reid Sizarship endowment might be applied in paying the usual fees to the Examiners at the Examinations for such Sizarships, and in such manner as the Board of Trinity College might think best calculated to encourage superior education in the said County, as for instance, by assigning from time to time stipends to such Schoolmasters as may distinguish themselves in preparing Students for Trinity College, Dublin, such stipends to be given on condition that such Master or Masters shall undertake to prepare, free of expense, as Day-Scholars, a certain number of boys of limited means for the Sizarship Examination of the College, or in such other way as to the said College may seem most effectual and expedient for the promotion of superior education in the said County.

Masters. They are of this standing three years after they have passed the Examination for the Degree of B.A.

By a *rising Junior Freshman* is meant a Student who, having matriculated, has not yet entered on his actual Junior Freshman year.

A Student without Privileges is said to have credit for a Term, or to have kept the Term, when he has passed the Examination held in that Term (or a Supplemental Examination in the same subjects), or has attended with diligence the Lectures given in the *preceding* Term; but the latter clause of this rule does not apply to the Michaelmas Terms of the Senior Freshman or Senior Sophister years, that is to the Final Freshman and Degree Terms, academic credit for which can not be obtained by attendance on Lectures during Trinity Term, but is only secured by passing the Final Freshman and Degree Examinations, or the supplemental Examinations in the same subjects.

6.

Course of Study.

The regular period of Study extends over four years, but there are provisions by which a Student can obtain his Degree in less than four calendar years; for instance, under certain circumstances, a Student entering in October may obtain his Degree in about two years and eight months.

In the ordinary course a Student who enters before the 21st of March in any year, is placed in the Junior Freshman Class which commenced in the previous November. But a Student entering on or after the 21st of March and before the Junior Freshman Examination in October is permitted to join the existing Junior Freshman Class (*i. e.* that formed in the previous November) on payment of the half-yearly fee of eight guineas paid in April by members of that class; and if he passes the Trinity Term Examination, or the Hilary Supplemental Examination, or the Michaelmas Examination, he will begin the Senior Freshman year in the November succeeding his Entrance. Such a Student is said to have saved his year, and it will be necessary for him, as for any other member of the Class, to pay a second half-yearly Fee on or before the Friday before the first Saturday in November. Thus the total amount of the Fees payable during the Course is the same whether the year be saved or not.

In the Senior Sophister year a similar advantage is sometimes granted. A Student who obtains the necessary permission from the Senior Lecturer (see § 11) is allowed to rise from the Senior Sophister Class to the Candidate Bachelor Class in the June instead of the November of his Senior Sophister year on payment of the Fees necessary to entitle him to be placed in that Class. The names of such Students are kept on the books until the following June without further payment, and the total amount of the Fees payable is not increased.

A Student who desires to avail himself, to the full extent, of the benefits of a University Education, should, in addition to the Ordinary Course, take the Lectures and Examinations in some one or more of the various Honor and Prize Courses. He may also attend such of the Professorial Lectures as deal with subjects of interest to him.

To obtain the B.A. Degree it is necessary that the Student shall keep eight Terms in all, viz. the Final Freshman, with three previous Freshman Terms, and the Degree, with three previous Sophister Terms. These Terms cannot be arbitrarily selected. In each of the four academic years, *i.e.* from November to November, a Student must obtain credit for at least one Term. In the Junior Freshman and Junior Sophister years, this Term must be kept by Examination, while in the Senior Freshman and Senior Sophister years, it must be either the Hilary or the Trinity Term. If the Student fail to keep the compulsory Term within the academic year, he loses his class (see § 14).

The following rules give the modes in which a Student without Privileges is permitted to fulfil these requirements:—

7. Junior Freshman Year.

In the Junior Freshman year, a Student *must* obtain credit for one Term *by Examination*, otherwise he will not be allowed to become a Senior Freshman in November, but will be put down to the Class then commencing the Junior Freshman year. It is advisable, though not absolutely necessary, that he should also obtain credit for a second Term, either by Lectures or Examination.

For the regulations with regard to the keeping of Catechetical Terms, see Catechetical Course.

In June there is a Supplemental Examination in the subjects of the Hilary Examination, but only Students who have not already credit for a Term *Examination* are permitted to present themselves at this Examination. (Students should observe that, in accordance with § 5, attendance on the Michaelmas Term Lectures and passing the Supplemental Hilary Examination in June entitle the Student to credit for a single Term only, *i.e.* Hilary Term.)

8. Senior Freshman Year.

A Senior Freshman who has kept at least two Terms (one by Examination, § 7) in his Junior Freshman year may keep the Senior Freshman year as explained in (a) or (b).

(a) He may *keep either* the Hilary Term^a *or* the Trinity Term,^b and then pass the Final Freshman in October (or if he desire, he may supplement the Final Freshman in the succeeding January or April);

^a That is, the Michaelmas Lectures or the Hilary Examination.

^b That is, the Hilary Lectures or the Trinity Examination.

Or—

(b). He may *omit both* the Hilary Term^a and the Trinity Term,^b provided that he supplements the Trinity Examination in October. He may then supplement the Final Freshman in either the following January or April. (Failure to pass the Trinity Supplemental in October involves loss of the year to a Student coming under this rule.)

A Senior Freshman who has kept one Term only (by Examination, § 7) in his Junior Freshman year may keep the Senior Freshman year as explained in (c), (d), or (e).

(c) He may *keep both* Hilary Term^a and Trinity Term,^b and may then pass the Final Freshman in October, or supplement it in the succeeding January or April;

Or—

(d) He may *omit either* the Hilary Term^a or Trinity Term,^b and then either supplement the omitted Term in October, and supplement the Final Freshman in January or April; or else he may supplement the omitted Term in January, and supplement the Final Freshman in April;

Or—

(e) He may *omit both* the Hilary Term^a and the Trinity Term,^b and supplement the Hilary, Trinity, and Final Freshman Examinations in October, January, and April, respectively.

For the regulations with regard to the keeping of Catechetical Terms, see Catechetical Course.

In the case of Army Candidates permission is occasionally given by the Board to come up for the Final Freshman Examination in the April preceding the regular date. Such Students must then pay both the April and November Fees. (Order of the Board, April 25, 1903.)

9. The name of a Senior Freshman who does not pass the Final Freshman in October is nevertheless continued on the books as a Junior Sophister until it has become impossible for him to fulfil the above requirements. During this period he is allowed to attend Junior Sophister Lectures, but under no conditions can he obtain any academic credit for such attendance. When it becomes impossible for him to fulfil the above requirements, he is put down into the Senior Freshman Class. No Senior Freshman Student can be awarded a Prize at the Michaelmas Examinations of his Class unless he has passed the Final Freshman Examination for the same Term. No Student is allowed to compete for Honors at any Junior Sophister Examination unless he has previously passed the Final Freshman Examination.

^a That is, the Michaelmas Lectures or the Hilary Examination.

^b That is, the Hilary Lectures or the Trinity Examination.

10. Junior Sophister Year.

In the Junior Sophister year, a Student *must* obtain credit for one Term *by Examination*; otherwise he will not be allowed to become a Senior Sophister in November, but will be put down to the Class then commencing the Junior Sophister year. It is advisable, though not absolutely necessary, that he should also obtain credit for a second Term, either by Lectures or Examination.

11. Senior Sophister Year, and Degree Examination.

A Senior Sophister who has kept at least two Terms (one by Examination, § 10) in his Junior Sophister year may keep the Senior Sophister year and the Degree Examination as explained in (a) or (b).

(a). He may keep *either* the Hilary Term^a or the Trinity Term,^b and then go up for the Degree Examination in December, or at any subsequent Examination; or he may present himself for Moderatorship in October or November.

But if a Student coming under this rule keep the *Hilary Term*,^a he may, by the special permission of the Senior Lecturer, be raised to the standing of a Candidate Bachelor on payment of the half-yearly fee due before the Student becomes a Candidate Bachelor, and he would then be entitled to present himself at the Degree Examination in June. The names of such Students remain on the College Books till the first Saturday in the succeeding June.

In granting this permission regard is had to the merit which the Student has shown at the Final Freshman and other Examinations, as well as the importance to the Student of obtaining the Degree at the earlier date. Students seeking this privilege must make application to the Senior Lecturer on or before June 1.

In cases of extreme urgency the Board sometimes allow Senior Sophisters to answer for their Degree in April.

Or—

(b). He may *omit both* the Hilary Term^a and the Trinity Term,^b provided that he supplements the Trinity Examination in October. He may then go up for the Degree in either the following January or at any subsequent Examination. (Failure to pass the Trinity Supplemental in October involves loss of the year to a Student coming under this rule.)

A Senior Sophister who has kept one Term only (by Examination, § 10) in his Junior Sophister year may keep the Senior Sophister year and the Degree Examination as explained in (c), (d), or (e).

(c). He may keep *both* Hilary Term^a and Trinity Term,^b and may then

^a That is, the Michaelmas Lectures or the Hilary Examination.

^b That is, the Hilary Lectures or the Trinity Examination.

pass his Degree in December, or at any subsequent Examination; or he may present himself for Moderatorship in October or November;

Or—

(d) He may *omit either* the Hilary^a or Trinity Term,^b and then either supplement the omitted Term in October, and go up for his Degree in January, or at any subsequent Examination; or else he may supplement the omitted Term in January, and take his Degree in April;

Or—

(e) He may *omit both* the Hilary^a and the Trinity Terms,^b and supplement the Hilary and Trinity Examinations in October and January, taking the Degree in April.

12. Senior Sophisters who, at the beginning of November, have kept no Term in the Senior Sophister year, are put down into the Class then beginning the Senior Sophister year.

All other Senior Sophisters are raised, at the beginning of November, to the Junior Bachelor Class, ranking either as Candidate Bachelors or Candidate Bachelor Supplementalists, according as they had or had not, at the conclusion of the Examinations in the preceding April, kept the three Sophister Terms required before the Degree. But Students who, at the end of April, have kept the three Sophister Terms, may be raised in October, on payment of the half-yearly Fee then due, and may thereupon present themselves at the Moderatorship Examinations.

A Candidate Bachelor Supplementalist may present himself at any Senior Sophister Ordinary or Supplemental Examination, as a Supplementalist in the work of that Examination, and may proceed to the Degree in any Term subsequent to that in which he keeps the last of the required Sophister Terms.

13. No Student is entitled to present himself as a candidate at the Moderatorship or December Degree Examinations of his class unless he fulfils the conditions in (a) or (c); but in exceptional cases he may be allowed to do so by special permission of the Board, provided that he would be entitled to present himself for the Supplemental Degree Examination in the following January.

14. In all cases in which a Student loses his Class he enters on the new Class with credit for all the Terms he has kept. Thus, if a Student who has kept the Trinity Term of his Senior Freshman year, is put down from the Junior Sophister Class to the Senior Freshman Class, he is counted as having kept the Trinity Term of that year, and he need not obtain fresh academic credit by keeping it over again.

^a That is, the Michaelmas Lectures or the Hilary Examination.

^b That is, the Hilary Lectures or the Trinity Examination.

Mode of obtaining Credit for the various Terms.

As stated in § 5, Terms may be kept either by Examination or by Lectures.

15. *Keeping of Arts Terms by Examination.*

A Student presenting himself for Examination is required by the Senior Lecturer to answer satisfactorily in each separate subject, or group of allied subjects, for which he is liable. A slight deficiency in one subject may, however, be counterbalanced by marked proficiency in others, provided the previous record of the Student does not indicate persistent neglect of the deficient subject. Special attention is paid to the mark in English Composition.

The name of a Student presenting himself at an Examination must be on the College books *before the day of that Examination*.

The October Final Freshman Examination lasts three days; all the other Term Examinations, including the Degree, last for two days. On the first day papers are set; on the second day the candidates are examined *vivâ voce*, and further papers may also be set. Term Examinations commence in the forenoon at half-past nine, and in the afternoon at two o'clock; on the *vivâ voce* days a Student must remain in the Examination Hall until all his *vivâ voce* Examinations are completed.

Students must wear academicals at all Arts Examinations other than Entrance and Sizarship.

Students residing habitually at a distance from Dublin, and coming to Dublin to attend the Examinations of their Class, may put their names on Commons on the days on which these Examinations are held. They should communicate with the Clerk of the Buttery at or shortly after 12 o'clock on the day of the Examination.

A programme, giving the hours at which the different papers are set, is posted on the notice board at the Front Gate, a day or two before the Examination.

16. *Keeping of Arts Terms by Lectures.*

Students in order to obtain credit for a Term by attendance at Tutorial Lectures are required to attend five-sixths of the number of Lectures appointed for the Term; but the Senior Lecturer may on the recommendation of their Lecturer, and without reference to the Board, grant terms to Students who shall have attended not less than three-fourths of the whole.

When attendance on two different branches of one subject is required (*e.g.*, French and Latin), the Student must attend at least five-sixths of the total number of Lectures, and must attend at least three-fourths of the number given by each Lecturer severally.

Students seeking credit for a Term by Lectures must, at the commencement of such Term, register with the Clerk of the Books their places of residence for that Term, and during Term notify any change of residence. If this rule be not observed, credit for the Term cannot be allowed.

Students keeping the Term by Lectures can ascertain the hours at which they are to attend, as well as the names of their Lecturers, from the notices posted at their Tutors' Rooms.

Students may obtain credit for their Terms in Modern Languages, by attending any official Term of Lectures in the subject, irrespective of Class. (Resolution of the Board, July 8, 1905.)

Terms may also be kept by attendance on Lectures in the Indian and Home Civil Service School, which see.

No Lectures are given on days marked thus (+) in the Almanac.

Honor Lectures.—A Student keeping the Term may substitute one or more of the Honor Courses of Lectures for the corresponding Course or Courses of ordinary Lectures. For information regarding these Lectures see "Honor Lectures and Examinations."

A Student who in any Term obtains Honors in all the Subjects for which he would be liable, is entitled to claim credit for that Term, except in the case of the Final Freshman and Degree Examinations. A Student who obtains a Moderatorship is not required to compete at the ordinary Degree Examination.

Freshman Students who have obtained 30 per cent. in Mathematics, in English Composition, in Latin, and in Greek or French or German, at the Examination for Junior Exhibitions, may obtain credit for a Term prior to the Final Freshman Examination, by attending *one* Course of Honor Lectures, or by getting an Honor in any subject. (See § 21.)

The Lectures, both Ordinary and Honor, are, as a rule, chiefly devoted to the new business of the Term.

17.

Catechetical Terms.

The Catechetical Examinations are on the day following the Term Examinations.

Catechetical Terms may be kept by Lectures, which commence at 9.30 a.m. in the Examination Hall on the days appointed in the Almanac, and are continued at the same hour on the succeeding Saturdays.

18. The Languages required during the Freshman years, in addition to Latin, are one of the following:—Greek, French, German.

The Examinations in French and German are partly *vivâ voce* in the prescribed books; and partly by papers containing passages (unprescribed) for translation from these languages, and passages for translation from English into the same.

Latin Composition forms a part of every Latin Examination. In the translation of selected passages from the Classical authors, separate weight will be allowed for the style of the English Composition.

The books named under English Composition are intended to supply subjects for English Composition. A few questions will also be set on the substance of the books.

The letters *p.* or *v. v.*, or *p. & v. v.*, added in parentheses after a subject in the Freshman years, denote that the Examination in that subject is customarily conducted by *papers*, or *vivâ voce*, or in *both ways*.

19. Junior Freshman Year.

Throughout the Junior Freshman year, a Student without Privileges, keeping a Term by Examination, must answer in all the prescribed subjects; and keeping a Term by Lectures, must attend two Courses of Lectures, one Course in Science and one in Languages.

Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

MATHEMATICS,	Geometry: as in the Course for Entrance with additional practical constructions; and the Course comprised in Euclid, Book VI., but proofs which apply only to commensurable quantities will also be accepted, so that ratios may be dealt with by the ordinary processes of arithmetic. Students, however, should be able to recognise why such proofs are not immediately applicable to incommensurables. A more detailed syllabus can be obtained on application (<i>p. & v. v.</i>).
	Arithmetic. Algebra, the first Four Rules, Fractions, Surds, Simple and Quadratic Equations (<i>p.</i>).
LANGUAGES (<i>p. & v. v.</i>), . . .	Latin, Horace, Odes III., IV., with Latin Composition, and one of the following: Greek, Xenophon, Hellenica, Bk. i. French, Mérimée, Colomba. German, Liliencron, Kriegsnovellen,

Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination—continued.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION, . . . Sir Walter Scott, *Quentin Durward*; or,
 Selections from Tennyson, *Tiresias*
 and other Poems (ed. Rowe and
 Webb) (*p.*).

Subjects for Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

MATHEMATICS, Geometry, as before (*p. & v. r.*).
 Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*).
 Trigonometry, to the end of Solution of
 Plane Triangles (*p.*).

LANGUAGES (*p. & v. v.*), . . . Latin, Virgil, *Æneid*, Bks. II. and VII.,
 with Latin Composition, *and one of*
the following:
 Greek, Homer, *Odyssey* VI., IX.
 French, Erckmann-Chatrian, *Le Blocus*.
 German, Auerbach, *Barfüßle*.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION, . . . Sir Walter Scott, *Marmion*; or,
 De Quincey, *English Mail Coach*
 and *Revolt of the Tartars* (*p.*).

Subjects for Trinity Lectures and Michaelmas Examination.

MATHEMATICS, Geometry as before (*p. & v. r.*).
 Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*).
 Trigonometry, with the use of Loga-
 rithms (*p.*).

LANGUAGES (*p. & v. v.*), . . . Latin, Livy, Book XXI., with Latin
 Composition, *and one of the following*:
 Greek, Plato, *Apologia Socratis*.
 French, Michelet, *Jeanne d'Arc*
 (*Hachette*).
 German, Consbruch und Klincksieck,
Deutsche Lyrik des 19. Jahrhunderts.
 (Selections: Hölderlin, Eichendorff,
 Arndt, Körner, Uhland, Grillparzer,
 Heine, Lenau, Mörike, Hebbel,
 Geibel, Meyer, Liliencron, Falke.)

ENGLISH COMPOSITION, . . . Shakspeare, *Twelfth Night*. Addison,
Spectator Club Papers (in T. Arnold's
Selections from the Spectator) (*p.*).

20.

Senior Freshman Year.

Throughout the Senior Freshman year, a Student without Privileges, keeping a Term by Examination, must answer in all the prescribed subjects; and keeping a Term by Lectures, must attend two Courses of Lectures—one Course in Science, and one in Languages.

Credit for Michaelmas Term cannot be obtained by attending the Lectures in Trinity Term, but only by passing the Final Freshman Examination.

Honor Lectures.—Students may substitute *either* the Honor Lectures in Mathematics *or* those in Logics, for the ordinary Science Lectures.

Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

MATHEMATICS, . . .	Geometry, as before, with the application of geometrical methods to incommensurable, as well as to commensurable magnitudes (<i>v. v.</i>). Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (<i>p.</i>). Trigonometry, as before (<i>p.</i>).
LOGIC,	Abbott's Elements of Logic (<i>p. & v. v.</i>).
LANGUAGES (<i>p. & v. v.</i>),	Latin. Cicero. Pro Milone, with Latin Composition, <i>and one of the following</i> :— Greek. Herodotus. Book VIII., to end chap. 99. French, G. Sand, La Mare au Diable. German, Lessing, Minna von Barnhelm.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION,	Macaulay, Essays on Hampden and Warren Hastings. Goldsmith, The Good-natured Man (<i>p.</i>).

Subjects for Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

MATHEMATICS, . . .	Geometry, as before (<i>v. v.</i>). Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (<i>p.</i>). Trigonometry, as before (<i>p.</i>).
LOGIC,	As before (<i>p. & v. v.</i>).
MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS,	Statics:—Composition and Resolution of (a) Forces meeting in a point, (b) Parallel Forces. Couples. Centre of Parallel Forces and of Gravity. General conditions of equilibrium of coplanar Forces. Friction. Work. Simple Machines.* (<i>p. & v. v.</i>).

* To those who do not possess a text-book dealing with the above Course, Loney's "Mechanics and Hydrostatics" (University Press, Cambridge) is suggested.

- LANGUAGES (*p. & v. v.*), Latin, Plautus, Trinummus, with Latin Composition, *and one of the following* :—
 Greek, Euripides, Alcestis.
 French, Berthon, Specimens of Modern French Verse.
 German, Bürger, Gedichte (Lenore, Raubgraf, Wilder Jäger, Kaiser und Abt, Die Kuh, Lied vom braven Mann.)
- ENGLISH COMPOSITION, George Eliot, Scenes of Clerical Life.
 Macaulay, History of England, chap. iii.

Subjects for the Final Freshman Examination.

(*Trinity Lectures and Michaelmas Examination.*)

- MATHEMATICS, . . . Geometry, as before (*v. v.*).
 Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*).
 Trigonometry, as before (*p.*).
- LOGIC, As before (*p. & v. v.*).
- MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS, Statics, as before.
 Dynamics :—Velocity and Acceleration. Motion in a straight line. Mass, Force, and Weight. Connexion between Mass and Weight of the same body. Absolute Unit, Poundal. Composition and Resolution of Velocities, Accelerations, and Forces. Motion of a particle on smooth and rough inclined planes. Equality of Action and Reaction. Atwood's Machine and other simple cases of rectilinear motion of two bodies connected by an inextensible string passing over a smooth pulley. Projectiles. Momentum and Impulse. Impact or Collision. Uniform circular Motion. Harmonic Motion. Pendulum and determination of *g*. Work, Energy, and Horse-power.* (*p. & v. v.*).
- LANGUAGES (*p. & v. v.*), Latin, Virgil, Æneid, Books iv., vi., with Latin Composition, *and one of the following* :—
 Greek. Homer, Iliad, Books xxii., xxiv.
 French, Molière, Le Misanthrope.
 (Clarendon Press.)
 German, Goethe, Hermann und Dorothea.
- ENGLISH COMPOSITION, Shakspeare, Richard III. Thackeray, English Humourists (*p.*).

At each Final Freshman Examination those Students who obtain 40 *per cent.* and upwards, and whose answering in the several subjects is considered satisfactory by the Senior Lecturer,

* To those who do not possess a text-book dealing with the above Course, Loney's "Mechanics and Hydrostatics" (University Press, Cambridge) is suggested.

are distributed into three Classes, the names in each Class being arranged in the order of the percentages obtained. The minimum standards of Classes are :—First Class, 60 *per cent.*; Second Class, 50 *per cent.*; Third Class, 40. Of the remaining Candidates, those whose answering is considered by the Senior Lecturer to be sufficient are allowed the Examination, and their names are arranged in alphabetical order as Unclassed Candidates.

The Jellett Prizes for General Answering, value £5 and £3 respectively, are awarded on the result of this Examination (see “Jellett Prizes”).

The award of the Senior Exhibitions depends partly on the marks obtained at this Examination (see “Senior Exhibitions”).

21. Privileges of Students in the Freshman Years.

(a) Any Student who shall have obtained 30 *per cent.* in Mathematics, in English Composition, in Latin, and in Greek or French or German, at the Junior Exhibition Examination, will be allowed to proceed in the Freshman years by keeping three Terms, one of which must be by Examination in the Junior Freshman year, and one at least either by Lectures or Examination in the Senior Freshman year. Such Students may keep these Terms (a) as at present, by attendance at the ordinary Tutorial Lectures, or by passing the ordinary Term Examinations; (b) by attendance at Honor Lectures, or by obtaining Honors. Credit for a Term of Lectures will be allowed to such Students (on the written recommendation of the Lecturers) for diligence at one Course of Honor Lectures, except at the Trinity Term Lectures of the Senior Freshman year; and credit for a Term Examination will be allowed to such a Student who obtains an Honor in any subject, except in the Michaelmas Term of the Senior Freshman year.

(But attendance at Lectures in one Term, and obtaining an Honor in the following Term, will give credit for only one Term.)

NOTE.—Such Students who desire to obtain credit for a Term by attendance at Classical Honor Lectures will be required to attend the Tutorial Honor Lectures and the Honor Lectures in Classical Composition.

(b) A special Arts Course has been arranged for Medical and Dental Students. See “Arts Course of Medical and Dental Students.”

(c) Junior Class Engineering Students may substitute the Mathematical Lectures of the Engineering School for the Ordinary Science Lectures of the Junior Freshman or of the Senior Freshman Year.

22. Junior Sophister Year.

In the Junior Sophister year, Mathematical Physics and English Composition are compulsory courses, as are also Astronomy for the Trinity and Michaelmas Term, Logic for the Hilary and Trinity Terms, and Psychology for the Michaelmas Term.

Students who, in any Term, have Professional Privileges (as specified in § 24) are required to take up only the compulsory courses in order to obtain credit for that Term in Arts.

Divinity Students are required to take up Greek and Latin (see under *Divinity School General Rules*), nor are they exempted on obtaining Professional credit in another School; but they are allowed to substitute the course in Education for the compulsory course in Mathematical Physics.

For the Arts Course of Medical and Dental Students, see under that heading.

All other Students are required to select one or other of the five optional Courses, namely:

(1) Languages (*i.e.* any two of the following five—Greek, Latin, French, German, Irish); (2) Experimental Science; (3) Natural Science; (4) History; (5) Education.

A Student selecting French or German will be required to write a translation from English into French or German, in addition to answering in the books named in § 25.

A Student may take up different optional courses in different Terms throughout the Sophister years, except that in the Senior Sophister year he cannot keep a Term *by Lectures* in Experimental or Natural Science unless he has, as a Junior Sophister, kept at least one Term in those subjects respectively. No such restriction, however, applies to Examinations.

23. *Keeping of Terms by Lectures.*

There is one course of Lectures in the compulsory courses of the Term, and Students with Professional Privileges obtain credit for the Term by attending it.

Students seeking credit for Divinity Lectures may keep the classical portion of the Term by attendance on Greek and Latin Lectures, or Greek and Hebrew Lectures, or they may substitute for the Classical Lectures an Examination (held at the conclusion of the Lectures) in Greek and Latin, or Greek and Hebrew. But they cannot substitute Hebrew for Latin at the regular Term Examinations.

Each of the five languages is represented by one half-course of Lectures, and attendance on two half-courses is necessary to keep the Term in Languages.

To obtain credit in Experimental Science, Junior Sophisters must attend the Lectures in Experimental Physics and those in

Inorganic Chemistry, as well as Laboratory Instruction, for which last a fee of one guinea must be paid to the Junior Bursar for each Term.^a The Term in Experimental Science cannot be kept by attendance on Lectures during Trinity Term.

To obtain credit in History, Junior Sophisters must attend the Lectures in Constitutional History and in Economic History.

The arrangements as to the Lectures in Languages, Experimental Science, Natural Science, and History are posted on the Tutors' doors at the beginning of Term.

Honor Lectures.—All Sophisters who have obtained Honors in Classics may substitute the Lectures of the Professors of Greek, Latin, or English Literature, for the Ordinary Lectures in either Greek or Latin.

Either the Course of Honor Lectures in Mathematical Physics, or that in Logics, may be substituted for the Ordinary Lectures in Mathematical Physics. Science Honormen may substitute the Lectures of the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy for the ordinary Science Lectures.

24. Professional Privileges.

Junior Sophisters, not Divinity Students, who are keeping a Term in Arts by Lectures (or by the Examination at the commencement of the following Term), can obtain Professional Privileges by—

- (a) Attending, during the Term, three-fourths of the Lectures of two of the Professors of Law, and passing the Examination held at the conclusion of those Lectures.

Or,

- (b) Attendance at three-fourths of the Professional Lectures of the Engineering School during the Term.

Or,

- (c) Attendance, during the Term, as Candidates for Indian Civil Service, on two full Courses of the Special Lectures provided by the College for such Candidates.

Or,

- (d) Attendance, during the Term, as Students in the "Army School," on certain prescribed Courses of instruction. For particulars, see Professional Privileges of Army Students.

Or,

- (e) Attendance, during the Term, on three-fourths of each of three Courses of Lectures in the School of Agriculture.

But no Professional Privileges are allowed for a second attendance on the same course of Professional Lectures.

^a On December 5, 1903, the Board resolved that, for the future, Students in Arts may attend the Lectures in Chemistry without payment for the same, but shall pay a fee of one guinea per Term for Laboratory Practice and Instruction, being liable, in addition, to pay for breakages; and that persons not on the College Books, if admitted by the Board, shall pay two and a half guineas per Term for Lectures and Laboratory Practice and Instruction.

25. Junior Sophister Year.

Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

N.B.—In the Sophister years the examination in every course except English Composition is usually conducted both *by papers* and *vivâ voce*.

Compulsory Courses:—

LOGIC,	As read in Senior Freshman year.
	{ Mechanics:—as read in Senior Freshman year.
	{ Hydrostatics:—Pressure at a point in a fluid. Resultant pressure over an area. Archimedes' Principle. Methods for determining specific gravity. Relation between the volume, pressure, and temperature of a gas. Weight of a given volume of a gas at a given temperature and pressure. Barometers. Diving-bell. Water Pumps. Air Pumps. The Siphon. Pressure Gauges. Balloons.
MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS, {	{ Optics:—Galbraith and Haughton's Manual.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION, .	L. Stephen: Johnson (English Men of Letters Series). Bagehot: English Constitution (Introduction, and chapters 2, 3, 4, 6).

Optional Courses:—

1. LANGUAGES (any two of the following five).

GREEK,	Thucydides, Bk. vii.
LATIN,	Tacitus, Agricola.
FRENCH,	Daudet, Contes du Lundi.
GERMAN,	Weitbrecht, Deutsche Literaturgeschichte der Klassikerzeit. (Sammlung Götschen, 161), p. 51 to end.
IRISH,	Diarmuid ṡ Ḵpáinne, ed. O'Duffy (Society for Preservation of the Irish Language).

2. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE (detailed syllabus given below).

3. NATURAL SCIENCE—Botany and Zoology—(detailed syllabus given below).

4. HISTORY—Student's Gibbon, chaps. 10, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 38, 39.

5. EDUCATION—Monroe, Text-book in the History of Education, chaps. ii., iii.

Painter, Great Pedagogical Essays, pp. 7-82.

Adams, Herbartian Psychology.

* See note a. page 50.

Subjects for Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.*Compulsory Courses:—*

LOGIC,	As before.
MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS,	{ Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Optics, as before.
ASTRONOMY,	{ Parker's Astronomy (Longmans, Green, & Co.).
ENGLISH COMPOSITION,	J. Morley: Walpole. Bacon's Essays, the following selection :—Truth ; Death ; Revenge ; Adversity ; Goodness, and Goodness of Nature ; Atheism ; Superstition ; Travel ; Counsel ; Innovations ; Friendship ; Discourse ; Riches ; Nature in Men ; Custom and Education ; Youth and Age ; Studies.

Optional Courses:—

1. LANGUAGES (any two of the following five).

GREEK,	Demosthenes, Olynthiacs I., II., III., and Philippic I.
LATIN,	Juvenal, Sat. iii., iv., vii., viii., xiv.
FRENCH,	Balzac, Eugénie Grandet (in Oxford Higher French Series).
GERMAN,	Hebbel, Die Nibelungen, I. & II.
IRISH,	Caáctpa Lomnoáctáin, ed. Bergin and Mac Neill.
2. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE (detailed syllabus given below).
3. NATURAL SCIENCE—Botany and Zoology (detailed syllabus given below).
4. HISTORY—English and French History to the year 1485 (Gardiner's Student's England and the Student's France are recommended).
5. EDUCATION—Monroe, History, Chap. iv., Chap. v. to p. 292.
Painter, Great Pedagogical Essays, pp. 83-158.
Welton, Logical Bases of Education.

Subjects for Trinity Lectures and Michaelmas Examination.*Compulsory Courses:—*

PSYCHOLOGY,	Stout's Groundwork of Psychology, omitting chapters XIV.-XVII. (inclusive).
MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS,	As before.
ASTRONOMY,	As before.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION,	Creighton: Queen Elizabeth. Dickens: A Tale of Two Cities.

*Optional Courses:—*1. **LANGUAGES** (any two of the following five).

GREEK,	Æschylus, Prometheus Vincetus.
LATIN,	Horace, Satires.
FRENCH,	R. Bazin, La Terre qui meurt.
GERMAN,	Hebbel, Die Nibelungen, III.
IRISH,	P. O'Leary, Séadna.

2. **EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE** (detailed syllabus given below).3. **NATURAL SCIENCE**—Botany and Zoology (detailed syllabus given below).4. **HISTORY**—English and French History from 1485 to 1815.5. **EDUCATION**—Monroe, History, p. 292 to end of Chap. vi.
Bagley, The Educative Process, Chaps. i.-xvii.**26. Syllabus of the Experimental Science Course.**

The Course in Experimental Science consists of two Sub-Courses, Experimental Physics and Chemistry, in each of which Candidates are required to answer, and which are as follows:—

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

Candidates must understand the theory of, and know how to use, the instruments mentioned. They must understand the principles involved in the measurements and experiments, and be able to make calculations founded on them. Courses are provided in the Physical Laboratory for Students requiring practical instruction in Physical Measurements. They are desired to pay special attention to the principle of the Conservation of Energy, as illustrated in the various branches of Experimental Physics.

HILARY EXAMINATION.*General Properties of Matter:*

- Measurement of space (length, area, volume), time and mass (vernier, micrometer screw, pendulum, balance).
- Characteristics of solids, liquids, and gases (compression, and shearing strains and stresses).
- Measurement of pressure (mercurial and aneroid barometer, liquid manometer).
- Measurement of density (specific gravity bottle, hydrostatic balance, hydrometers of variable immersion).
- Measurement of compressibility of gases (Boyle's tube).

Heat :

- Measurement of temperature (construction of mercurial thermometers, centigrade and Fahrenheit scales, maximum and minimum thermometers).
- Measurement of coefficients of expansion for temperature of solids, liquids, and gases (Roy and Ramsden's method for solids : Dulong's method, and apparent expansion in glass for liquids ; air thermometer method for gases).
- Maximum density of water (Hope's experiment).
- Applications of expansion of solids (metallic thermometers, compensated pendulums, &c.).
- Measurement of density of a gas (Regnault's experiments).
- Measurement of quantities of heat.
- Measurement of specific heats of solids (water calorimeters, Dulong and Petit's law).
- Laws of fusion and evaporation (boiling, effect of presence of other gases, distilling).
- Measurements of latent heats of fusion and evaporation (water calorimeter, Black's ice calorimeter).
- Freezing mixtures, cooling by evaporation.
- Measurement of mechanical equivalent of heat (Joule's experiment).

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

As before, and in addition :—

Electricity :

- Laws of magnetic force (torsion balance).
- Laws of magnetic induction (magnets and magnetic substances).
- Terrestrial magnetism (declination, dip).
- Lines of force due to magnets and electric currents.
- Laws of magnetic force due to electric currents (tangent galvanometers, electro-magnets, electric bell).
- Ohm's law.
- Measurement of resistances and specific resistance (Metre Bridge, Post Office Box).
- Measurement of electromotive forces (high resistance galvanometers).
- Laws of electrolysis (gas and copper voltameters, electroplating, lead batteries).
- Electromotive force due to chemical action (zinc copper and dilute sulphuric acid, amalgamation).
- Polarization of cells (bichromate, Daniell's, Grove's and Bunsen's and Le Clanché cells).
- Peltier's thermo-electric effect (thermopile).

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

As before, and in addition:—

Sound:

Simple vibration. Loudness, pitch, and tone.

Measurement of frequency.

Methods of maintaining vibrations, resonance.

Vibrations of bodies, loops and nodes, laws of vibration of stretched strings.

Transverse and longitudinal displacements, organ-pipes.

Wave motion, measurement of wave-length and velocity of propagation.

Musical intervals.

Light:

Light propagated in right lines, rays; pin optics.

Laws of reflection and refraction.

Measurement of angle between two reflecting surfaces.

Measurement of refractive index.

Mirrors and lenses, measurement of focal lengths.

Dispersion, spectrum analysis and selective absorption.

Photometry.

CHEMISTRY.

The Examinations are confined to the leading facts and principles of the Science. Candidates are expected to be familiar with the methods used in the deduction of formulæ, and with the solution of such chemical problems as are referred to in the Course.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

Inorganic Chemistry:—the non-metals, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and the halogens, and the chief compounds which these elements form with each other. Elementary Chemical Theory.

Practical.—Preparation and identification of the gaseous and other substances included in the above Course.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Carbon, silicon, sulphur, boron, phosphorus, and their chief compounds.

Practical.—As before, but including all non-metals, with systematic analysis for single acid radicles.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

The commonly occurring metals, and their more important compounds.

Practical.—Qualitative examination for a single metal.

27. Syllabus of Course in Natural Science.

Students are required to have a practical, as well as a theoretical, knowledge of the subjects of Examination.

HILARY EXAMINATION:—

ZOOLOGY, ⁽¹⁾ . Beddard's Elementary Practical Zoology, chaps. i. and ii.

BOTANY, ⁽²⁾ . The structure (so far as may be made out by means of a simple lens) and arrangement of the vegetative and reproductive organs of Seed-Plants, as illustrated by the following types: the Wallflower (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*), the Lily (*Lilium candidum*), and the Fir (*Picea excelsa*).

Scott's Introduction to Structural Botany, Pt. I., pp. 1-26, 136-152, and 233-238.

TRINITY EXAMINATION:—

ZOOLOGY, ⁽¹⁾ . As before; with Beddard, chaps. iv., v., and vi.

BOTANY, ⁽²⁾ . Outlines of the Physiology of Nutrition. The essential chemical constitution of Plants. The Nutrition of Green Plants. Relation to Light. Movement of materials in Plants. Respiration. Scott: Pt. I., chap. iii.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION:—

ZOOLOGY, ⁽¹⁾ . As before; with Beddard, chaps. viii. and x., omitting the pages on Skulls.

BOTANY, ⁽²⁾ . The arrangement of Tissues in Seed-Plants, as illustrated by the Wallflower, Lily, and Fir. The microscopic appearance and minute structure of tissues. The minute structure of the cells and modifications of cells found in these types. The nature of Protoplasm. The microscopic appearance of Pollen-grains, their growth and life-history. The minute structure of Ovules, Pollination, Fertilization, Production of Seeds.

Scott: Pt. I., pp. 26-141, 152-199, and 238-283.

⁽¹⁾ Students are recommended to study in the Zoological Museum, as they are liable to be examined practically in such specimens as do not require the microscope for their recognition.

⁽²⁾ Students are recommended to apply to the Professor of Botany for material illustrating the Course, as a practical acquaintance with the plants mentioned in the above Syllabus is indispensable.

28. Senior Sophister Year, and Degree Examination.

In the Senior Sophister Year, and at the Degree Examination, Astronomy, Ethics, and English Composition (and for Hilary Term, Psychology) are compulsory on all Students except Medical and Dental Students. A choice is permitted to the Student in respect of the six remaining Courses of Mathematical Physics, Languages, Experimental Science, Natural Science, Political and Economic Science, and Education.

Students not exempted by attendance in the Professional Schools must take up *two* of the optional subjects.

At the Hilary and Trinity Examinations, *Divinity Students* must take up Classics, but obtain the Professional Privilege of omitting the other optional subject, provided they have full attendance on the Lectures of Archbishop King's Professor, or the Regius Professor, and one of the Assistants, during the Term preceding the Examination at which they present themselves; at the Degree Examination, they can claim the same privilege, provided they have credit for a similar professional attendance for the *entire year* (i. e. the *three Terms*) either preceding the December Degree Examination of their Class,^a or preceding the Degree Examination at which they present themselves.

At the Hilary and Trinity Examinations, *Law, Engineering, Indian Civil Service, and Agricultural Students* who fulfil the conditions in (a), (b), (c), or (d), of § 24, obtain the Professional Privilege of being required to answer in only one of the optional Courses: but at the Degree Examination they can claim a similar Professional Privilege only if they have credit for Professional attendance as specified in (a), (b), (c), or (d), § 24, for the *entire year* (i. e. the *three Terms*) either preceding the December Degree Examination of their Class,^a or preceding the Degree Examination at which they present themselves; provided that, in the case of Law Students, they have also credit for the General Examination held in Trinity Term.

For the conditions under which *Army Students* are given similar privileges see Army School.

The Arts Course of *Medical and Dental Students* is given under that heading.

An Engineering Student who has passed his Engineering Degree Examination is granted Professional Privileges in his Senior Sophister year, and at his Degree Examination.

At each Degree Examination, those Students who obtain 45 per cent. and upwards, and whose answering in the several subjects is considered satisfactory by the Senior Lecturer, are distributed into three Classes, the names in each Class being arranged in the order of the percentages obtained. The minimum standards for Classes are:—First Class, 65 per cent.; Second Class, 55 per cent.; Third Class, 45 per cent.

Of the remaining Candidates, those whose answering is considered by the Senior Lecturer to be sufficient are allowed the Examination, and their names are arranged in alphabetical order as Unclassed Candidates.

Candidates placed in the First Class who have passed in the full course for the Degree Examination without claiming Professional Privileges are called Respondents, and are entitled to

^a That is at the Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Terms of their Senior Sophister Year.

receive honorary Testimoniums, which are publicly presented to them by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, at the Commencements at which they are admitted to their Degrees, and their names are permanently recorded in the Calendar immediately after those of the Moderators.

Medical and Dental Students who claim Professional Privileges at the Degree Examination are classed according to the marks which they obtain in the Arts and in the Professional portions of this Examination, taken together.

The Degree can also be obtained on the result of the Moderatorship Examination: see § 32.

A Candidate whose name is on the books of the College, and who has passed the Degree Examination, can present himself at any Commencements, in order that the Degree may be conferred upon him, provided that he shall have paid the Degree Fee of one pound to the Junior Bursar on the day before the Commencements *at latest*. If his name be not on the Books, he must also pay the Replacement Fee of fifteen shillings to the Junior Bursar.

Keeping of Hilary or Trinity Term by Lectures.

Senior Sophisters attending Lectures do not obtain credit for the Term unless the Senior Lecturer be satisfied, either from their answering in the Junior Sophister year, or from a Special Examination, that they possess a competent knowledge of Astronomy.

There is one Course of Science Lectures in each Term, which represents not only the compulsory Courses, but also the optional Course of Mathematical Physics. Hence a Student having Professional Credit in Law, Engineering, the Indian Civil Service School, the Army School, or the School of Agriculture, obtains credit for the Term in Arts by attendance on this Course of Lectures. A Divinity Student must attend this Course, and also a Course in Greek and Latin, or Greek and Hebrew, or he may substitute for Classical Lectures an Examination at the conclusion of the Lectures, as in the Junior Sophister year. The ordinary Lectures in Greek are on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and in Latin on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays in the Senior Sophister year. The Hebrew Lectures are on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

All other Students except Medical and Dental Students and Engineering Students who have passed the Engineering Degree Examination must attend the Lectures in one of the optional Courses of Languages, Experimental Science, Natural Science, or Political and Economic Science, in addition to the Science Lectures representing the compulsory Courses and Mathematical Physics.

To obtain credit in Political and Economic Science, Senior Sophisters must attend the Lectures in Political Science and in Economics.

In Experimental Science, Laboratory attendance is necessary, as in the Junior Sophister year, and the arrangements as to Chemistry Fees are the same also.

No Senior Sophister can obtain Credit for attendance on *Lectures* in Experimental Science who has not obtained Credit for a Junior Sophister Term in the same subject; and no Senior Sophister can obtain Credit for attendance on *Lectures* in Geology who has not, as a Junior Sophister, obtained Credit for Botany and Zoology. To keep the Term in Experimental or Natural Science requires attendance during three days per week only.

Honor Lectures.—Senior Sophisters who have obtained Honors in Mathematics may substitute the Lectures of the Professors of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy for the Ordinary Lectures representing Ethics, Astronomy, and Mathematical Physies. Those who have obtained Honors in Classics may substitute Professorial Lectures for Classical Ordinary Lectures, as in the Junior Sophister year.

Senior Sophisters may be allowed to keep a Term by attendance, to the satisfaction of the Lecturers, at the Lectures in any two Moderatorship Courses, to be approved by the Senior Lecturer, subject to an appeal to the Board.

Senior Sophister Year.

29. Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

Compulsory Courses:—

ASTRONOMY,	As read in Junior Sophister year.
PSYCHOLOGY AND ETHICS,	Stout, as before.
	Plato's Republic, Book iv (English translation).
	Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics, Books i and ii (English translation).
	Rogers' Short History of Ethics, Introduction and Part i.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION,	Benjamin Franklin: Autobiography.
	Crabbe: The Borough.

Optional Courses:—

1. MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Optics, as in Junior Sophister year.
2. LANGUAGES (any two of the following five).
 - Greek—Aristotle, Nicomachean Ethics, Book ii.
 - Latin—Cicero, de Officiis, Book iii.
 - French—Taine, Voyage aux Pyrénées.
 - German—Schiller, Wallenstein's Lager, and Die Piccolomini.
 - Irish—Oide Donnne Tuipéann (Society for Preservation of the Irish Language.)
3. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE, As in Course given below.
4. NATURAL SCIENCE, . . . As in Course given below.
5. POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE,
 - Ilbert's Parliament; J. S. Nicholson's Elements of Political Economy, Introduction, Book i., Book ii.

6. EDUCATION—Monroe, History, Chaps. vii., viii.

Painter, Great Pedagogical Essays, pp. 169–277.

Newman's Idea of a University Defined, Discourses v., vi., vii. in Part I., and in Part II. Discourses i. and ii., iii., omitting § 1, 2, and iv., omitting § 4

Spencer, Education—Intellectual, Moral, and Physical.

Subjects for Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.*Compulsory Courses:—*

ASTRONOMY, As before.

ETHICS, Plato and Aristotle as before.

Rogers, as before and Part ii.

Butler's Sermons i, ii, and iii, with Preface and Dissertation on Virtue.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION, . . . Carlyle: Heroes (Lectures 3, 5, and 6).
More: Utopia (English Translation).*Optional Courses:—*

1. MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS, As before.

2. LANGUAGES (any two of the following five), *Greek*—Plutarch's Life of Pericles.*Latin*—Virgil, Georgics, i. iv.*French*—Sandeau, Mademoiselle de la Seiglière. Labiche et Martin, Le Voyage de M. Perrichon (ed. Wells, pub. Harrap).*German*—Schiller, Wallenstein's Tod.*Irish*—Bergin, Stories from Keating's History of Ireland.

3. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE, As in Course given below.

4. NATURAL SCIENCE, . . . As in Course given below.

5. POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC

SCIENCE, . . . J. S. Mill's Representative Government (omitting chapters 8-12 inclusive)
J. S. Nicholson's Elements of Political Economy, Book iii., Book iv., Book v.6. EDUCATION, . . . Monroe, History, Chaps. ix., x., and xi. to p. 622.
Painter, Great Pedagogical Essays, pp. 291–339.
Locke's Thoughts on Education.
Kant on Education.**Subjects for Degree Examination.**

(TRINITY LECTURES AND MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.)

Compulsory Courses:—

ASTRONOMY, As before.

ETHICS, Plato, Aristotle, Butler, and Rogers, as before.

MacKenzie's Manual of Ethics, Books i and ii.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION, . . . Shakspeare: Julius Caesar. Seeley: Expansion of England.

Optional Courses :—

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS, | As before. |
| 2. LANGUAGES (any two of the following five), | <i>Greek</i> —Plato, De Republica, Book iii.
<i>Latin</i> —Horace, Epistles, including the Art of Poetry.
<i>French</i> —V. Hugo, Légende des Siècles (selection in Oxford Higher French Series).
<i>German</i> —Faust, Erster Teil.
<i>Irish</i> —Oíde Ioinne Uírimis and Oíde Clóinne Uí (Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language). |
| 3. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE, . | As in Course given below. |
| 4. NATURAL SCIENCE, | As in Course given below. |
| 5. POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE, | The Courses appointed for Hilary and Trinity Examinations, together with S. Low's Governance of England. |
| 6. EDUCATION, | Monroe, History, p. 622 to end.
Adams, omitting Chaps. iv., vii., viii., and ix.
Bagley, Chaps. i.—xv.
Newman, as before.
Spencer, as before. |

30. Syllabus of Course in Experimental Science.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

(HILARY EXAMINATION.)

As before in Junior Sophister year, and in addition :—

General Properties of Matter :

- Molecular theory of structure of solids, liquids, and gases (diffusion).
- Measurement of elasticity of solids (stretching, torsion).
- Calculation of work done by elastic forces.

Heat :

- Measurement of relation of temperature and pressure of saturated vapours (manometer tube method).
- Hygrometry (hygrometers, chemical, dew-point, wet and dry bulb).
- Specific heat of a liquid (method of mixtures, cooling method).
- Convection of heat (hot air and hot water warming apparatus).
- Measurement of conductivity for bad conductors (cooling of jacked hot water tin).
- Conductivity and diffusivity of good conductors (Ingenhaus' experiment by melting wax).
- Laws of Radiation (null method with thermopile).
- Equality of radiating and absorbing powers.
- Selective absorption of transparent bodies.
- General principle of steam-engine (furnace, boiler, cylinder, condenser, piston, crank, eccentric, slide valve).

(TRINITY EXAMINATION.)

As before and in addition :—

Electricity :

- Molecular nature of magnetism (broken magnets).
- Comparison of moments of magnets (deflection method).
- Measurement of pressure by potentiometer.
- Internal resistance of cell, arrangement of cells.
- Moving coil galvanometers.
- Laws of electro-magnetic induction (Faraday's experiment, Arago's disc, Lenz's law, law of induced electro-motive force).
- Machines transforming mechanical into electro-magnetic energy (Clarke's magneto, Gramme dynamo).
- Machines transforming electro-magnetic into mechanical energy (dynamo used as motor, Morse telegraph, telephone and microphone).
- Machine altering electro-magnetic energy (Ruhmkorff's coil).
- Measurement of heat due to electric current (glow and arc lamps).

Electrostatics :

- Laws of electric action (Coulomb's balance).
- Distribution on conductor (proof plane, hollow conductor).
- Induction (ice-pail experiment, Leyden jar).
- Electroscopes.
- Electric discharges (points, lightning conductors).
- Cylinder and plate machines, electrophorus, induction machines.
- Capacity of a conductor, comparison of two capacities.

(DEGREE EXAMINATION.)

As before.

CHEMISTRY.

(HILARY EXAMINATION.)

The paraffins and their chief derivatives.

Practical.—Analysis of simple soluble and insoluble salts.

(TRINITY EXAMINATION.)

The olefines and their chief derivatives. Urea. Fats; saponification and hydrolysis. Sugars, starch, cellulose.

Practical.—As before, with identification of common organic acids.

(DEGREE EXAMINATION.)

Acetylene, benzene, and its more important derivatives. Pyridine, and its derivatives; the alkaloids.

Practical.—As before, with identification of the commoner alkaloids.

31. Syllabus of Course in Natural Science.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

- ZOOLOGY, (1) All the work of the Junior Sophister Year, with Beddard, chaps. iii. and vii.
- BOTANY, (2) The Structure and Life-history of Ferns as illustrated by the Male Fern (*Aspidium Filix-mas*).
The Structure and Life-history of a Moss, e.g. *Funaria hygrometrica*.
Scott: Pt. II., pp. 37-77, and 126-145.
- GEOLOGY, (3) Watts' Geology for Beginners, chaps. i. to ix. inclusive, and xii.; or, the course lectured on by the Professor of Geology in Michaelmas Term.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

- ZOOLOGY, (1) As before, with Beddard, chap. ix., and that part of chap. x. relating to skulls.
- BOTANY, (2) The structure, life-history, and mode of nutrition of Fungi, as illustrated by the Mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*), and the seedling-blight (*Pythium Baryanum*).
Scott: Pt. II., pp. 216-228, 266-271.
- GEOLOGY, (3) Watts, chaps. xvi.-xxi. inclusive; or the Lectures of the Professor of Geology in Hilary Term.

DEGREE EXAMINATION.

- ZOOLOGY, (1) As before, with Beddard, chaps. xii., xiii., xiv.
- BOTANY, (2) All the work of the Junior and Senior Sophister Years. The external characteristics, microscopic structure, &c., modes of nutrition and reproduction of Algæ, as illustrated by *Pelvetia canaliculata* and *Spirogyra longata*. The chief characteristics of the great subdivisions of the Vegetable Kingdom.
Scott: Part II., pp. 168-174, 189-201, and 290-306.
- GEOLOGY, (3) Watts' Geology for Beginners. Parts specified for both Hilary and Trinity Examinations.

(1) Students are recommended to study in the Zoological Museum, as they are liable to be examined practically in such specimens as do not require the microscope for their recognition.

(2) Students are recommended to apply to the Professor of Botany for material illustrating the Course, as a practical acquaintance with the plants mentioned in the above Syllabus is indispensable.

(3) The Professor of Geology will, on application from the Student, give access to specimens illustrating the Course.

32.

Honors and Prizes.

A number of Studentships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes, Honors, and Sizarships, are awarded each year to deserving Students, both in the Arts Course and in the Professional Schools. A summary of these is given further on; see "Summary."

It is a condition precedent to the award of every Prize that sufficient merit must be shown.

Some of the Honors and Prizes specially connected with the regular Undergraduate Course are enumerated below. For further particulars concerning these and the other Prizes, see 'Honor Courses,' 'Scholarships,' 'Moderatorships,' and 'Special Prizes.'

For Prizes obtainable in connexion with Entrance, see § 4.

Prizes obtainable at Lectures.

In the Freshman years two premiums of the value of £1 10s. in books are awarded, one in each class, each Term, for proficiency in Classical Composition, on the recommendation of the Lecturer, to students who have attended not less than five-sixths of the Honor Lectures in Classics and in Classical Composition. No student can obtain more than one prize in any one academic year. Similar prizes are similarly awarded to students in French and to students in German.

The Professor of English Literature is authorized to recommend for two Prizes of the value of £1 10s. each in books, in Composition, the best Candidates among the Students attending his Class during the Term, one for Freshman Students and the other for Sophisters.

Catechetical Premiums.

Catechetical Premiums of the value of £2 in books are awarded in accordance with the conditions given under 'Catechetical Course,' § 40.

Term Honor and Prize Examinations.

In each Term, Examinations are held, at which Honors of the First and Second Rank are awarded to Candidates who exhibit sufficient merit. In Michaelmas Term, Prizes to the value of £4 and £2 are awarded to the Candidates who obtain First and Second Honors respectively.* The successful Candidates

* The following Order of the Board with regard to the duties of the University Book sellers in Dublin, was made on May 20, 1843:

"It is ordered by the Board that the Students who obtain College Premiums may direct the College Booksellers to procure for them any suitable books as Premiums which continue to be offered for sale in the priced catalogues of London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, and at the prices marked in the said catalogues: and when the selling price of a book is recognised by the Trade as having fallen below the publication price, the College Booksellers are to supply the book at such recognised reduced price.

"This notice is to be printed and put in two conspicuous places in the Booksellers' Shop."

can select Books, to the value of their Prizes, at the University Booksellers, and can have the College arms stamped on the covers of bound Books; in the case of Prizes in Experimental or Natural Science, Scientific Instruments, with an inscription thereon, may be substituted for books, if approved by the Senior Lecturer on the report of the Professor; or the successful Candidates may, on the recommendation of their Tutors to the Bursar, apply the amounts gained to the payment of their College Fees or Incidentals then due.^a

The marks at certain of these Examinations count towards the Senior Exhibitions (see under 'Senior Exhibitions').

Subjects of Honor and Prize Examinations.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| (a) Mathematics. | (g) English Literature. |
| (b) Classics. | (h) French. |
| (c) Mental and Moral
Philosophy. | (i) German. |
| (d) Experimental Science. | (j) Legal and Political Science. |
| (e) Natural Science. | (k) Old and Middle Irish. |
| (f) Modern History and
Political Science. | |

No Student who has dropped a Class will be allowed to present himself, as a Candidate for Honors, at any Examination, in a subject in which he has previously obtained Honors at the corresponding Examination of the Class from which he has dropped.

All Junior and Senior Sophister Candidates for Honors in Hilary and Trinity Terms are required to give at least one week's notice of their intention to present themselves at these Examinations. (Order of the Board, May 3, 1902.)

Moderatorship and Medal Examination.

A Student who desires to graduate in Honors at the Degree may substitute one of the Moderatorship Examinations for the ordinary Degree Examination. Moderatorships are granted in groups of the subjects of the Honor Courses, and in Engineering Science.

Of the successful Candidates in the several departments, there are two ranks, called Senior and Junior Moderators.

^a Resolution adopted by the Board, May 14th, 1904 :—

RESOLVED—“ That within a fortnight after the returns of the Prize or Premiums awarded at the Term Lectures or Term Examinations shall have been sent in to the Senior Lecturer or Catechist, any Student desirous of having his Prize or Premium utilised in the part payment of his Fees to College, shall send in his name to Mr. Miller, with the necessary authorization from his Tutor; and that Mr. Miller shall send a list of these Students, with the money value of the Prize or Premium awarded to each, to the Bursar, and shall not send their names in the list of prizemen sent to Messrs. Hodges & Figgis.

“ That after a Student's name has been sent to Messrs. Hodges & Figgis, in the list of those to whom Prizes or Premiums in books have been awarded, he shall not be permitted to utilise his Prize or Premium in the payment of Fees.”

The Senior Moderators receive gold medals, and the Junior Moderators silver medals; which are given to them publicly before the University, by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, at the Commencements at which they are admitted to their Degrees. The first Senior Moderator in each department receives a large gold medal, if recommended by the Examiners and their recommendation be approved by the Board.

Prizes are also awarded to the Moderators in order of merit.

A Student who has dropped a Class after the Michaelmas Examination of the Junior Sophister year, or who has dropped more than one Class, will be allowed to compete at any of the Moderatorship Examinations, but, if successful, he will not be placed in the order of merit amongst the Moderators, but will be added to the list as a Supplemental Moderator, Senior or Junior; and he will not be entitled to the Exhibition of £10, awarded to Scholars who become Senior Moderators (see under "Exhibitions awarded to Scholars").

A Student who would not be entitled to present himself at the ordinary Degree Examination until January, will not be permitted to compete for a Moderatorship unless he previously obtains the special permission of the Board.

A Student who fails in obtaining a Medal may nevertheless be allowed the Degree on his answering at the Medal Examination, provided a special recommendation to that effect be made by the Court of Examiners, and his name may then be placed at the foot of such class as the Senior Lecturer may determine.

No Student will be allowed to be a Candidate at the Moderatorship Examination unless his Fees for the current half-year shall have been paid before the first day of Examination.

All Candidates for Moderatorship are required to give notice to the Senior Lecturer of their intention to compete, stating the Courses in which they desire to present themselves, and the Special Subjects (if any) which they are taking. This notice must be given on or before June 15th of the year in which they intend to compete.

The dates of each Moderatorship Examination are not published in the Calendar. The Senior Lecturer, after receiving the information required on or before June 15th, arranges the dates and periods of each Moderatorship Examination, and publishes them before the end of Trinity Term. (Resolutions of the Board and Council, Dec. 7, 1910.)

In arranging the time table for Moderatorship Examinations, care is taken to afford equal opportunities to candidates for Studentships.

It is the duty of the Courts of Examiners for the several Moderatorships to secure that in the case of alternative papers an approximately uniform standard shall be maintained. (Resolutions of the Board and Council, March 8, 1911.)

A Student who has passed for his Degree, either at the ordinary Examination, or at a Moderatorship Examination at which he has failed to obtain a Medal, will be allowed to compete for a Supplemental Moderatorship within two years. An extension of that period can be granted only by special permission of the Board. (Resolution of Board, Nov. 21, 1905.)

A Graduate who has obtained a Medal at his Degree shall be allowed to compete for a Supplemental Medal in another subject in either of the two following years, he replacing his name for the Examination and paying the current half-yearly fee. (Resolution of the Board, March 2, 1907.)

Catechetical Course.

Provision has been made for the religious instruction of Students. Catechetical Lectures commence on the days specified in the University Almanac, at half-past nine o'clock, and are continued on Saturdays during Term at the same hour, for the two Freshman Classes only. Catechetical Examinations are held at the beginning of each Term (immediately after the Term Examinations) for the benefit of those Students who have not been resident during the preceding Term.

Rules relating to Catechetical Terms and Examinations.

To get full credit for Catechetical Terms, with certificates of the same, four Terms are to be saved in the Freshman years, either by Lectures or by Examinations. Omitted Terms may be supplementalized in the Sophister years for special reasons to be approved of by the Catechist. In such cases credit for two Terms within the same College Term will only be given if one of the two is kept by Lectures and the other by Examination.

Students who do not desire to keep the Catechetical Terms, if under age, must produce from their parents or guardians a written statement that they wish them to be exempted from such instruction, and if over age, their own wishes shall be consulted.

To a Student who exhibits peculiar merit, either at Lectures or at an Examination, a Premium in books of the value of £2 is awarded, unless such a Premium has been previously obtained in the same year, in which case a Certificate is awarded instead.

The fact of having obtained a Prize in the earlier part of the year does not debar a Senior Freshman from being awarded one of the Prizes offered at the end of Trinity Term, or at the Michaelmas Term Examination.

Catechetical Lectures and Examinations for Members of the Church of Ireland are conducted by Fellows of the College, being Members of the Church of Ireland, and by Professors or Lecturers in the Divinity School; and those for Presbyterian Students are conducted by persons nominated by the Presbytery of Dublin whose names have been submitted to and approved of by the Board, and by any Presbyterian Fellow of the College appointed by the Catechist.

The Examinations in the Freshman years are conducted both by papers and *vivâ voce*.

The Results of the Examinations are submitted to the Catechist, in order that he may be satisfied as to the merit of those recommended for prizes.

The Board of Trinity College are willing, on due application being made to them by the heads of other religious denominations,

to make similar arrangements for the religious instruction of Students of such denominations.

Subjects of Catechetical Examinations.—The following Table contains the subjects of the Catechetical Lectures and Examinations:—

N. B.—The subjects printed in Italics are to be considered as additional for Honors, and are not required generally.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

MICH. TERM AND HILARY EXAM.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Gospel of St. Luke. <i>The Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Mark</i> (Church of Ireland). <i>The three other Gospels</i> (Presbyterian Church)
HILARY TERM AND TRINITY EXAM.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Acts of the Apostles. <i>Paley's Horæ Paulinæ</i> (Church of Ireland). <i>Stalker's Lives of Christ and of St. Paul</i> (Presbyterian Church).
TRINITY TERM AND MICH. EXAM.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Church Catechism, and the first ten chapters of the Gospel of St. John (Church of Ireland). <i>The remainder of the Gospel of St. John, and A. W. Robinson's "The Church Catechism explained"</i> (Church of Ireland). Dr. Alex. Whyte on the Shorter Catechism, Questions 82–107 (Presbyterian Church). <i>Godet's Biblical Studies on the Old Testament.</i> Essays iv., v., vi. (Presbyterian Church).

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

MICH. TERM AND HILARY EXAM.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Genesis, and the first twenty chapters of Exodus. <i>The remainder of Exodus, with the Books of Leviticus (chaps. 10, 14, 16, 23, 24, 25), Numbers, and Deuteronomy</i> (Church of Ireland). <i>The remainder of Exodus, with the Books of Numbers and Deuteronomy</i> (Presbyterian Church).
HILARY TERM AND TRINITY EXAM.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The two Books of Samuel, and first twelve chapters of first Book of Kings. <i>The Books of Joshua, Judges, and Ruth</i> (Church of Ireland). <i>The remainder of the Historical Books</i> (Presbyterian Church).
TRINITY TERM AND MICH. EXAM.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first Book of Kings, chap. 13 to end, and the second Book of Kings (Church of Ireland). <i>The Books of Ezra, Nehemiah, Haggai, and Malachi</i> (Church of Ireland). Lindsay, <i>The Reformation</i>, Parts I., II., and IV. (Presbyterian Church). <i>Godet's Lectures in defence of the Christian Faith</i>, Essays i., v., vi. (Presbyterian Church).

A system of voluntary Catechetical Examinations is extended over the two Sophister years, and the Catechist is authorized to grant a special Certificate to Students who have passed with credit four of these Examinations, of which two at least must be in the Senior Sophister year, one being the Michaelmas Examination of that year.

The Catechist is authorized to extend his Premiums to the Sophister Classes.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS (Church of Ireland).

- HILARY EXAM., . Epistles to the Ephesians and Colossians in Greek, and Revised Version.
J. Armitage Robinson's *The Study of the Gospels*.
- TRINITY EXAM., . . Epistle to the Romans in Greek, and Revised Version.
Westcott's *The Bible in the Church*.
- MICHAELMAS EXAM., First Epistle to the Corinthians in Greek, and Revised Version.
Blunt's *A History of the Christian Church during the First Three Centuries*.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS (Church of Ireland).

- HILARY EXAM., . . Epistle to the Galatians in Greek, and Revised Version.
Leo the Great's *Letter to Flavian*, in Latin.
- TRINITY EXAM., . . Epistle to the Hebrews in Greek, and Revised Version.
Perry's *History of the Reformation in England*.
Jewel's *The Apology of the Church of England*.
- MICHAELMAS EXAM., The Minor Prophets in the Authorised and Revised Versions.
A. B. Davidson's *Biblical and Literary Essays*, omitting chaps. ix., x., xii.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS (Presbyterian Church).

HILARY EXAMINATION—

St. John's Gospel in Greek, and Revised Version, with Naville's "The Christ."

TRINITY EXAMINATION—

Epistle to the Romans in Greek, and Revised Version, with Dr. David Brown's Handbook on the Epistle, and the "Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation," by an American Citizen.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION—

Epistle to the Galatians in Greek, and Revised Version, with MacGregor's Handbook on Galatians, and Binnie on "The Church."

SENIOR SOPHISTERS (Presbyterian Church).

HILARY EXAMINATION—

Epistle to the Philippians in Greek, and Revised Version, with
Bishop Lightfoot's "Commentary."

TRINITY EXAMINATION—

Epistle to the Hebrews in Greek, and Revised Version, with
Davidson's "Handbook on the Epistle to the Hebrews."

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION—

English Bible, with M'Pherson's Handbook on the "Westminster
Confession of Faith."

Admission of Women to Degrees.

1. Resolution passed by the Senate, June 9th, 1903 :—

“That it is desirable that Degrees in the University of Trinity College, Dublin, shall be opened to Women, and that His Majesty’s Government be requested to obtain a King’s Letter empowering the University to grant Degrees to Women on such terms and conditions as may seem to the Board and Council, within their respective provinces, on full consideration, to be most expedient.”

2. ROYAL LETTERS PATENT received January 16th, 1904 :—

EDWARD THE SEVENTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

Whereas, We are informed by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Our College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Queen Elizabeth near Dublin that the Senate of the University of Dublin have by a large majority prayed that the Degrees of the said University may be conferred upon Women, subject to the regulations and restrictions which the Provost and Senior Fellows of the College and the Senate of the University may hereafter agree to impose.

And whereas, when the Statutes were framed, there being no desire on the part of women to proceed to such Degrees, the wording of the Statutes did not explicitly include or exclude them.

And whereas, nevertheless, the Provost and Senior Fellows of the said College are advised that there are doubts whether the Charter and Statutes of the College can be so interpreted as to permit the conferring of Degrees on women, the words “*Studiosi*” and “*Studentes*” having hitherto and by long practice been interpreted to mean men only and not women.

And whereas they are, nevertheless, desirous to give effect to the resolution of the Senate, and to admit women to Degrees under the regulations and restrictions aforementioned.

Know ye, therefore, that We of Our special grace, certain and mere motion, with and by the advice and consent of Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor William Humble, Earl of Dudley, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal

Victorian Order, Lieutenant General and General Governor of that part of Our said United Kingdom called Ireland, do by these Presents authorize and empower the said Provost and Senior Fellows and their successors in office and the said Senate of the University of Dublin and the Caput of the said Senate, and all the members thereof and all other persons or bodies whose concurrence is necessary for the granting of Degrees, to interpret the Statutes of the said College in such a manner that women may obtain Degrees in the said University, all previous laws, ordinances, and interpretations notwithstanding.

And We do hereby for Us, Our heirs and successors, grant and declare that these Our Letters Patent, or the enrolment or exemption thereof, shall be in all things good, firm, valid, and effectual in law, according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and shall be constructed in all Our Courts in the most favourable and beneficial sense and for the advantage of the said College, anything to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided always that these Our Letters Patent be enrolled in the Record and Writ Office of our High Court of Justice in Ireland, Chancery Division, within the space of six calendar months next ensuing the date of these presents.

In witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness William Humble, Earl of Dudley, Our Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, at Dublin, the eighth day of December in the third year of Our reign.

3. Resolutions adopted by the Board on March 21, 1903, and modified on May 5, 1906:—

1. Women shall be admissible to all Lectures, Examinations, and Degrees in Arts, and in the Medical School.

2. All prizes in Arts and the Medical School, except Fellowship and Scholarship, shall be open to women.

3. Non-foundation Scholarships shall be instituted for women, and obtained on conditions similar to those formerly holding good for such Scholarships.

4. The fees for women, both in Arts and in the Medical School, shall be the same as those for men.

5. For Medical Lectures, the Professors of the Medical School shall make such arrangements, subject to the approval of the Board, as they may think best for the instruction of women, either separately or in conjunction with men.

6. Women shall practise Dissections separately from men.

Resolution adopted by the Board and Council on May 29 and June 1, 1907:—

“That Women shall be admissible to Lectures, Examinations, and Degrees in Law.”

The Board adopted on June 4, 1904, the following Resolution regarding Women Students:—

Women Students or Graduates of other Universities in which women are given full academic status, are entitled to every privilege granted to men of the same standing.

4. REGULATIONS WHICH WOMEN STUDENTS ARE EXPECTED TO
OBSERVE.

*(Formulated in Hilary Term, 1905; Amended in
Trinity Term, 1908.)*

As Women Students are now equally admissible with Men Students to Lectures and Examinations, and to the privilege of reading in the Library, they are equally subject to the College Discipline and Statutes; and in particular, they are expected to observe the following regulations:—

1. Except when entering or leaving College, they shall wear their Academicals in the College Squares and Parks, unless accompanied by a chaperon.

2. Women Students shall not visit at private rooms in College unless accompanied by a chaperon, or with the Provost's sanction in exceptional circumstances.

3. Those desiring private tuition in College will notify the Lady Registrar, who will arrange for it in rooms to be sanctioned by the Provost.

4. Rooms have been set apart in Nos. 5 and 6, Trinity College, for the use of Women Students. Their Examination Marks will be posted up in these rooms, which will be closed at 6 o'clock, P.M.

5. Women Students attending Lectures must reside either with their parents or guardians in town, or in Trinity Hall, unless by special leave from the Provost. They should communicate with the Lady Registrar at least one week before the commencement of Lectures.

6. All general information as to Lectures, Examinations, and the Special Regulations for Women Students may be obtained from the Lady Registrar as well as from the Tutors.

7. The Lady Registrar will be responsible to the College for the due carrying out of the Regulations, and she will act generally as adviser to the Women Students.

Miss Lucy Gwynn was appointed Lady Registrar on Feb. 4, 1905, and Miss Elizabeth Margaret Cunningham, M.A., Warden of Trinity Hall on May 16, 1908.

5.

TRINITY HALL.

RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN STUDENTS.

In the year 1908 the house and grounds, now known as Trinity Hall, were acquired by the University, and established as the official residence for those Women Students who do not reside with their parents or guardians. The adjoining house and grounds were purchased in 1910 by John Purser Griffith, M.I.C.E., and Mrs. Griffith, and presented to the University, in memory of Frederick Purser, M.A., F.T.C.D. In the grounds, which are about 10 acres in extent, the Dublin University Ladies' Hockey and Tennis Clubs have their field and courts; and Trinity Hall thus serves as one of the centres for the use of all Women Students, whether resident or non-resident.

Trinity Hall has direct tramway connexion with Trinity College either by the Palmerston Park or by the Dartry Road line.

Fees for the term of ten weeks for full board and residence, with a study bedroom, are from £12 to £15, according to the size of the room. There are a few double rooms, for which each of the joint-owners pays from £11 to £12. Personal expenses, such as laundry, are not included in these fees.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Warden, Miss Cunningham, M.A., Trinity Hall, Dartry Road.

Recognition of other Universities.

1 Admission of Students from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

STUDENTS in Arts, of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, desiring to become Members of the University of Dublin, will be allowed credit for their previous Academic attendance, according to the following rules (Resolution of the Board and Council, May 15, 1878):—

1. Students in Arts who have kept, by residence, three Terms at Oxford, and have passed the Examination called "Responsions," will be entitled to be placed in the Senior Freshman Class.

The same standing will be allowed to Cambridge Students who have kept, by residence, two Terms, and have passed the "Previous Examination."

2. Students in Arts who have kept, by residence, six Terms at Oxford, and have passed the "First Public Examination," will be entitled to be placed in the Junior Sophister Class.

The same standing will be allowed to Cambridge Students who have kept, by residence, four Terms, and passed the "Previous Examination."

3. Oxford Students who have kept, by residence, nine Terms, and have passed the "First Public Examination," will be entitled to be placed in the Senior Sophister Class.

The same standing will be allowed to Cambridge Students who have kept six Terms, and passed both parts of the "General Examination."

4. Students in Arts who have kept, by residence, twelve Terms at Oxford, and have passed the "First Public Examination," will be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of A. B.

The same privilege will be allowed to Students who have kept nine Terms at Cambridge, and have passed both parts of the "General Examination for the Degree."

5. Students from Oxford or Cambridge desiring to be placed on the Books of Trinity College, Dublin, must produce, in addition to their Certificate of the Terms kept by residence, a Certificate of good conduct, signed by the Head of their College or Hall, or by the Censor of Non-Collegiate Students.

2. Recognition of Courses kept in other Universities.

(Resolutions passed by the Board and Council, March 12, 1910,
March 8, and May 10, 1911.)

1. That no Students or Graduates of any other University (excluding Oxford and Cambridge) should be allowed to take the B.A., unless they have kept at least two Academic years at T.C.D.

2. That no Student should be allowed to take any of the Degrees in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, unless he has attended at least three years of the prescribed curriculum in the School of Physic, Trinity College.

3. That any Student who is a Bachelor or Master of Arts of a University recognized by the Board and Council may be allowed, by special permission of the Board, credit for the two Freshman years and the Final Freshman Examination; and that such Student should be allowed to have his name placed on the College books as a rising Junior Sophister, upon payment of the final fee of the Senior Freshman year.

If it should appear that any such Student has not studied, as part of the approved Courses in the University at which he has graduated, any of the compulsory subjects for the Final Freshman Examination, then the Senior Lecturer should have power to require such Student to pass a qualifying examination in such subjects.

4. That the following Universities should be recognized under the foregoing rule, viz.:—the Universities of Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, St. Andrews, Sheffield, Wales, and the National University of Ireland.

3. Terms of Admission of Royal University Students and Graduates, as adopted by the Board and Council.

(November 27, 1909.)

1. Students who have Matriculated in the Royal University, Ireland, on payment of the Entrance Fee, will be placed, without Examination, on the College books as rising Junior Freshmen.

2. Students who have passed the First Arts, Royal University, Ireland, will be granted one Junior Freshman Examination, and their standing will date from before the October Examination of the Junior Freshman year, they being liable for the November half-yearly Fee, and future Fees as usual.

N.B.—This concession will be restricted mainly to those who have passed the First Arts not earlier than 1906; the cases of Students who have passed earlier than that date will be considered individually by the Board.

3. Students who have passed the Second Arts, Royal University, Ireland, may have their names placed on the books as rising Junior Sophisters on payment of the November half-yearly Fee, they being liable for future Fees as usual.

N.B.—This concession will be restricted mainly to those who have passed the Second Arts not earlier than 1907; the cases of Students who have passed earlier than that date will be considered individually by the Board.

4. Graduates of the Royal University, Ireland, who have passed the Second Arts, Royal University, Ireland, not earlier than 1906, will be placed in the same position as those provided for in No. 3.

4. Arrangements with Magee College, Londonderry.

Provisional arrangements, made in reply to an application from Magee College, passed the Board and Council on June 9, 1909, and were accepted by Magee College, on June 30, 1909. They were to be reconsidered at the end of five years, or sooner by consent of both parties.

They were reconsidered by the Board and Council on July 4, 1910, and are now as follows:—

1. On the completion of the two years' Course in Magee College in April, a Student of Magee College becomes eligible for the Final Freshman Examination in Trinity College in the following October. On passing that Examination he may return to Magee for the third year's Course there; and after attending a Term of Lectures, and passing an Examination at the end of it, in the Junior Sophister Course of Trinity, will be credited with a Junior Sophister Term, and, on attending the Trinity Term of Lectures in Trinity College, will be credited with the Junior Sophister year.

2. A Student who wishes to postpone his Final Freshman Examination till the Supplemental Final Freshman Examination in Trinity Term, after the completion of the third year's Course at Magee, will be allowed provisional credit for a Junior Sophister Term in Trinity, on attending the Lectures, and passing the Examination of the third year's Course in Magee, as in par. 1. The Term thus saved will be credited as a Junior Sophister Examination, when the Student shall have passed the Supplemental Final Freshman Examination, and full credit will be given for the Junior Sophister year on the same conditions as in par. 1.

3. The Senior Sophister year will be kept in Trinity College by keeping the Michaelmas or Hilary Term of Lectures in Trinity College. Students who keep the fourth year of the Magee Course at Magee College may obtain credit for a Senior Sophister Term by keeping the Lectures of Trinity Term in Trinity College.

4. The Degree Examination may be taken by any Moderatorship, or by the ordinary Examination in December, or, in special cases, at the Degree Examinations in June.

5. Vested interests will be recognized and allowed—

- (a) To those who are already on the College books.
- (b) To those who have entered or shall have entered Magee College in 1909 or 1910, on the faith of the "General Regulations," published and largely circulated by Magee College.

5. Recognition of Arts Studies of certain Colonial and Indian Universities and Colleges.

The University of Dublin is prepared to recognize the Arts studies of the following Colonial and Indian Universities, and such others as the Board and Council may from time to time direct to be added to that list (Resolution of the Board and Council, March 10, 1900):—

The Universities of Adelaide, Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, M'Gill (Montreal), Madras, Melbourne, New Brunswick, New Zealand, The Punjab, Sydney, Tasmania, Toronto, King's College Windsor Nova Scotia.

The privileges in Arts granted to the Students of such Universities are as follows:—

Any Student producing the proper Certificates that he has passed two years in Arts studies at such Universities or Colleges, and has passed the Examinations belonging to that period, will be entitled to put his name on the College books as a Senior Freshman, or Student with one year's credit; with this reservation, that if it shall appear that the Course of Arts which he has pursued does not include all the subjects of the Junior Freshman year, the Senior Lecturer may require him to qualify by Examination in the omitted subject or subjects within one month after his name shall have been entered on the books.

To such Students the Entrance Fee, and the May half-yearly Fee of the Junior Freshman year, are remitted.

6. Terms of Admission for South African Students.

I.

1. Students who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, including Latin, and either French, German, Dutch, or Greek, are allowed to enter Trinity College, Dublin, without further Examination.

2. Such Students, if they desire to join the Medical School in the Summer Session, will be excused the Preliminary Medical Examination, and will keep their Junior Freshman Year by satisfactory attendance on Arts Lectures for two hours a day in Trinity Term, viz. the Arts Lectures for Medical Students of the first year in Mechanics and English Composition, together with a course in Languages. To those who follow this course the Entrance Fee will be remitted. In the Senior Freshman Year such Students will proceed as ordinary Medical Students.

3. A Student who has passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, and has also obtained credit for attendance for one year in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, and Zoology, including practical work, at any College in South Africa, approved for this purpose by the Board and Council,^a will, on production of the usual Certificate to that effect, be excused the Preliminary Medical Examination, and allowed to proceed as follows, viz.:—

- (1) He will in Hilary Term be required to attend Senior Freshman Arts Lectures (two hours a day).
- (2) He will in Trinity Term enter the Medical School, and attend the Medical Lectures of the Summer Session, and be required in Arts to attend the Lectures (one hour a day) in Logic and English Composition, arranged for Senior Freshmen who have entered the Medical School as Junior Freshmen.

After obtaining credit for these Courses, he will be allowed to present himself for the Final Freshman Examination as arranged for Medical Students, that is, the Preliminary Scientific Examination in Chemistry and Physics (with a special Paper in Mechanics), and Botany and Zoology; and an Examination in Logic, English Composition, and *one* language, viz.—French, German, Latin, or Greek.

N.B.—Students who do not pass in Mechanics at the Preliminary Scientific Examination must pass in this subject at the Final Freshman Examination.

Thus no Junior Freshman exercises in Arts are required from these Students, and the Entrance Fee and the May Fee of the Junior Freshman Year will be remitted to them.

But in every case the Certificates of the year's work in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, or Zoology, should state the extent of the Course covered; and if any portion of the First Medical Year in those subjects be omitted, Lectures in the omitted portion must be attended as required by the Professor.

The Course of Anatomy and Dissections prescribed, under the new regulations, for the First Medical Year in Trinity College, Dublin, must be taken out by them in the second or third year as required by the authorities of the Medical School.

The First B.Sc. (Agriculture) of the South African College, Capetown, of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, is accepted by the Board and Council as an Examination exempting Medical Students from the corresponding parts of the Preliminary Scientific Examination.

^a The South African College, Capetown, Victoria College, Stellenbosch, Grey University College, Bloemfontein, the Transvaal University College, Johannesburg, Rhodes University College, Grahamstown, and the University College of Natal, Pietermaritzburg, are approved under this rule by the Board and Council.

II.

1. Any Student who has passed the Intermediate Examination of the Cape University is entitled to present himself for the Final Examination of the Senior Freshman, or second, Year.

2. To such Students the Entrance Fee, and the half-yearly fees up to and including the November half-year at the end of the Junior Freshman Year, are remitted.

III.

1. Any Student who has passed the B.A. Examination of the Cape University is entitled to put his name on the Books of Trinity College as a rising Junior Sophister, or Student who has obtained credit for two Collegiate Years.

2. To such Students the Entrance fee, and the half-yearly fees up to and including the May half-year of the Senior Freshman Year, are remitted.

3. In keeping their Terms, Students from South Africa are allowed to substitute Dutch for French or German, when two languages are required.

IV.

EXHIBITIONS AWARDED TO STUDENTS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

A scheme for the encouragement of Colonial Students contained in Resolutions of the Board of March 21, 1903, and June 25, 1904, was modified by the Board and Council on Dec. 7th, 1911, so that it is now as follows:—

I. That three Exhibitions be offered annually to South African Students, each not exceeding £50 per annum, and tenable for three years. The tenure of the Exhibitions while in Trinity College shall be subject to satisfactory progress in the Courses taken up by the Exhibitioner.

II. That the selection of Exhibitioners be made in South Africa and no longer in Trinity College, and by Nomination with or without Examination.

III. That the six University Colleges in South Africa be divided into two Groups, of three each, and in the following order:—

A.	B.
<i>a</i> ₁ . South African College, Cape-town.	<i>b</i> ₁ . Victoria College, Stellenbosch.
<i>a</i> ₂ . Rhodes College, Grahamstown.	<i>b</i> ₂ . Grey University College, Bloemfontein.
<i>a</i> ₃ . Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg.	<i>b</i> ₃ . Transvaal University College.

- IV. That each Group shall nominate, in alternate years [(A) nominating in 1912, or sooner should special circumstances arise], three Exhibitioners, one from each College in the Group. These Nominations shall be made by the Professorial Staff, subject to confirmation by the Councils of the Colleges.
- V. That if any College shall fail to nominate an Exhibitioner, the nomination shall pass to another College in the same Group, in the order of rotation.
- VI. That in the selection of Exhibitioners, those should be chosen who, in the opinion of the Nominators, are best fitted, physically as well as intellectually, to derive benefit from Arts or Medical and other Studies in Trinity College.
- VII. A Candidate for an Exhibition in Trinity College shall not be disqualified therefor, by reason of his holding any Exhibition or Scholarship in South Africa.
- VIII. That the standing to be taken in Trinity College by each Exhibitioner shall be that described in I., II., III., above, as applicable to all Students from South Africa.
- IX. That the scheme shall be in force for six years, but may be extended, or modified, or brought to an end, on notice being given in the fourth year.

Honor Courses.

STUDENTS may become Candidates for Honors in the following subjects, at each Term Examination in the Undergraduate Course:—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN, . Mathematics ; Classics ; History ; English Literature ; French ; German.

SENIOR FRESHMEN, . Mathematics ; Classics ; Mental and Moral Philosophy ; History ; English Literature ; French ; German.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS, . Mathematics ; Classics ; Mental and Moral Philosophy ; Experimental Science ; Natural Science ; History and Political Science : Modern Literature ; Legal and Political Science.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS, . Mathematics ; Classics ; Mental and Moral Philosophy ; Experimental Science ; Natural Science ; Legal and Political Science.

A Prize Examination is held in Mental and Moral Philosophy in the Michaelmas Term of the Junior Freshman year ; Prize Examinations are also held in Experimental Science, in Natural Science, and in Old and Middle Irish in the Michaelmas Term of the Senior and Junior Freshman years ; and a Prize Examination in Celtic Languages in the Michaelmas Term of the Junior Sophister year.

At the B. A. Degree Examination, Students may graduate in Honors in ten subjects, viz.:—

Mathematics.
Classics.
Mental and Moral Philosophy.
Experimental Science.
Natural Science.
History and Political Science.
Modern Literature.
Legal and Political Science
Engineering Science.
Celtic Languages.

The regulations by which the rank and value of the various Honors and Prizes are determined have been already given (see above, under the head “Honors and Prizes”).

§ I.—MATHEMATICS.

[The books recommended by the Mathematical Committee are printed on a separate leaflet.

Credit will be given for style and neat arrangement of answers.

Candidates are expected to bring into the hall books of tables and Mathematical instruments. A practical paper will be set in each Freshman Term.

In Michaelmas Term a general paper will be set covering all the preceding Honor Course.]

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

MICHAELMAS LECTURES AND HILARY EXAMINATION.

Geometry.—Elementary theory of maxima and minima, mean centres, transversals (including harmonic and anharmonic ratios), poles and polars, inversion, coaxal circles, projection.

Geometrical treatment of the general focal properties of conics, with particular application to the ellipse and parabola.

Drawing of graphs.

Algebra.—Arithmetical and geometrical progressions; scales of notation; surds; quadratic equations and simultaneous equations of the second degree; permutations and combinations; binomial theorem for a positive integral index.

Trigonometry.—To the end of solution of plane triangles; use of logarithms; numerical solution of triangles.

HILARY LECTURES AND TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Geometry.—Cartesian equations of right line and circle. Graphic solution of equations.

Algebra.—Elementary convergence of series, binomial theorem, logarithms, exponential and logarithmic series, partial fractions, elementary continued fractions, algebraic series, relation between the roots and coefficients of a rational integral algebraic equation. Elementary symmetric functions.

Trigonometry.—De Moivre's theorem. Exponential forms of trigonometrical functions. Trigonometrical series. Expression of trigonometrical functions by infinite products.

TRINITY LECTURES AND MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

Geometry.—Cartesian equations of the general conic, and of central conics and parabola in their simplest forms.

Spherical Trigonometry.—Relation between the sides and angles of a spherical triangle, radii of inscribed and circumscribed circles; spherical excess.

Algebra.—Theory of convergence of series (continued), rational and irrational numbers, the continuum.

Differential Calculus.—Continuity and discontinuity of functions; limits of functions; differential calculus to the end of Taylor's theorem for one variable.

Integral Calculus.—Elementary integration; integration between limits.

Elementary Mechanics.—Laws of motion; composition and resolution of velocities, accelerations, and forces; equilibrium under coplanar forces; polygon of forces; simple applications of graphic methods; simple machines; work and energy.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

MICHAELMAS LECTURES AND HILARY EXAMINATION.

Algebra.—Elementary determinants.

Differential Calculus.—Maxima and minima of functions of one variable; partial differentiation; elementary application of the differential calculus to plane curves (tangents, normals, curvature).

Integral Calculus.—Integration of rational functions; integration by successive reduction; elementary application of the integral calculus to areas and lengths.

Statics.—Equilibrium under coplanar forces, excluding friction; virtual work.

Dynamics.—Rectilinear motion of a particle; harmonic motion; projectiles; constrained uniplanar motion under gravity.

HILARY LECTURES AND TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Differential Calculus.—Calculation of the effects of small errors; successive partial differentiation; extension of Taylor's theorem to several variables; asymptotes; plotting of curves; envelopes.

Integral Calculus.—Integration by rationalization; areas and lengths of curves.

Analytical Geometry.—The plane and right line in rectangular Cartesian co-ordinates.

Statics.—Equilibrium of bodies under coplanar forces, including the general theory of friction; graphic statics; application of the calculus to finding centres of gravity.

Dynamics.—Motion of a particle under a central force.

TRINITY LECTURES AND MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

Analytical Geometry.—Central quadrics in rectangular Cartesian coordinates.

Differential Equations.—Equations of first order, and linear equations with constant coefficients (two variables).

Attractions.—Elementary theory of attraction and potential for particles; uniform plane and spherical distributions of matter; tubes of force.

Integral Calculus.—Elementary theory of multiple integrals, with applications to the determination of volumes and surfaces, and centres of gravity of solids.

Algebra.—Solution of cubic and biquadratic; symmetric functions; Sturm's theorem; Horner's method of approximation.

Dynamics.—Constrained motion of a particle; motion of a particle in a resisting medium.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

MICHAELMAS LECTURES AND HILARY EXAMINATION.

Differential Equations.—Well-known miscellaneous methods, homogeneous equations, exact equations, ordinary linear differential equations (two variables).

Integral Calculus.—Integrals of inertia.

Analysis.—The complex variable, theory of power series, absolute convergence, multiplication of power series.

Elliptic integrals.—Addition theorem in Jacobi's notation ($\operatorname{sn} u$, $\operatorname{cn} u$, $\operatorname{dn} u$).

Dynamics.—General principles, energy, momentum; motion of a rigid body parallel to a fixed plane.

Statics.—General equations of equilibrium in three dimensions, wrenches; equilibrium of strings under coplanar forces.

HILARY LECTURES AND TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Differential Equations.—Integration by series of Legendre's and Bessel's equations; Riccati's equation; the differential equation satisfied by the hypergeometric series.

Analysis.—Fundamental properties of analytic functions; Taylor's Laurent's and Liouville's theorems; residues, with simple applications to the evaluation of definite integrals.

Attractions.—General theory of potential, Green's theorem, elementary applications of spherical harmonics, inversion, images. (Attraction of quadrics excluded.)

Hydrostatics.—Pressure at a point, resultant pressure over areas, general equations of equilibrium, equilibrium of floating bodies when the fluid is at rest or rotating as a rigid body.

[End of Scholarship Course.]

TRINITY LECTURES AND MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

Geometry.—Confocal quadrics; general theory of surfaces in rectangular Cartesian coordinates; curvature of surfaces and twisted curves.

Differential equations.—Total differential equations and simultaneous equations.

Higher Analysis.—Uniform convergence; asymptotic expansions.

Dynamics.—Motion of a rigid body in three-dimensions, screws, Euler's equations.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

MICHAELMAS LECTURES AND HILARY EXAMINATION.

Geometry.—Torsion of curves; homogeneous equations of curves and surfaces.

Differential Equations.—Partial differential equations of the first order, Lagrange's and Charpit's methods

Higher Analysis.—Fourier's series, elementary properties of gamma-functions, of Legendre's and Bessel's functions, and of spherical harmonics.

Dynamics.—Lagrange's generalized equations of motion; small oscillations.

Attractions.—Attractions of quadrics.

HILARY LECTURES AND TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Geometry and Algebra.—Invariants and covariants of the binary cubic and binary quartic. Invariants and covariants of homogeneous quadratic forms in three variables.

Hydrodynamics.—Fundamental property of a fluid, Euler's and Lagrange's forms of the equations of motion, Weber's transformation; steady motion; velocity potential, Stokes' theorem, irrotational motion in simply connected and multiply connected regions, Green's theorem; sources and sinks, images; stream function in two dimensions; motion of a circular cylinder in an infinite liquid; vessel in the shape of an elliptic or equilateral prism rotating uniformly; motion of a sphere in an infinite liquid; Stokes' stream-function; vortex motion, expression of velocities in terms of expansion and rotation, velocity potential due to a vortex, vortex sheets; rectilinear vortices.

TRINITY LECTURES.

Higher Analysis.—Doubly periodic functions, elementary properties of the functions $\sigma(u)$, $\zeta(u)$, $p(u)$, $\operatorname{sn}(u)$, $\operatorname{en}(u)$, $\operatorname{dn}(u)$.

Elasticity.—Heterogeneous strain, heterogeneous stress; expressions of stress in terms of strain, strain-energy-function; equations of equilibrium; spherical shells under uniform normal pressure; cylindrical shells under uniform surface-tractions; torsion of a prism when the cross-section is an ellipse, an equilateral triangle, or a rectangle; equilibrium of thin beams assuming the bending moment proportional to the curvature, equation of three moments.

§ II.—CLASSICS.

The principle on which the Honor Examinations in Classics are conducted is to test the proficiency of the Student on the following points:—

First. As to his minute and critical knowledge of certain defined portions of the Greek and Latin authors.

Secondly. As to his general and independent knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, and their literature, to be proved by his ability to write an accurate version of passages from the prescribed Honor Course, and also from Classical works not prescribed; as well as to answer, in writing, general questions connected with the languages, and their literature.

Thirdly. As to his power of expressing the full meaning and force of an ancient author, by writing such a translation of a given passage as may deserve commendation, not merely for its correctness as a version of the original, but for its excellence as a piece of English Composition.

With these objects in view, the manner of conducting the Classical Honor Examinations is as follows:

1. Candidates for Honors will be separately examined, *vivâ voce*, in the portions of the Honor Course marked in Italics in the following Table.

2. Passages will be proposed for written translation, taken from the works of the Greek and Latin writers named in the following Table:—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

MICH. LECT. AND HILARY EXAM.	{ Euripides:— <i>Medea</i> , <i>Bacchae</i> ; Hercules Furens.
	{ Horace:— <i>Odes</i> , <i>Epodes</i> , <i>Carmen Seculare</i> .
	{ Ovid's <i>Heroides</i> , edited by Palmer (Clarendon Press), I.--XIV., inclusive.

HILARY LECT. AND TRINITY EXAM.	Homer:— <i>Odyssey</i> , Books VI. IX. XXI. XXII.;
	Odyssey, Books x.—xvii., inclusive.
TRINITY LECT. AND MICH. EXAM.	Virgil, <i>Æneid</i> , Books I., II., III., v. ; <i>Æneid</i> , Books IV., VI., VII.
	Herodotus:— <i>Books</i> I. VIII. ; Books VI. VII. Livy:— <i>Books</i> XXI. XXII. XXIII. ; Books XXIV. XXV.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

MICH. LECT. AND HILARY EXAM.	Plato:— <i>Apologia Socratis</i> , <i>Gorgias</i> ; <i>Phædo</i> .
	Cicero:— <i>Pro Milone</i> , <i>Philippic</i> II ; <i>Cicero in</i> <i>his Letters</i> I.—XXXIII. ; Cicero in his Letters, xxxiv.—LXXX. (Tyrrell's Edition, published by Macmillan).
HILARY LECT. AND TRINITY EXAM.	Sophocles:— <i>Ajax</i> , <i>Antigone</i> ; <i>Philoctetes</i> .
	Plautus:— <i>Trinummus</i> , <i>Miles</i> ; <i>Captivi</i> . Terence:— <i>Phormio</i> .
TRINITY LECT. AND MICH. EXAM.	Homer:— <i>Iliad</i> , Books XXI.—XXIV., inclusive ; <i>Iliad</i> , Books XIII.—XX., inclusive.
	Virgil:— <i>Æneid</i> , Books IV. VI. VIII. IX. ; <i>Æneid</i> , Books VII. X. XI. XII. Ovid:— <i>Metamorphoses</i> , Book XIII.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

MICH. LECT. AND HILARY EXAM.	Thucydides:— <i>Books</i> I. VII. ; Books III. IV.
	Tacitus:— <i>Agricola</i> ; <i>Histories</i> , Books I. II. <i>Histories</i> , Books III. IV.
HILARY LECT. AND TRINITY EXAM.	Demosthenes:— <i>Olynthiacs</i> , <i>Philippic</i> I., <i>De</i> <i>Corona</i> .
	Aeschines:— <i>In Ctesiphontem</i> . Juvenal:— <i>Satires</i> I. III. IV. VII. VIII. X. XIII. XIV. Persius:— <i>Satires</i> I. II. III. V. VI.
TRINITY LECT. AND MICH. EXAM.	Aeschylus:— <i>Prometheus Vinculus</i> ; <i>Agamemnon</i> , <i>Septem contra Thebas</i> .
	Lucretius:— <i>Books</i> I. II. ; Books III. V. VI. Horace:— <i>Satires</i> .

SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

MICH. LECT. AND HILARY EXAM.	Aristotle:— <i>Nicomachean Ethics</i> , Books II. VI. ; <i>Nicomachean Ethics</i> , Books I. III. IV. V.
	Cicero:— <i>De Officiis</i> ; <i>De Finibus</i> , Books I. II. III. ; <i>Tusculan Disputations</i> , Book I.
HILARY LECT AND TRINITY EXAM.	Plato:— <i>De Republica</i> , Books I. II. III. ; <i>De Repub-</i> <i>lica</i> , Books IV. V.
	Virgil:— <i>Eciogues</i> and <i>Georgics</i> . Horace:— <i>Epistles</i> , including the <i>Art of Poetry</i> .

3. One or more passages will also be proposed for written translation from the *other* works of Greek or Latin Prose or Poetical authors specified for each Examination, with a view of testing the Candidate's general knowledge of the languages.

4. Papers of questions will be proposed in Ancient History and Geography, Grammar, and General Literature, and also subjects for Composition in Greek and Latin Prose, Greek and Latin Verse.

5. During the first three years, Candidates for Honors will be regularly lectured and examined in definite portions of Ancient History, Literature, or Philology; and, at each Examination, the Candidates will be liable to be examined in the portions appointed for the previous Examinations.

The following Table shows the prescribed Courses in History and Literature until further notice:—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

- Greek*, . Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. I., chaps. 14 to 17.
Roman, . Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chaps. 1 to 7.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

- Greek*, . Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. I., chaps. 1 to 5.
 Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 1, 2.
Roman, . Sellar's Virgil, chaps. 2, 3, 8, to 11.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

- Greek*, . Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. II., chaps. 1, 2.
 Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 3 to 8.
Roman, . How and Leigh's History of Rome, chaps. 17 to 30.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

- Greek*, . Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 9 to 11.
Roman, . How and Leigh's History of Rome, chaps. 31 to 52.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

- Greek*, . Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 12 to 15.
Roman, . How and Leigh's History of Rome, chaps. 1 to 17.
 Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chaps. 1, 2.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

- Greek*, . Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 1 to 8.
Roman, . Bury's Student's Roman Empire, chaps. 1 to 13.
 Merivale's History of the Romans under the Empire,
 chapters 40 and 41.
 Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chap. 5,

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

- Greek*, . Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. II., chaps. 4, 5.
 Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 9 to 15.
Roman, . Bury's Student's Roman Empire, chaps. 14 to 21.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

- Greek*, . Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 16 to 18.
Roman, . Bury's Student's Roman Empire, chaps. 14 to 25.
 Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chaps. 7, 8.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

- Greek*, . Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. I., chaps. 15, 16.
 Haigh's Attic Theatre.
Roman, . Bury's Student's Roman Empire, chaps. 26 to end.
 Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chaps. 1 to 8.
-

§ III.—MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

In addition to questions from the books recommended, candidates will be examined in their general knowledge of the subject period, or school under study.

JUNIOR FRESHMAN YEAR.

TRINITY LECTURES AND MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

Formal Logic.

Course of reading recommended :—

Joseph's *Introduction to Logic*, Chaps. i-xvi.

Keynes' *Formal Logic*, Pt. iii, Chaps. i-iv (Fourth Edition).

SENIOR FRESHMAN YEAR.

MICHAELMAS LECTURES AND HILARY EXAMINATION.

Logic.

Course of reading recommended :—

Joseph's *Introduction to Logic*.

Bacon's *Novum Organum*, Bk. i.

HILARY LECTURES AND TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Psychology.

Course of reading recommended :—

Höffding's *Psychology*.

TRINITY LECTURES AND MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

Modern Pre-Kantian Intellectualism.

Course of reading recommended :—

Descartes' *Meditations*.

Leibniz' *Monadology* and *New System* (with *Explanations*).

Spinoza's *Ethics*, Bks. i and ii.

SOPHISTER COURSE.

Each term special attention is given to some period or school of Philosophy.

In each period the corresponding portions in Schwegler's *History of Philosophy* and either A. K. Rogers' *Student's History of Philosophy*, or Alexander's *Short History of Philosophy*, should be consulted.

In addition to questions from the books recommended, general and critical questions will be asked ; and Candidates should study the books from this point of view.

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

MICHAELMAS LECTURES AND HILARY EXAMINATION.

English Pre-Kantian Philosophy.

Course of reading recommended :—

Locke's *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*, Introduction, and Bks. ii and iv.

Berkeley's *Principles of Human Knowledge*.

Hume's *Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding*.

HILARY LECTURES AND TRINITY EXAMINATION.

The Philosophy of Kant.

Course of reading recommended :—

Kant's *Kritik of the Pure Reason*, to the end of the *Analytic*.

TRINITY LECTURES AND MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

The Philosophy of Kant.

Course of reading recommended :—

Kant's *Kritik of the Pure Reason*, the *Dialectic* and *Methodology*.

SENIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

MICHAELMAS LECTURES AND HILARY EXAMINATION.

Ancient Ethics.

Course of reading recommended :—

Plato's *Republic*.

Aristotle's *Ethics*.

HILARY LECTURES.

Modern Ethics.

Course of reading recommended :—

Kant's *Fundamental Principles of the Metaphysic of Morals*.
 Kant's *Kritik of the Practical Reason*.
 Butler's *Sermons and Nature of Virtue*.
 Spencer's *Data of Ethics*.
 Sorley's *Ethics of Naturalism*.

TRINITY LECTURES.

The Philosophy of Hegel.

Course of reading recommended :—

Hegel's *Subjective Logic*, Introductory Chapters and Section 1.

§ IV.—EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Candidates in Experimental Science are required to answer in two Courses, one in Experimental Physics, the other in Chemistry.

The following Syllabus is intended to indicate the general lines on which the Lectures and practical work will be arranged. The Examination in each Term will be more especially upon the work of the preceding Term, but at the same time Students will be liable for any of the previous work.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR FRESHMAN YEARS.

Prizes are given in Experimental Science at the close of the Junior and Senior Freshman Years. The Examinations for these Prizes are held in Michaelmas Term, on days specified in the University Almanac. The following Course has been appointed :—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

Course in Experimental Physics.

Methods of accurate measurement of length, area, volume, time, and mass. Plotting of curves, the slope and area of curves.

The parallelogram of forces, the laws of motion, the acceleration due to gravity, the pendulum and balance wheel, impulse, momentum, impact, the simple machines, the laws of friction, the laws of fluid pressure, the flow of liquids, Boyle's law, the measurement of atmospheric pressure, the density of solids, liquids, and gases, surface tension.

The use of lenses, magnifying glasses, and the micrometer eyepiece.

Practical Work.—Measurement by means of the vernier, micrometer screw, spherometer, callipers, balance, squared paper, planimeter, and specific gravity bottle: construction of measuring glasses; plotting of curves; measurement of the acceleration due to gravity, of the density of substances, of liquid and air pressure, of surface tension; determination of the focal lengths of lenses and mirrors; verification of the various laws referred to above.

Course in Inorganic Chemistry.

The subjects specified for Entrance Prizes; the general relations of gas density to molecular weight; the law of diffusion of gases and its experimental verification.

The usual methods of preparation and the chief properties of the non-metallic elements and of their principal compounds. Methods of determination of the equivalents and atomic weights of the elements. The basicity of acids.

General characters of metals as compared with those of non-metals. The preparation and properties of the commonly occurring metals and of their chief compounds.

In addition to the ordinary Course, Honor Lectures will be given once a week on Fridays.

Practical Work.—The experimental verification of equations expressing simple interactions and the systematic analysis of salts for negative radicals only, and simple quantitative experiments.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

Course in Experimental Physics.

Characteristics of liquids, solids, and gases, compressive and shearing strains and stresses, Young's modulus of elasticity. Diffusion.

The simpler phenomena of Heat—

Temperature, the expansion of substances, calorimetry, the laws of fusion and evaporation, saturated vapours, the hygrometric state of the atmosphere, convection of heat.

The simpler phenomena of Magnetism and Electricity—

The laws of magnetic force, magnetic induction, magnetic effects of electric currents, methods of measuring current strength, development of heat in a simple circuit, measurement of electric pressures and resistances, Ohm's law, electromagnets, electric bells, telegraphs and telephones.

The simpler phenomena of Sound—

The vibrations of particles and bodies, wave motion, resonance, velocity of sound propagation in air, measurement of wave length and frequency. Vibrating strings. Organ pipes.

The simpler phenomena of Light—

Reflection and refraction, prisms, lenses, indices of refraction, dispersion, photometry, the construction and magnifying power of telescopes and microscopes.

Practical Work.—Measurement of Young's modulus, coefficients of expansion, specific heats, latent heats of ice and steam, dew-point by Dines' hygrometer; plotting lines of magnetic force, measurement of moment of magnet and the horizontal component of the earth's force, electric currents, pressures, and resistances, measurement of velocity of sound in air, of wave-length and frequency, of the relative intensities of two lights, of the angle between two reflecting surfaces, and of refractive index. Verification of the various laws referred to in the above.

Course in Inorganic Chemistry.

The History of Chemistry to the time of Dalton; the atomic theory; equivalents; Gay Lussac's law of volumes; Avogadro's hypothesis; molecular and atomic weights.

The Chemistry of the non-metals more fully treated than in the previous Course. Dissociation; catalytic action; exothermic and endothermic reactions; compound radicles and rational formulæ; valency.

The specific heat of elements and compounds; isomorphism; the periodic classification of the elements; specific gravity, atomic volume and electrochemical character of the elements. The Chemistry of the metals more fully treated than in the previous Course.

Honors lectures on the above course will be given once a week.

Course in Organic Chemistry (Elementary).

The paraffins and their derivatives; fermentation, hydrolysis, and saponification; isomerism. Detection of the elements in organic compounds.

Practical Work.—Systematic analysis of simple salts and recognition of common organic acids. Determination of molecular weight of acids and bases. Volumetric estimation of acid and alkaline substances. Preparation and crystallisation of salts.

SENIOR AND JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEARS.

Honors in Experimental Science are given at each Examination in the Junior and Senior Sophister years.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

HIJARY EXAMINATION.

Course in Experimental Physics.

General properties of matter, moments of inertia, variation of atmospheric pressure with height, compressibility of solids and liquids, elastic properties of solids, torsion, flexure, work done by elastic forces.

Heat.—Mechanical equivalent of heat, air and platinum thermometers, weight thermometer, cubical expansion of solids, Regnault's experiments on the expansion of gases, maximum density of water, Regnault's experiments on steam-pressure, critical temperature, pressure, and volume, change of volume accompanying change of

state, Joly's steam calorimeter, wet and dry bulb hygrometer, chemical hygrometer, Bunsen's ice calorimeter, conductivity, diffusivity, radiation, equality of radiating and absorbing powers, selective absorption, diathermancy. The steam-engine. Meteorology.

Practical Work.—Use of the cathetometer, dividing engine, chemical balance, Kater's pendulum, piezometer; use of weight and air thermometers, Joly's steam calorimeter and Bunsen's ice calorimeter, measurement of vapour density and pressure, wet and dry bulb hygrometer, correction for radiation in calorimetry, measurement of heat of combustion, specific heat of gases, conductivity, diffusivity, mechanical equivalent of heat.

Course in Chemistry.

(At each Examination in the Sophister years, questions may be asked, not only on the subjects comprised in the Course specified for that Examination, but also in all earlier Courses.)

Inorganic Chemistry as before.

The general properties of gases:—Laws of Boyle, Gay Lussac, Dalton; Avogadro's hypothesis; specific heat at constant pressure and constant temperature; behaviour of gases under high pressures; liquefaction. The general properties of liquids:—surface tension; vapour pressure; heat of vaporisation; the boiling point. The general properties of solids:—the melting point; vapour pressure; the volatilising point. Mixtures of gases, of liquids, and of solids; additive properties. Vapour pressures and boiling points of mixed liquids (including pairs of non-miscible and partially miscible liquids); composition of liquid and vapour phases; fractional distillation.

Honor Lectures on Physical Chemistry for Junior Sophisters will be given once a week.

Organic Chemistry.—The Course for Senior Freshmen more fully treated.

Honor Lectures on Organic Chemistry will be given on Mondays and Wednesdays.

Practical Work.—Analysis of mixed substances containing not more than two metals. Detection of alkaloids and organic acids. Volumetric analyses involving oxidation and reduction. Determination of boiling points and melting points.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Electricity and Magnetism.

Molecular nature of magnetism, terrestrial magnetism, bifilar and vertical magnetometers, dip circle, declination circle; mirror galvanometer, magnetic system of units, ballistic galvanometer, magnetic permeability, electro-magnetic induction, construction of dynamos and motors, Ruhmkorff's coil, electrolysis, migration of ions, potentiometer, chemical batteries, polarisation, thermo-electricity, electrical radiation.

Electrostatics.—Laws of force, distribution on conductor, induction, electroscopes, condensers, machines, quadrant and guard-ring electrometers, electrostatic voltmeter, capacity.

Practical Work.—Use of bifilar magnetometer, dip and declination circles, mirror and ballistic galvanometers, voltmeters, measurement of rate of migration of ions, use of potentiometer, measurement of capacity by quadrant electrometer and by ballistic galvanometer, measurement of low and high resistance, and of magnetic permeability.

Course in Chemistry.

The properties of dilute solutions; osmotic pressure; direct and indirect methods of determining osmotic pressure; relation between osmotic and gaseous pressure. The kinetic theory of gases; application of theory to gases under high pressure; Van der Waals's theory and generalisations; the critical point; methods of determining the critical constants. Application of the kinetic theory to dissociating gases.

Organic Chemistry.—Unsaturated hydrocarbides and their chief derivatives. The hydroxy acids. Stereoisomerism. Carbohydrates, natural and synthetic. Urea and uric acid, and their derivatives.

Practical Work.—General volumetric and gravimetric estimation of single commonly occurring metals. Determination of nitrogen. [Text-book, Clowes and Coleman's Quantitative Analysis.]

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

Sound.—Graphic and analytical representation of vibration and wave-motion, compounding vibrations, interference, diatonic scale and temperament, intervals, summation and difference tones, vowel sounds, vibrations of bars and plates, compounding vibrations in rectangular planes. Koenig's flames, phonograph, resonators, Döppler's principle, photographic records.

Light.—Velocity of propagation, wave theory, reflection and refraction, rectilinear propagation and diffraction, interference, Newton's rings, rainbow.

Practical Work.—Use of syren, graphic measurement of frequency, determination of velocity of sound, Kundt's method, optical method of compounding vibrations, use of resonators, diffraction grating, biprism, Fresnel's mirrors, Newton's rings, plotting spectrum.

Course in Chemistry.

Determination of molecular weights of liquids from their surface-tension. Determination of molecular weight of dissolved substances. The laws of electrolysis. Molecular association and dissociation. Nature of salt solutions. Thermal Chemistry.

Organic Chemistry.—Benzene and its homologues, and their more important derivatives. Cyclic hydrocarbides and their derivatives. The alkaloids and their constitution. The terpenes.

Practical Work.—Ultimate organic analysis. Use of polariscope. Preparation of two typical organic substances.

NOTE.—The quantitative practical work in Experimental Physics and Chemistry carried out and properly recorded during this year will be taken into account in deciding the merits of candidates.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

Course in Experimental Physics.

Thermodynamics.—Indicator diagrams, isothermal and adiabatic changes, specific heats, efficiency, reversible engines, absolute scale of temperature, flow of gas through a porous plug. Kinetic theory of gases.

Electricity.—Alternating currents, dynamometers, Cardew's voltmeter, Kelvin balance, ammeters and voltmeters, self-induction and mutual induction, secohmmeter, transformers, characteristics of series, shunt, and compound dynamos, efficiency of electric transmission of power, B.A. measurement of the Ohm, Lorentz' method, induction motors polyphase currents, theory of telegraphy.

Practical Work.—Taking indicator diagram, determination of effects of salts in solution on freezing and boiling points.

Measurement of coefficients of self- and mutual induction, capacity, strong magnetic fields, efficiency of motors and lamps, plotting characteristics of dynamos, standardising dynamometers and voltmeters.

Course in Chemistry.

The relations between the physical properties—boiling point, molecular volume, molecular refraction, molecular rotation—of compounds and their chemical composition and constitution.

Organic Chemistry.—Determination of constitution of organic substances. General methods of identification of the various radicles.

Note.—During this term a few special lectures on Organic Chemistry will be given.

Practical Work.—Application of analysis to natural and artificial products. Electro-chemical analysis. Gas analysis.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Course in Experimental Physics.

General properties of matter—Pressure in flowing fluid, spray distributors, momentum and energy of fluid, viscosity, electric chronograph, rates of diffusion, spheroidal state.

Light.—Colours, achromatism, anomalous dispersion, polarization, Fresnel's theory, double refraction, Nicol's, Rochon's, and Wollaston's prisms, wave surface in crystals, conical refraction, metallic reflection, quarter wave plate, Fresnel's rhomb, rings and crosses of polarized light, rotatory polarization, magnetic action on light, production of polarized light.

Practical Work.—Pressure in flowing fluid, measurement of coefficient of viscosity, of velocity of bullet electrically. Plotting anomalous spectrum, determination of focal lines for light through lens in direction inclined to axis, measurement of angle between optic axes of crystal, observation of internal and external conical refraction, measurement of rotatory power of sugar solutions, and of refractive index by polarizing angle.

Course in Chemistry.

Chemical Mechanics:—Guldberg and Waage's theory. Chemical equilibrium:—Reversible reactions and dissociation phenomena. Chemical dynamics.

Organic Chemistry.—Continuation of work of previous term with a view to Chemical research.

Practical Work.—Extension of previous course.

TRINITY TERM.

During the three Terms of the Senior Sophister year, Lectures are delivered in Physics on the Special Course for Moderatorship specified for the year.

Each Student will carry out during Trinity Term an investigation depending on the special course he has selected for Moderatorship. The results should be handed in to the Professor prior to the Moderatorship Examination in October.

§ V.—NATURAL SCIENCE.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR FRESHMAN YEARS.

Prizes are given in Natural Science, at the close of the Junior and Senior Freshman years. The Examinations for these Prizes are held in Michaelmas Term, on days specified in the University Almanac. The following Course has been appointed:—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

ZOOLOGY, . . Entrance Prize Course.

External morphology of Sea Anemone; Earth-worm; Crayfish; Spider; Snail; Pigeon or other Bird; Rabbit or other Mammal.

General Principles of Physiology.

Thomson's Outlines of Zoology may be consulted.

BOTANY, . . The Morphology and Physiology of the following types:—*Saccharomyces*, *Sphaerella*, *Nostoc*, *Bacillus*, *Spirogyra*, *Volvox*, *Vaucheria*, *Mucor*, *Phytophthora*, *Penicillium*, *Peziza*, *Agaricus*, *Fucus*, *Polysiphonia*, *Marchantia*, *Polytrichum*, *Pteris*, *Larix*, *Scilla*, *Ranunculus*. (Principles of Botany: Bergen and Davis.)

GEOLOGY, . . Huxley's Physiography, with Geikie's Class Book of Geology, to end of chap. xiv. A practical acquaintance with the rocks and minerals described in the Course will be expected of the candidate, and he is recommended to attend the practical demonstrations given in Trinity Term.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

- ZOOLOGY, . . Entrance Prize Course and Junior Freshman Course as before.
 External morphology of Zoophyte; Starfish; Leech; Centipede; Mya or Anodon; Cuttlefish; Cod or other Fish; Lizard.
 Internal morphology of Fish; Frog; Bird; Mammal.
 Life-history of Zoophyte.
 Thomson's Outlines of Zoology may be consulted.

- BOTANY, . . As before, with the morphology and physiology of the following types:—Badhamia, Puccinia, Physcia, Pilobolus, Pythium, Callithamnion, Ectocarpus, Pelvetia, Draparnaldia, Pellia, Sphagnum, Marsilia, Selaginella, Equisetum, Lycopodium, Taxus, Iris, Cheiranthus. (Principles of Botany: Bergen and Davis.)

- GEOLOGY, . . As before, with the Demonstrations in Petrology and Mineralogy of Michaelmas Term.

N.B.—Students are recommended to apply to the Professors of Zoology, Botany, and Geology for access to specimens illustrating the Courses.

Junior and Senior Freshmen taking up Natural Science may attend with advantage the Michaelmas Term Lectures of the Professor of Geology, who will give any information required on application.

Honors are given at each Examination in the Junior and Senior Sophister years.

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

- ZOOLOGY, . . . As before; with the Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Michaelmas Term.
- BOTANY, . . . As before, with the Professor's Lectures and the practical work during Michaelmas Term. (Strasburger's Text Book of Botany, Part ii., sect. i. Thallophyta and Bryophyta.)
- GEOLOGY, . . . The Professor's lectures during Michaelmas Term. The student should refer to Geikie's Text Book of Geology, vol. i. Questions in Elementary Petrology and Mineralogy will be set.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

- ZOOLOGY, As before; with the Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Hilary Term.
- BOTANY, As before, with the Professor's Lectures and the practical work during Hilary Term. (Strasburger's Text Book. Part ii., sects. i. and ii. Pteridophyta and Phanerogamia.)
- GEOLOGY, The Professor's lectures and the Demonstrations in Palæontology during Hilary Term. Lapworth's Intermediate Text Book of Geology, Part iii., and Wood's Palæontology may be consulted. Questions in Petrology and Mineralogy will be set.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

- ZOOLOGY, As before; with the Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Trinity Term.
- BOTANY, As before, with the Professor's Lectures and the practical work during Trinity Term. (Strasburger's Text Book. Part i., sec. ii.)
- GEOLOGY, The work for the Trinity Examination and Marr's Principles of Stratigraphical Geology.

SENIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

- ZOOLOGY, As before.
- BOTANY, As before, with practical work.
- GEOLOGY, The work for the Michaelmas Examination of the Junior Sophister year. Geikie's Text Book of Geology, vol. ii, may be consulted.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

- ZOOLOGY, As before.
- BOTANY, As before, with practical work.
- GEOLOGY, As for the Hilary Examination.

§ VI.—MODERN HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR FRESHMAN YEARS.

Honor Examinations, of one day each, in Modern History are held in Hilary and Trinity Terms of the Junior and Senior Freshmen years, and Prize Examinations in Michaelmas Terms.

The following Course has been appointed :—

JUNIOR FRESHMAN YEAR.

Period { English and Irish History, 449–1485.
 { European History, 476–1494.

No books are specially prescribed for any of the examinations. The following are recommended *only as a guide* to candidates in their reading :—

HILARY EXAMINATION.

A. English and Irish History, 449–1066. (*One paper*) :

[Oman, . *England before the Norman Conquest.*
 Richey, . *Short History of the Irish People*, chaps. 1–5.]

B. European History, 476–918. (*One paper*) :

[Oman, . *The Dark Ages.*
 Bryce, . *The Holy Roman Empire*, chaps. 1–6.
 Davis, . *Charlemagne*.]

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

A. English and Irish History, 1066–1272. (*One paper*) :

[Davis, . *England under the Normans and Angevins.*
 Richey, . *Short History of the Irish People*, chaps. 6–8.]

B. European History, 918–1273. (*One paper*) :

[Tout, . *The Empire and the Papacy.*
 Bryce, . *The Holy Roman Empire*, chaps. 6–13.
 Fisher, . *The Medieval Empire*, chaps. 1, 3, 7, 10.]

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

A. English and Irish History, 1272–1485. (*Two papers*) :

[Hunt and Poole, *The Political History of England*, Vols. III and IV.
 Trevelyan, . *England in the Age of Wycliffe.*
 Gairdner, . *Introduction to The Paston Letters.*
 Bagwell, . *Ireland under the Tudors*, chaps. 5–7.
 O'Connor Morris, *Ireland* (ed. Dunlop), chap. 2.]

B. European History, 1273–1494. (*Two papers*) :

[Lodge, . *The Close of the Middle Ages.*
 Lavisse et Ram- } *Histoire Générale*, vol. III, chaps. 1–6.
 baud, }
 Armstrong, . *Lorenzo de' Medici*.]

SENIOR FRESHMAN YEAR.

- Period { English and Irish History, 1485-1801.
 { European History, 1494-1814.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

- A. English and Irish History, 1485-1601. (*One paper*):

Hunt and Poole, *The Political History of England*, vol. v.
 Pollard, . *Henry VIII*.
 Creighton, . *Queen Elizabeth*.
 O'Connor Morris, *Ireland* (ed. Dunlop), chaps. 3, 4.

- B. European History, 1494-1598. (*One paper*):

Johnson, . *Europe in the Sixteenth Century*.
The Cambridge Modern History, vol. I, chap. 19.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

- A. English and Irish History, 1601-1714. (*One paper*):

Trevelyan, . *England under the Stuarts*.
 Firth, . *Oliver Cromwell*.
 Gardiner, . *Cromwell's Place in History*.
 Lecky, . *History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century*.
 chap. 1.
The Cambridge Modern History, vols. IV, chap. 18; V, chap. 10.

- B. European History, 1598-1715. (*One paper*):

Wakeman, . *The Ascendancy of France*.
 Acton, . *Lectures on Modern History*, chaps. 9-15.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

- A. English and Irish History, 1714-1801. (*Two papers*):

Hunt and Poole, *The Political History of England*, vols. IX and X.
 Morley, . *Walpole*.
 Morley, . *Burke*.
 Rosebery, . *Pitt*.
 Lecky, . *History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century*,
 chaps. 2-5, 7, 8, 12, 13.
The Cambridge Modern History, vol. VI, chap. 14.

- B. European History, 1715-1814. (*Two Papers*):

Hassall, . *The Balance of Power*.
 Morse Stephens, *Revolutionary Europe*.
 Johnston, . *History of the French Revolution*.
 Rose, . *Napoleonic Studies*.

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

Honors are given in History and Political Science at each Examination in the Junior Sophister year.

No books are specially prescribed for any of the examinations. The following are recommended *only as a guide* to candidates in their reading:—

HILARY EXAMINATION.

- A. English Constitutional History, to 1307. (*One paper*):
 [Maitland, . *The Constitutional History of England.*
 M'Keehnie, . *Magna Carta. Historical Introduction.*
 Stubbs, . *The Constitutional History of England*, chaps.
 15 and 19.
 Petit-Dutaillis, . *Studies Supplementary to Stubbs' Constitutional History.*
 Medley, . *English Constitutional History.*
- B. European History. The First Three Crusades. (*One paper*):
 [Stevenson, . *The Crusaders in the East.*
 Sybel, . *History and Literature of the Crusades.*
 Stubbs, . *Preface to Itinerarium Regis Ricardi* (Rolls Series).
 Archer, . *The Crusade of Richard I.*
 Oman, . *The Art of War in the Middle Ages.*
- C. Economic History. Outlines of History to 1600.
 [Meredith, . *Economic History of England. Introduction, Books I and II.*

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

- A. English Constitutional History, to 1625. (*One paper*):
 [Maitland, . *The Constitutional History of England.*
 Dicey, . *The Privy Council.*
 Prothero, . *Introduction to Select Statutes, etc., 1558-1625.*
 Medley, . *English Constitutional History.*
- B. European History. The Thirty Years' War. (*One paper*):
 [Gindely, . *History of the Thirty Years' War.*
 Gardiner, . *The Thirty Years' War.*
 Fletcher, . *Gustavus Adolphus.*
- C. Economic History. Outlines of History, 1600-1760.
 [Meredith, . *Economic History. Book III.*
 Unwin, . *Industrial Organization.*

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

- A. English Constitutional History, from 1625. (*One paper*):
 [Maitland, . *The Constitutional History of England.*
 Gardiner, . *Introduction to Constitutional Documents, 1625-1660.*
 Dicey, . *The Law of the Constitution.*
 Low, . *The Governance of England.*
 Medley, . *English Constitutional History.*
- B. European History, 1814-1878. (*One paper*):
 [Seignobos, . *Political History of Contemporary Europe.*
 Bolton King, . *A History of Italian Unity.*
- C. Economic History. Outlines of History, 1760-1900.
 [Meredith, . *Economic History. Book IV.*
 Toynbee, . *Industrial Revolution.*

§ VII.—MODERN LITERATURE.

Separate Honor Examinations are held each Term in the Freshman years in English Literature, in French, and in German. The following Courses have been appointed:—

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

Hilary Examination.

- Hamilton-Thompson, History of English Literature, chapters ii. to xii. inclusive (omitting Notes and Illustrations).
 Shakspeare, Julius Cæsar, As You Like It.
 Palgrave, Golden Treasury, books i. and ii.
 Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield, She Stoops to Conquer.
 Wordsworth, Miscellaneous Sonnets, Parts i., ii.: and Poems Dedicated to National Independence and Liberty, Part i. (as in editions of Wordsworth's arrangement).
 Tennyson, The Princess.

Trinity Examination.

- Hamilton-Thompson, History of English Literature, chapters xv. to xxii., inclusive (omitting Notes and Illustrations).
 Shakspeare, Richard II., Twelfth Night.
 Palgrave, Golden Treasury, books iii. and iv.
 Swift, Gulliver's Travels (Lilliput and Brobdingnag).
 Sheridan, The Critic.
 Burke, Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.
 Crabbe, The Borough, Letters 1, 3, 6, 10, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22.

Michaelmas Examination.

- Hamilton-Thompson, History of English Literature, chapters ii. to xxii., inclusive (omitting Notes and Illustrations).
 Shakspeare, Hamlet, The Tempest.
 Chaucer, Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.
 Allingham, Ballad Book.
 Hales, Longer English Poems.
 Lamb, Essays of Elia (First Series).
 Tennyson, Poems (Macmillan's edition in one volume, pp. 28-165, beginning with the Lady of Shalott, and ending with Lucretius).
 Ruskin, Seven Lamps of Architecture.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

Hilary Examination.

- Chaucer, Prologue to Legend of Good Women, Knight's Tale. Squire's Tale, Nun's Priest's Tale.
 Spenser, Fairy Queen, book i.: Mother Hubbard's Tale.
 More, Utopia, with Roper's Life of More (ed. Lumby, Pitt Press Series).

Trinity Examination.

Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel.

Dryden, Essay of Dramatic Poesy.

The Coverley Papers from the Spectator (ed. M. Myers, Clarendon Press).

Pope, Essay on Criticism, Essay on Man, Epistle to Arbuthnot, Epistle to Augustus, Epilogue to the Satires (Two Dialogues), Moral Essays.

Johnson, Lives of Dryden, Addison, Pope. †

Michaelmas Examination.

Burns, Selections in Athenæum Press Series, ed. Dow.

Byron, The Giaour, Manfred, Vision of Judgment.

Ward's English Poets, Vol. iv.—Wordsworth, Coleridge, Scott,

Shelley, Keats, Landor, Clough, Rossetti.

Tennyson, Maud.

M. Arnold, Essays in Criticism (First Series).

FRENCH.

[Students are expected to make themselves acquainted with the outlines of the History of France so far as it bears on the literary period studied in each Term.]

The studies in this department fall into the following three divisions :

1. Practical exercises in the use of the spoken and written languages : Pronunciation, Conversation, Composition.

2. Theoretical Study of the French Language : Grammar of Modern French, History of the French Language.

3. History of French Literature, and detailed study of selected Literary Works.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

Hilary Examination.

Corneille : Nicomède. (P. de Julleville—Hachette.)

Racine : Andromaque. (Lanson—Hachette.)

Boileau, Poésies et Extraits des œuvres en prose (Brunetière—Hachette).

Balzac, Le Colonel Chabert (Clarendon Press).

Trinity Examination.

Molière : Les Précieuses Ridicules (Lanson—Hachette). Les Fâcheux (Fritsche—Weidemann, Berlin).

Molière : Les Femmes Savantes (ed. Lanson, pub. Hachette).

Maupassant : Contes et Nouvelles (1^{er} et 2^{me} recueils, published by Moritz Diesterweg, Frankfurt).

Linthilhac : La Comédie (Dix-septième siècle).

Klincksieck : Chrestomathie der französischen Literatur des 17ten Jahrhunderts (Renger, Leipzig) [prose].

Michaelmas Examination.

Linthilhac : La Comédie (Dix-huitième siècle).

Marivaux : Théâtre (in *Tous les Chefs d'Œuvre*).

Klincksieck : Anthologie der französischen Literatur des 18ten Jahrhunderts (Renger, Leipzig).

[Lesage, Montesquieu, prose of Marivaux, prose of Voltaire, Diderot (except *Père de Famille*), J. J. Rousseau, Bernardin de St. Pierre.]

Sainte-Beuve : Pages Choiesies (Colin).

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

Hilary Examination.

Chateaubriand : Extraits (Brunetière—Hachette).

V. Hugo : Préface de Cromwell (Souriau—Société française d'imprimerie et de librairie).

V. Hugo, La Légende des Siècles (Clarendon Press).

G. Paris : Extraits de la Chanson de Roland (lines 1-425).

Trinity Examination.

Fromentin : Une Année dans le Sahel (Oxford* Higher French Series).

Balzac : Eugénie Grandet (Calmann-Lévy).

V. Hugo : Le Rhin (Nelson).

G. Paris (*ut supra*) : lines 426-815.

Michaelmas Examination.

Vigny : Moïse, Les Destinées, La Maison du Berger, La Mort du Loup, Le Mont des Oliviers, La Bouteille à la Mer.

Musset : Poésies Nouvelles (excluding Rolla). [In Dent's *Tous les Chefs d'Œuvre*.]

Gautier : Voyage en Italie (Pitt Press).

Renan : Souvenirs de Jeunesse.

G. Paris et Langlois : Chrestomathie du Moyen Age, pp. 3-11, 95-129, 239-251, 268-276.

Moréas : Les Stances.

GERMAN.

HONOR COURSE IN GERMAN.

The studies in this department fall into the following three divisions :

1. Practical Study of the German Language: Phonetics and Exercises in Pronunciation, Conversation, Composition.

2. Theoretical Study of the German Language: Grammar of Modern German, History of the German Language.

3. History of German Literature, and detailed study of selected Authors and Literary Works.

NOTE.—Students are expected to make themselves acquainted with the outlines of the History of Germany in so far as it bears on the literary period studied in each Term. They are further expected to pay some attention to present-day events in Germany, and passages for Unseen Translation from current newspaper and magazine literature will be set at the various examinations.

The following Course has been appointed. It is to be noted that questions may be set at any examination from any part of the Course for a previous examination:—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

Hilary Examination.

Robertson, History of German Literature. Part v., first six chapters.

Grillparzer, König Ottokars Glück und Ende.

Viëtor, Deutsches Lesebuch in Lautschrift. II. Teil.

Viëtor, German Pronunciation: Practice and Theory.

Trinity Examination.

Robertson, History of German Literature. Part v., chaps. vii. to xii. (inclusive).

Hebbel, Die Nibelungen.

Michaelmas Examination.

Robertson, History of German Literature. Part v., chap. xiii. to end.

Grillparzer, Der arme Spielmann.

Sütterlin und Waag, Deutsche Sprachlehre.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

Hilary Examination.

Robertson, History of German Literature. Part iv., first six chapters.

Lessing, Emilia Galotti.

Lessing, Minna von Barnhelm.

Trinity Examination.

Robertson, History of German Literature. Part iv., chaps. vii. to x. (inclusive).

Lessing, Nathan der Weise.

Herder, Der Cid.

Michaelmas Examination.

Robertson, History of German Literature. Part iv.

Herder, Volkslieder. I. Teil. 1. und 2. Buch.

Goethe, Hermann und Dorothea.

Goethe, Gedichte. (Lieder, Gesellige Lieder, Aus W. Meister, Balladen, and Vermischte Gedichte.)

Honors are given in Modern Literature at each Examination in the Junior Sophister year. Candidates are permitted to take any two of the three languages—English, French, and German. The numbers of marks assigned to the two languages selected by a Candidate are equal.

The following Courses have been appointed:—

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

- ENGLISH, . Milton, Poetical Works (omitting *Paradise Regained* and *Paradise Lost*, books xi., xii.).
Milton, *Areopagitica*.
Samuel Johnson, *Life of Milton*.
M. Pattison, *Milton*.
- FRENCH, . Ronsard : Odes, Books i to v, both inclusive (in *Bibliotheca Romanica—Mudie*).
Ronsard : Selected Poems (Lucas—Clarendon Press), excluding Odes.
Du Bellay : *Divers jeux rustiques et autres œuvres poétiques* (Sansot) ; *Les Regrets* (Sansot).
Montaigne : *Extraits* (Petit de Julleville—Delagrave).
Lanson : *Histoire de la Littérature française*, Part iii.
- GERMAN, . Robertson, *History of German Literature*. Parts i. and ii., first two chapters.
Goethe, *Die Leiden des jungen Werthers*.
Wright, *Grammar of the Gothic Language*. (Accidence, Syntax, and Text.)

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

- ENGLISH, . Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*.
Schelling, *Seventeenth Century Lyrics* (Athenæum Press Series).
Samuel Johnson, *Life of Cowley*.
Bacon, *Essays*.
Izaak Walton, *Lives of Donne, Wotton, and Herbert*.
Marvell's Poems (excluding *Satires*) (ed. Aitken, *Muses Library*).
- FRENCH, . Corneille : *Polyeucte*, *Don Sanche*, *Discours sur l'Art dramatique*.
Racine : *Athalie* (ed. Bernardin, pub. Delagrave) ; *Phèdre* (Bernardin—Delagrave).
Lanson (*ut supra*) : Part iv.
Vial et Denise : *Idées et doctrines littéraires du XVII^e siècle* (Delagrave).
Hanotaux : *La France en 1614* (Nelson).
- GERMAN, . Robertson, *History of German Literature*. Part ii., Chaps. iii. to viii. (inclusive).
Schiller, *Die Räuber*.
Goethe, *Faust*. I. Teil.
Wright, *Old High German Primer*.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

- ENGLISH, . Shakspeare, *Macbeth*, *Hamlet*, *King Lear*, *Othello*,
Midsummer Night's Dream, *Romeo and Juliet*,
Henry V.
 Coleridge, *Lectures on Shakspeare*, pp. 183-394 (Bell
 & Son).
 Dowden, *Shakspeare, his Mind and Art* (last edition).
 Lamb, *Specimens of English Dramatic Poets* (omitting
Specimens from Garrick Plays).
- FRENCH, . Diderot: *Extraits* (Texte—Hachette).
 Regnard: *Le Joueur*.
 Piron: *La Métromanie*.
 Beaumarchais: *Le Mariage de Figaro*, *Essai sur le*
Genre Dramatique Sérieux (in Dent's *Tous les Chefs*
d'Œuvre).
 Destouches: *La Fausse Agnès* (*Bibliothèque Nationale*).
 Lanson (*ut supra*): Part v.
 Vial et Denise: *Idées et doctrines littéraires du XVIII^e*
siècle (Delagrave).
- GERMAN, . Robertson, *History of German Literature*. Parts ii.
 and iii.
 Goethe, *Faust*. II. Teil.
 Schiller, *Die Braut von Messina*.
 Der Nibelunge Nôt (*Sammlung Götschen* 1).
 Wright, *Middle High German Primer*.

Subjects for English Essays will be proposed at each Examination. The proficiency of Candidates in the other languages will be tested by oral Examination, as well as by written versions from English, and Compositions in the language selected by each Candidate.

§ VIII.—LEGAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Honor Examinations are held in the Hilary and Trinity Terms of the Junior and Senior Sophister Years, and a Prize Examination in the Michaelmas Term of the Junior Sophister Year.

Candidates for Honors in Trinity Term are liable for the Course of the preceding Term, and candidates in Michaelmas Term are liable for the Courses of the two preceding Terms.

Junior Sophisters.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

JURISPRUDENCE.

The scope and methods of Jurisprudence.

The elements of analytical Jurisprudence.

[Holland, *Elements of Jurisprudence*, chaps. 1-10; Pollock,
First Book of Jurisprudence, Pt. I.]

ROMAN LAW.

History of Roman Law : the Law of Persons.

[Justinian, Institutes, Bk. I. (edited Moyle, with Introduction); Sohm, Institutes of Roman Law.]

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

[Maitland, The Constitutional History of England.]

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

Scope and Method of Economics ; Theory of Production and Exchange.

[Nicholson, Elements of Political Economy—Introduction, Bks. I. and III. Marshall, Elements of Economics, Bks. 1, 2, 4.]

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Sources and History of International Law ; the Relations of States in Peace.

[Lawrence, Principles of International Law, parts I. and II. ; Westlake, International Law, Pt. I., Peace.]

ROMAN LAW.

The Law of Property and Inheritance.

[Justinian, Institutes, Book II., Book III., Titles 1-12 ; Sohm, Institutes.]

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND HISTORY.

[Dicey, Law of the Constitution (latest edition), with the Texts of Magna Charta, The Petition of Right, and The Bill of Rights.]

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

The Theory of Distribution and Consumption.

[Nicholson, Elements, Bk. II. ; Marshall, Elements of Economics, Bks. 3, 5, and 6.]

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

International Disputes : Belligerency : Neutrality.

[Lawrence, Principles, Parts III. and IV. ; Westlake, International Law, Part II., War.]

ROMAN LAW.

The Law of Obligations and Actions.

[Justinian, Institutes, Book III., Titles 13 to end, Book IV. Sohm, Institutes.]

ENGLISH LAW.

- (a) Law of Property.
[Strahan and Baxter, General View of the Law of Property.]
- (b) Law of Contract.
[Anson, Principles of the English Law of Contract.]
- (c) Law of Evidence.
[Stephen, Digest of the Law of Evidence.]

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

The economic functions of government.

The theory of taxation and public debts.

[Sidgwick, Elements of Politics, Part I.; Nicholson, Elements, Bk. v.; J. S. Mill, Principles of Political Economy, Bk. v.]

Senior Sophisters.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

JURISPRUDENCE.

As in Junior Sophister Year, together with the elements of historical and comparative Jurisprudence.

[Maine, Ancient Law, Early Law and Custom; Holland, Elements of Jurisprudence, chaps. 11-18; Pollock, First Book of Jurisprudence, Part II.]

ENGLISH LAW.

- (a) Real Property, as in Junior Sophister Michaelmas Examination, together with the work of the ordinary Law Lectures in Michaelmas Term. Equity: The origin and development of the Court of Chancery; the general principles of Equity; the Law of Trusts.
[Strahan and Kenrick, Digest of Equity; 1883, H. A. Smith, Principles of Equity.]
- (b) The Law of Torts.
[Pollock, Law of Torts.]

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

As in Junior Sophister Year.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH LAW.

- (a) Real Property; the work of the ordinary Lectures of Hilary Term. Equity: the doctrines of Election, Conversion, Satisfaction, and Performance; Equitable relief on grounds of Fraud, Misrepresentation, and Mistake; Equitable Remedies.
[Strahan and Kenrick, Digest of Equity; H. A. Smith, Principles of Equity.]
- (b) The Law of Easements.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

The History of Political and Economic Theories.

[Pollock, History of the Science of Politics; Ingram, History of Political Economy; Dunning, History of Political Theories.]

N.B.—The books mentioned within brackets in the above Courses are intended to show the scope of the examinations, and the standard of attainment expected from candidates.

§ IX. CELTIC LANGUAGES.

Prize Examinations in Old and Middle Irish are held in the Michaelmas Term of the Junior and Senior Freshman Years, and a Prize Examination in Celtic Languages in the Michaelmas Term of the Junior Sophister year. The following Courses have been appointed:—

JUNIOR FRESHMAN YEAR.

(a) Texts—

Strachan: Selections from the O.-Ir. Glosses.

Scéla na Esergi.

Dá Brón Flatha Nime.

Strachan, “Stories from the *Táin*.”

(b) Grammar.

(c) Joyce: Names of Places.

SENIOR FRESHMAN YEAR.

(a) Texts—

Imram Máiledúin.

Aislinge meic Conglinne.

Táin Bó Fráich.

The Würzburg Glosses, Epistle to the Romans.

(b) Grammar.

(c) Wakeman: Irish Antiquities.

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

(a) Texts—

Tochmarc Étaíne.

The Würzburg Glosses, Epistles to the Corinthians, Galatians, and Ephesians.

Atkinson: Passions and Homilies.

(b) Grammar of Early Irish and Early Welsh. Thurneysen's and Strachan's handbooks are recommended.

(c) Joyce: Social History of Ancient Ireland, vol. 1.

(d) Welsh: Peredur ab Efwrc.

Moderatorships.

IN the Michaelmas Term of the fifth, or Candidate Bachelor, year, the B.A. Degree Examination includes Examinations for Moderatorships in each of the following subjects:—

1. Mathematics.
2. Classics.
3. Mental and Moral Philosophy.
4. Experimental Science.
5. Natural Science.
6. History and Political Science.
7. Modern Literature.
8. Legal and Political Science.
9. Engineering Science.
10. Celtic Languages.

The Course appointed for Examination in each of these subjects is as follows:—

MODERATORSHIPS IN MATHEMATICS

The Course for Moderatorships is the same as the Honor Course in Mathematics.

Notice of Candidature must be given to the Senior Lecturer on or before June 15th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN CLASSICS.

This Course consists of two parts—one general, the other variable from year to year.

Candidates will be critically examined in a Special Course.

Special Courses for 1915.

- GREEK, . . . Pindar, Pythian Odes.
 Aristophanes, Frogs.
 Bucolici Graeci (Oxford text of Wilamowitz, pp. 1-120, omitting Theocritus II, IV, V, XII, XVIII, XXVII, XXIX, XXX, and the epigrams).
 Aristotle, *περὶ ποιητικῆς*.
- LATIN, . . . Lucretius, Books III. and V.
 Tacitus, Dialogue on Orators.
 Quintilian, Institutio, Book x.

Passages will be set for translation, selected from the Greek and Latin classical authors generally. Candidates will be further examined in the higher Greek and Latin Grammar and Criticism, in the Political and Literary Histories of Greece and Rome, in Greek and Latin Composition, and in Comparative Philology.

The subjects for the paper of Essays will be chosen from the prescribed course in History, Literature, and Archæology.

The following Book is recommended as a source of knowledge in Comparative Philology:—

Giles' Manual of Comparative Philology.

The Course in History and Literature for Classical Moderatorships will be as follows:—

HOLM, . . .	History of Greece, Vols. I., II., and III.
MAHAFFY, . . .	History of Greek Literature.
MOMMSEN, . . .	History of Rome, Book I., chaps. 12–15; Book II., chaps. 8 and 9; Book III., chaps. 12–14; Book IV., chaps. 12 and 13; Book V., chap. 12.
HOW AND LEIGH,	History of Rome.
BURY,	Student's Roman Empire, chaps. 1–25.
TYRRELL, . . .	Latin Poetry, chaps. 1–8.

Together with the lectures of the Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archæology in Ancient History and Classical Archæology during the two academic years preceding each examination.

The subjects for Essays will be chosen from the above Course.

The numbers assigned as marks to the various subjects of Examination will be as follows:—

	Marks.
Four Papers of Passages,	80
Four Compositions,	60
Special Course (<i>vivâ voce</i>),	60
Essays,	25
Philology,	25
History and Literature,	50
	—
	300

The arrangement of the Examination will be as follows:—

9 a.m. to 12 noon—1st day, Greek Prose Passages. 2nd day, Greek Verse Passages. 3rd day, Latin Prose Passages. 4th day, Latin Verse Passages.

2 p.m. to 5 p.m.—1st day, Greek Prose Composition (one hour and a-half), Greek Verse Composition (one hour and a-half). 2nd day, Latin Prose Composition (one hour and a-half), Latin Verse Composition (one hour and a-half). 3rd day, Essays (one hour and a-half), Paper in Philology (one hour and a-half). 4th day, Paper in History and Literature.

Notice of Candidature must be given to the Senior Lecturer, on or before June 15th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

I. Every Candidate will be examined—

(a) On his general knowledge of the history and problems of philosophy (30 marks).

(b) On the following compulsory course (40 marks) :—

Plato's *Republic*.

Aristotle's *Ethics*.

Descartes' *Meditations*.

Hume's *Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding*.

Kant's *Kritik of the Pure Reason*.

Kant's *Fundamental Principles of the Metaphysic of Morals*.

Hegel's *Subjective Logic*, Introductory Chapters and Section 1.

Höfding's *Psychology*.

II. Every Candidate shall present for examination any *two* of the following Courses :—A, B, C, D, E, F (15 marks each), or Course G (30 marks), and shall give notice of his choice to the Professor of Moral Philosophy before the 20th of June preceding his examination.

A.

Greek Pre-Socratic and Platonic Philosophy.—Course of reading recommended :—

Ritter and Preller's *Historia Philosophiae Graecae*, to the end of the *Academia Vetus*.

B.

The Aristotelian, Later Greek, and Mediaeval Philosophy.—Course of reading recommended :—

Ritter and Preller's *Historia Philosophiae Graecae*, Aristoteles eiusque discipuli, Sceptici antiquiores, Academici nov Sceptici recentiores, Philo Judaeus, Neoplatonici.

Wulf's *History of Mediaeval Philosophy*, Patristic Philosophy, and Mediaeval Philosophy to the middle of the fifteenth century.

C.

Modern Pre-Kantian Intellectualism.—Course of reading recommended :—

Leibniz' *Monadology* and *New System* (with *Explanations*).

Spinoza's *Ethics*, Books i and ii.

D.

Empirical Philosophy.—Course of reading recommended :—

Locke's *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*, Books ii and iv.

Berkeley's *Principles of Human Knowledge*.

James's *Pragmatism*.

Bergson's *Creative Evolution*.

E.

The Philosophy of Kant.—Course of reading recommended :—

Kant's *Kritik of Judgment*.

F.

The Philosophy of Hegel.—Course of reading recommended :—

Hegel's *Logic* (Part i of Hegel's *Encyclopedia*).

G.

Ancient and Modern Ethics.—Course of reading recommended :—

Zeller's *Stoics and Epicureans*, Chaps. x-xii, xiv, xix-xxi.

Spinoza's *Ethics*, Books iii, iv, and v.

Butler's *Sermons and Nature of Virtue*.

Kant's *Kritik of the Practical Reason*.

Spencer's *Data of Ethics*.

Sorley's *Ethics of Naturalism*.

Green's *Prolegomena to Ethics*, Books iii, iv, and v.

Seth's *Ethical Principles*, Introduction.

Notice of Candidature, with Special Courses chosen, must be given to the Senior Lecturer on or before June 15th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

THE subjects of Examination for Moderatorships in Experimental Science, and the relative weights to be attached to the different subjects, are as follows:—

	Marks.
(1) General Paper in Physics,	100
(2) <i>Either</i> General Paper in Physics, <i>or</i> General Paper in Chemistry,	100
(3) <i>Either</i> Special Paper in Physics, <i>or</i> Special Paper in Chemistry,	100
(4) General Paper in Chemistry,	100
(5) Essays in Physical subjects,	50
(6) Essays in Chemical subjects,	50
(7) Practical Examination in Physics,	50
(8) Practical Examination in Chemistry,	50
(9) Practical work during Sophister years, <i>either</i> 300 marks in Physics, and 100 in Chemistry, <i>or</i> 300 in Chemistry, and 100 in Physics,	400

The Course in each subject consists of the Honor Courses of the Freshman and Sophister Years, together with a Special Course and a Special Investigation. A Special Course in Physics is appointed which, until further notice, will be Current Electricity.

In Chemistry a student is allowed, at the commencement of his Senior Sophister year, to select either Inorganic, Organic, or Physical Chemistry as his Special Course.

Candidates are not required to answer in the Special Courses in both Experimental Physics and Chemistry, or to undertake research in both branches.

In order to qualify for a Gold Medal, candidates must obtain not less than 35 per cent. in the secondary subject they have taken.

Notice of Candidature, with Special Courses chosen, must be given to the Senior Lecturer, on or before June 15th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN NATURAL SCIENCE.

Two Courses of study (A) or (B) are defined as suitable for this Examination; one of these Courses (B) is specially adapted to the requirements of Medical Students.

(A.)

(A) consists of general Courses in Geology, Botany, and Zoology, together with Special Courses in each subject, which are arranged yearly, and of which Special Courses each candidate must select one.

300 marks are allotted to each of the general Courses, and 100 to the selected Special Course.

GENERAL COURSES.

- Geology*, . All the work of the Freshman and Sophister years, and, in addition, a Geological Section, in a locality approved by the Professor, must be submitted along with an Essay descriptive of the Section, and a collection of such minerals, rocks, and fossils as have been obtained in the field.
- Zoology*, . All the work of the Freshman and Sophister years.
- Botany*, . All the work of the Freshman and Sophister years. The work done in the Botanical Laboratory during the Junior and Senior Sophister years will be taken into account in the Moderatorship Examination.

SPECIAL COURSES FOR 1915.

- Geology*, . The Palæontology of the Older Palæozoic Rock.
- Zoology*, . Hydromedusæ and Scyphomedusæ.
- Botany*, . The Movement of Water in Plants.

(B.)

The subjects of the Examination in (B) are divided into two groups:—

I.	II.
Chemistry	Anatomy.
Physics.	Physiology.
Botany.	Pathology and Bacteriology.
Zoology.	

Candidates must present themselves in three subjects, which must not all belong to one group.

The Courses in the subjects of Group I. are arranged with a view to the requirements of Medical Science.

CHEMISTRY.

INORGANIC.

Methods of preparation and properties of the following elements and of their chief compounds: H, the halogens, S, N, P, As, Sb, Bi, C, alkali metals, Ca, Mg, Zn, Hg, Cu, Pb, Fe. Laws of combustion—Atomic theory—Determination of atomic and molecular weights. Relationships between the elements; the periodic arrangement of the elements. Relations between chemical structure and physiological activity.

PHYSICAL.

Vapour density—Abnormal vapour densities—Dissociation—Boiling points, melting points, and specific gravities—Fractional distillation, and distillation under reduced pressure. Sublimation—Rotation of plane of polarised light; the polarimeter.

Absorption Spectra. Solutions—Dialysis and Osmosis—Boiling points and freezing points of dilute solutions; Experimental methods of determination. Modern theories of solution—Elements of Thermochemistry.

ORGANIC.

Derivatives of paraffins and olefines—Alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, acids, esters; saponification, hydrolysis; amines, aminoacids, amides. Isomerism, polymerism, tautomerism, stereo-isomerism. Carbohydrates, fermentation, action of enzymes.

Benzene and its simpler homologues and their derivatives. Constitution of ring compounds, orientation. Naphthalene, anthracene, and their simpler derivatives. Pyridine, quinoline, alkaloids, leucomaines, and ptomaines. Medically important synthetical products. General methods of organic analysis, such as determination of C, H, N, S, P, and halogens.

PRACTICAL.

Simple qualitative analysis, inorganic and organic. Volumetric analysis. Organic preparations of a simple character. Use of spectroscope and polarimeter. Determination of molecular weights, boiling points, melting points, and specific gravity.

General Note.—A knowledge of those portions of the subject which bear most directly on Medical Science will be specially required, and the greatest importance will be attached to Organic Chemistry.

Books Recommended.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| <i>Inorganic Chemistry,</i> | . Newth's Inorganic Chemistry. |
| <i>Physical Chemistry,</i> . | . Reychler—M'Crae, Outlines of Physical Chemistry. (Whittaker.) |
| | Lehfeldt's Textbook of Physical Chemistry. (Arnold.) |
| <i>Organic Chemistry,</i> . | Perkin and Kipping's Organic Chemistry with Appendix. |
| | H. Meyer's Determination of Radicals in Carbon Compounds. (Translated by Tingle; pub. by Chapman and Hall.) |

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

General Properties of matter. Characteristics of solids, liquids, gases. Compressibility, and shearing strains and stresses. Torsion. Flexure. Work done by elastic forces. Pressure in flowing liquid. Spray distributors. Viscosity. Variation of atmospheric pressure with height. Diffusion. Molecular theory.

Measurement of length, area, volume, time, and mass. Laws of motion. Acceleration due to gravity. Pendulum. Friction. Boyle's law. Atmospheric pressure. Measurement of density. Surface tension. Osmotic pressure.

Heat.—Temperature. Thermometers. Expansion of substances. Force of expansion. Maximum density of water. Air thermometer. Absolute temperature. Weight of given volume of gas. Calorimetry. Specific heat. Heat of chemical action. Laws of fusion. Boiling points and melting points. Evaporation. Saturated vapours. Hygrometry. Vapour density. Conductivity and diffusivity. Radiation. Meteorology. Mechanical equivalent of heat.

Sound.—Simple and complex vibrations of a particle. Sounds and their differences. Wave motion. Velocity of propagation. Measurement of wave-length and frequency. Resonance. Strings. Pipes. Ear. Vibrations of body. Loops and nodes. Chronographs. Vowel sounds.

Light.—Reflection and refraction. Prisms. Lenses. Indices of refraction. Eye. Dispersion. Spectroscope. Achromatism. Construction and magnifying power of telescopes and microscopes. Photometry. Wave-theory. Velocity. Rectilinear propagation. Interference. Diffraction. Polarization. Photography. Phosphorescence. Fluorescence. X-Rays.

Magnetism and Electricity.—Magnets. Terrestrial magnetism. Magnetic effects of currents. Measurements of current, pressure, resistance. Development of heat in circuit. Ohm's law. Electromagnets. Electromagnetic induction. Electromagnetic machines. Ruhmkorff's coil.

Electrolysis. Cells. Polarization. Non-polarizable electrodes. Electrolytic dissociation. Ionic hypothesis. Conductivity of electrolytes. Solution pressure.

Capillary electrometer. Thermo-electricity. Electric radiation.

Electric charges. Electroscopes. Condensers. Electric discharges. Oscillations. High-frequency currents.

BOTANY.

1. The principles of Morphology, Anatomy, Histology, and Physiology as illustrated by the following genera:—Comatricha, Saccharomyces, Sphaerella, Nostoc, Bacillus, Spirogyra, Vaucheria, Volvox, Pythium, Mucor, Claviceps, Puccinia, Agaricus, Fucus, Marchantia, Polypodium. Selaginella, Pinus, Lilium, Betula, Ranunculus.

2. The Cytology of somatic and reproductive cells.

3. The general Physiology of metabolism and response in Plants.

Course Recommended.

Laboratory Work, 120 hours.

Strasburger's Textbook of Botany.

Wilson : Cell in Development and Heredity.

Verworn : General Physiology.

ZOOLOGY.

1. The cell : its structure, life, and multiplication.
2. General principles of nutrition, respiration, motion, and excretion, especially in the lower forms of animal life.
3. Zygois. Ovum and sperm. Maturation, fertilization, segmentation.
4. Elementary embryology.
5. Study of the following types :—Amœba, Paramœcium, Monocystis, Hydra, Lumbricus, Hirudo, Astacus, Blatta or Periplaneta, Mya or Anodonta, Helix, Amphioxus, Scyllium, Rana, Columba, Lepus.
6. General Morphology of the phyla and classes to which these types belong, with the addition of the phyla Platyhelminthes and Nematelminthes.

Additional time required, about 50 hours.

For information as to text-books, application to be made to the Professor of Zoology.

ANATOMY.

The anatomy of Man.

The embryonic history of Man.

The ancestral history of Man, as far as it may be inferred from a study of his anatomy and embryonic development.

Comparison of the anatomy of Man—as the most specialised Mammal—with that of the lower Mammalia, and more primitive Vertebrates.

Anatomical methods of investigation.

Text-books : as recommended by the Professor of Anatomy.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Chemistry of animal tissues and organs ; of proteids and their cleavage products ; of carbohydrates ; of fats.

General Physiology of protoplasm ; of muscle and nerve ; of electrical organs.

Blood : its composition and properties ; the apparatus and mechanism of its circulation.

Lymph-formation : Diffusion and Osmosis in the animal body.

Respiration : The mechanism and chemistry of respiratory interchange. Ventilation.

Secretion and secretory glands. Enzymes.

Digestion : Chemistry of digestive processes. Muscular movements of the alimentary canal. Absorption. Dietaries.

Metabolism : Internal secretions. Ductless Glands. Source and Liberation of Energy in the animal body. Animal temperature.

Excretion: Functions of the Kidney and Skin. Chemistry of Urine.
 Nervous System: Structure and Functions of the Brain and Spinal Cord. The Physiology of the Visceral or Autonomic System of Nerves.
 Organs and Physiology of the Special Senses: Cutaneous and Muscular Sensations. Voice and Speech.

Text-books: to be recommended by the Professor of Physiology.

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.

SUBJECTS.

(1) *General Pathology* :—

Anomalies of growth and development. Disturbances of circulation and nutrition. Pathology of the blood. Inflammation. Infection and Immunity. Tumours.

(2) *Morbid Anatomy* of the tissues, naked eye and microscopic.

(3) *Pathological Chemistry* :—

Qualitative and quantitative analysis of morbid products.
 Microscopic methods used in Pathology, including microchemical methods.

(4) *Bacteriology* :—

Methods of cultivating, isolating, and examining micro-organisms.
 Study of the characteristics of the various forms of Bacteria.
 Methods of quantitative Bacteriological analysis. Applications of Bacteriology to Clinical Medicine. Infection and Immunity.

A special subject will be selected each year from the above Course, to which the candidates of that year will be expected to devote special attention.

In addition to the Winter and Summer Courses, given by the Lecturer in Pathology, two Practical Courses will be given in the Pathological Laboratory, viz. :—

(1) A Course of two months in Practical Bacteriology.

(2) A Course of three months in Pathological Chemistry and Microscopy.

The first Course may be taken in any year of the Medical curriculum.

The second cannot be taken before the session in which the Winter Course in Pathology is being attended.

The Courses will be given on three days in each week, for two hours each day, during the Winter Session. The total number of hours will be about 120.

Students will be allowed to work in the Laboratory at certain times outside the regular class hours.

Books recommended.

Cohnheim's Lectures in Pathology.

Ziegler, Pathological Anatomy.

Ainley Walker, Infection and Immunity.

Mallory and Wright's Practical Pathology.

Salskowski, Practical Pathological Chemistry.

Muir and Ritchie, Bacteriology.

Notice of Candidature, with subjects chosen, must be given to the Senior Lecturer on or before June 15th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

I.—General History. (2 Papers.) 250 marks.

General Outline of Ancient Greek and Roman History, to A.D. 285.

and General Outline of Mediæval and Modern European History, from A.D. 285–1848.

Books suggested as suitable for reading—Bury's History of Greece; How and Leigh's History of Rome to the death of Cæsar; Bury's Students' Roman Empire; The Students' Gibbon; Lodge's Students' Modern Europe.

II.—Special Periods of Ancient or Modern History (2 Papers.) 350 marks.

A. Ancient History.

1. Special period of Greek history with original authorities:—

The Pentekontaetia (479–431 B.C.).

[Candidates are recommended to use Holm's History of Greece, and Hill's Sources for Greek History.]

2. Special period of Roman history with original authorities:—

The Gracchi, Marius, and Sulla (133–78 B.C.).

[Candidates are recommended to use the Histories of Rome by Mommsen and Greenidge, and Greenidge and Clay's Sources for Roman History.]

or B. Modern History, special period:—

The French Revolution: its history, causes, and antecedents.

The following books are specially prescribed:

Morse Stephens, . *Orators of the French Revolution* (omitting in vol. II Barère iv–xi incl. and Baudin).

Arthur Young, . *Travels in France* (ed. Betham Edwards).

The following books are recommended, but not as compulsory subjects of study:

Morse Stephens, . *The French Revolution.*

Aulard, . *The French Revolution* (ed. Miall).

Lavisse, . *Histoire de France*, vol. IX.

Morse Stephens, . *Revolutionary Europe.*

The Cambridge Modern History, vol. VIII.

Taine, . *L'Ancien Régime.*

De Tocqueville, . *L'Ancien Régime et la Révolution Française.*

Burke, . *Reflections on the French Revolution.*

Acton, . *Lectures on the French Revolution.*

Mahan, . *Influence of Sea power upon the French Revolution*, vol. I.

Morley, . *Rousseau.*

Morley, . *Voltaire.*

III.—Constitutional History. (1 Paper.) 100 marks.

A. Warde-Fowler's City State of the Greeks and Romans.

Text of the Treatise *Ἀθηναίων πολιτεία*.

Gilbert (G.), The Constitutional Antiquities of Sparta and Athens.

Greenidge (A. H. J.), Roman Public Life.

or **B.** ENGLISH CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY, to 1832.

[Candidates are referred to the books recommended for the Honor Examinations in English Constitutional History, in the Junior Sophister year.]

A knowledge of the text of the following documents will be required :

The Charter of Liberties of Henry I.

The Constitutions of Clarendon.

Magna Carta.

Confirmatio Cartarum.

The Petition of Right.

The Instrument of Government, The Habeas Corpus Amendment Act.

The Bill of Rights.

The Act of Settlement.

IV.—Political Science. (1 Paper.) 100 marks.

A. Aristotle's Politics.

Freeman's Comparative Politics.

or **B.** Bluntschli's Theory of the State.

Cornwall Lewis's On the Government of Dependencies (with Lucas's Introduction).

Sidgwick's Development of European Polity.

V.—Economic History. (1 Paper.) 100 marks.

The Examination in this subject will include :—

The outlines of Ancient Economic history.

or English Economic history.

The following books are recommended :—

A. Cunningham (W.), Western Civilization in its Economic Aspects. Part I. (Ancient Times).

Francotte (H.), *L'Industrie dans la Grèce ancienne*. Book I., chaps. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7; Book II., chaps. 2, 7; Book III., chap. 4; Book IV., chaps. 4, 5.

Mommsen's Roman History (the portions in the following chapters which deal with Economics :—Book I., chap. 13; Book II., chap. 8; Book III., chap. 12; Book IV., chap. 11; Book V., chap. 11).

Levasseur (E.), *Histoire des classes ouvrières*, Book I.

or **B.** Meredith,

. *Economic History of England.*

Unwin,

. *Industrial Organization.*

Seebohm,

. *English Village Community.*

Webb,

. *History of Trade Unionism.*

Johnson,

. *The Disappearance of the Small Landowner.*

Ashley,

. *English Economic History.*

Rand,

. *Selections illustrating Economic History.*
Chaps. 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 18, 22.

VI.—Ancient and Modern History.

A. *For Candidates in Ancient History:—*

Greek Epigraphy (1 paper), 100 marks.

(Candidates to consult the Professor of Ancient History for particulars.)

B. *For Candidates in Modern History:—*

English and Irish History, 449–1837 A.D. (1 paper), 100 marks.

(Candidates are referred to the books recommended for the Honor Examinations in English and Irish History in the Freshman Years.)

Candidates for Moderatorship who are members of the Army Class may substitute Military History and Geography for V. Economic History, and VI, Ancient and Modern History.

Military History and Strategy. (100 marks.)

The General Principles of Strategy in Civilized Warfare.

Candidates will be required to have such a knowledge of all campaigns, since 1750, in which Great Britain has been engaged, and of other campaigns during the same period, as will enable them to deduce from these the strategic lessons they teach, or to illustrate the application of strategic principles to the conduct of war.

Also to know so much of the political causes that led to these campaigns as may have directly affected the strategic operations.

The general scope of this paper is indicated by the following works:—

Hamley's "Operations of War."

James' "Modern Strategy."

Any recognized work dealing with campaigns subsequent to the Russo-Japanese War of 1904–5.

Any recognized work dealing with British campaigns.

Military Geography. (100 marks.)

Candidates will be required to have such a knowledge of the influence on strategy of geography as is indicated in the following works:—

May's "Introduction to Military Geography."

Maguire's "Military Geography."

Notice of Candidature, with Courses chosen, must be given to the Senior Lecturer on or before June 15th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN MODERN LITERATURE.

The subjects of Examination are—

- I. English Language and Literature.
- II. French Language and Literature.
- III. German Language and Literature.

The successful candidates will be arranged in two separate lists:—

- (1) English and one foreign language;
- (2) French and German;

and the languages in which they have competed will be marked on the lists, and on the medals they obtain. The candidates in (2) will be required to answer in essays in English on French and German subjects to show their competence in English.

All Candidates must present themselves in any two, and two only, of the sections, English Language and Literature, French Language and Literature, German Language and Literature. They must inform the Senior Lecturer before the end of Trinity Term in what two sections they intend to compete.

The proficiency of Candidates will be tested by papers and oral Examination as well as by Composition in the languages which they have chosen.

The Courses in the several Departments are as follows:—

I.—English Language and Literature.

Taine, History of English Literature (translated by Van Laun).
 Johnson, Lives of the Poets (as in the Undergraduate Course).
 Chaucer (as in the Undergraduate Course).
 Spenser, Fairy Queen, book ii.
 Shakspeare, as in the Undergraduate Course, with Henry IV.,
 Merry Wives, Antony and Cleopatra.
 Marlowe, Edward II.
 Milton (as in the Undergraduate Course).
 Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel.
 Pope, Moral Essays, Rape of the Lock.
 Wordsworth, The Prelude.
 Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.
 Keats, Odes, Lamia.
 Tennyson, In Memoriam.
 Browning, Men and Women (ed. by Hadon, Clarendon Press).
 Carlyle, Past and Present.
 Palgrave, Golden Treasury.

II.—French Language and Literature.

The subjects for examination are divided into five groups. Of these the first three are compulsory. Each candidate must in addition take either the fourth or fifth group, at his option.

NOTE.—Students are expected to make themselves acquainted with the history of France so far as it bears on the literary period studied in each Term.

The subjects for examination are as follows:—

1. Passages for translation and Prose Composition.
2. (a) A general knowledge of the history of French Literature, 1500–1789.
(b) A general knowledge of the history of the French language and the grammar of modern French, including Phonetics, and the outlines of the historical development of French Prosody.
3. Questions on and translations from prescribed classical texts (as below).
4. (a) A general knowledge of French Medieval Literature, Philology, and Prosody.
(b) Questions on, and translations from, prescribed medieval texts (as below).
5. (a) A general knowledge of the History of French Literature and Prosody (1789 to the present day).
(b) Questions on the prescribed texts (1789–1910) (as below).

Prescribed Texts.

GROUP 2 (compulsory).

- (a) Brunetière: *Histoire de la littérature française classique* (vols. i, ii, iii).
- (b) Bourciez, *Eléments de Linguistique Romane* (Klincksieck, Paris). [A general knowledge of pp. 25–399, 618–670, omitting references to Provençal.] With illustrative extracts from Oulmont: *La Poésie Française du Moyen-Age* (Mercure de France).

GROUP 3 (compulsory).

- (a) Candidates must show a first-hand acquaintance, from a literary point of view, with the principal works of—
Ronsard, Racine, Molière, and Corneille.
- (b) They will also be examined in the following texts:—
Voltaire: *Choix de Lettres* (Brunel—Hachette).
Voltaire: *Extraits en Prose* (Brunel—Hachette).
Diderot: *Extraits (Texte—Hachette)*.
Renan: *Essais de Morale et de Critique*.

GROUP 4 (optional).

- (a) G. Paris: *La Littérature française au Moyen-Age* (Hachette).
Bourciez (*ut supra*), pp. 25–399, 618–670. [A detailed knowledge will be required.]
Brunot: *Histoire de la Langue Française* (Colin), vol. i.
(Questions will be asked specifically on pp. 61–217, and 296–347 only, but candidates should read carefully pp. 1–347).

- (b) *La Vie de Saint Alexis* (in Champion's *Classiques Français du Moyen-Age*).
Le Pèlerinage de Charlemagne (Karls des Grossen Reise nach Jerusalem, ed. Koschwitz, pub. Reisland, Leipzig).
La Chanson de Roland (in Mudie's *Bibl. Romanica*).
Gormund et Isembard (in Champion's *Classiques Français du Moyen-Age*).
La Chastelaine de Vergi (same series).
Adam le Bossu : Le Jeu de la Feuillée (same series).
Aucassin et Nicolette (ed. Suchier-Counson, published Schöningh, Paderborn).
Villon : Lais et Testament (in Champion's *Classiques Français du Moyen-Age*).
Courtois d'Arras (in Champion's *Classiques Français du Moyen-Age*).

[*Note*—Candidates will be expected to show a detailed knowledge of the Picard and Norman dialects up to the end of the thirteenth century, as well as of Francien.]

GROUP 5 (optional).

- (a) Brunetière: *L'Evolution de la Poésie lyrique en France*,
Le Roman naturaliste, H. de Balzac.
 T. de Visan: *L'Attitude du lyrisme contemporain*.
- (b) Balzac: *Père Goriot*, *Le Curé de Tours*, *Le Cabinet des Antiques*
 Barrès: *Colette Baudoche*, *Amori et dolori sacrum*, *Les Amitiés françaises*, *Le Voyage de Sparte*, *La Colline Inspirée*.
 Stuart Merrill: *Une Voix dans la Foule* (pp. 9-14, 31-39, 75-108, 167-175, 185-206).
 Barbey d'Aurévilly: *Le Chevalier Destouches*.
 Leconte de Lisle: *Poèmes Antiques*, *Poèmes Barbares*, *Poèmes Tragiques*.
 V. Hugo: *Les Contemplations* (Nelson).
 Lemonnier: *La Vie Belge*.
 Verlaine: *Sagesse*.
 Vielé-Griffin: *Plus Loin*.

III.—*German Language and Literature.*

The subjects for examination are divided into four groups. Of these, the first two are compulsory. Each candidate must in addition take either the third or the fourth group according to option.

NOTE.—Students are expected to make themselves acquainted with the outlines of the History of Germany in so far as it bears on the literary period studied in each term.

The four groups are as follows :—

GROUP I. (Compulsory).

1. (a) General knowledge of the History of German Literature.
(b) Outlines of the historical development of German Prosody.
2. (a) Grammar of Modern German (including Phonology).
(b) General knowledge of the History of the German language
(including its relationship to other languages of the Indo-European group).
(c) German Composition.

GROUP II. (Compulsory).

Selected Texts (as below).

GROUP III. (Optional.)

1. A more detailed knowledge of the History of German Literature in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.
2. Texts selected from the above period (as below).

GROUP IV. (Optional).

1. Philology of the German Language.
2. Selected Medieval Texts (as below).
3. Principles of Linguistic Science.

PRESCRIBED BOOKS.

- GROUP I., . Kauffmann, Deutsche Metrik.
Weise, Unsere Muttersprache.
- GROUP II., . Walther von der Vogelweide, Gedichte.
Der Nibelunge Nôt (Sammlung Götschen 1).
Kudrun und Dietrich-Epen in Auswahl (Sammlung
Götschen 10).
Hartmann von Aue, Wolfram von Eschenbach und
Gottfried von Strassburg (Sammlung Götschen 22).
Freytag, Bilder aus der deutschen Vergangenheit.
Vol. i.
- GROUP III., . The Principal Works of Lessing, Herder, Goethe,
Schiller, Grillparzer, and Hebbel.
- GROUP IV., . Wright, Historical Grammar.
Wright, Gothic Grammar.
Braune, Abriss der althochdeutschen Grammatik.
Sievers, Abriss der angelsächsischen Grammatik.
Sweet, Anglo-Saxon Reader (Prose Extracts).
Braune, Althochdeutsches Lesebuch.
Wyld, Historical Study of the Mother Tongue.

Notice of Candidature, with groups chosen, must be given to the Senior Lecturer on or before June 15th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN LEGAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

The subjects of examination, and the marks to be assigned to the several subjects are as follows:—

I. Roman Law : one paper (120 marks).

Candidates will be examined in the Course of Roman Law prescribed for Honors in the Junior Sophister year, together with a special portion of the Digest. In 1915, and until further notice, the portion will be—Title, VII., 1 (De Usufructu).

II. Jurisprudence and International Law : one paper (100 marks).

(a) Jurisprudence.

Analytical and Historical Jurisprudence, as appointed in the Sophister Honor Courses.

(b) International Law.

The Course of International Law appointed for the Honor Examinations of the Junior Sophister year, to be studied in greater detail in one of the larger text-books (e.g. 'Hall's International Law'), together with a special topic of International Law. In 1914, and until further notice, this topic will be 'The Law of Contraband and Blockade.'

(c) Private International Law.

The general principles of the subject.
[Westlake, 'Private International Law.']

III. Constitutional History and Law, and Legal History : one paper (120 marks).

The Junior Sophister Honor Course studied in greater detail, together with the leading features of English legal institutions.

[Medley, English Constitutional History.
Anson, Law and Custom of the Constitution,
Carter, History of English Legal Institutions.]

IV. Law of Property and Equity ; General : one paper (120 marks).

The leading features of the Law of Property and the Principles of Equity, as treated in the Sophister Honor Courses.

V. Law of Property and Equity ; Special : one paper (100 marks).

Until further notice, these subjects will be 'Easements' and 'Married Women's Property.'

VI. The Law of Obligations : one paper (120 marks).

The Law of Contract and Torts, as appointed for the Sophister Honor Courses.

VII. Criminal Law and the Law of Evidence : one paper (100 marks).

The Law of Evidence, as appointed for the Junior Sophister Honor Course, together with the general principles of Criminal Law.

[Stephen, Digest of Criminal Law.

Kenny, Cases on Criminal Law, Parts I. and II.]

VIII. Political Science : one paper (100 marks).

In addition to the general course prescribed for Honors in the Sophister years, Candidates will be required to show acquaintance with the general principles of Politics ; the structure, functions, and development of the State ; and the history of political theories, together with a prescribed text. In 1915, and until further notice, the prescribed text will be Maine, "Popular Government."

IX. Economics : one paper (120 marks).

In addition to the general course prescribed for Honors in the Junior Sophister year, the subjects of Currency, Banking, Foreign Trade, and Socialism are appointed for special study :—

J. S. Mill, Principles of Political Economy (ed. Ashley) ;

Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, Book iv ;

Dunbar, Theory and History of Banking ;

Clare, Money-Market Primer ;

Rae, Contemporary Socialism.

Notice of Candidature must be given to the Senior Lecturer, on or before June 15th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN ENGINEERING SCIENCE.

Candidates whose names are on the Register of the Engineering School may, at the close of their Senior Sophister year, compete for Moderatorships in Engineering Science.

The Course for these consists of the general Courses arranged for the Experimental Science Moderatorship, and one of the following three Courses (in place of the Special Course in either Physics or Chemistry, as required for the Experimental Science Moderatorship) :—

- I. Civil Engineering and Materials used in Construction, as lectured on by the Professors of Civil Engineering and Geology.
- II. Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, as lectured on by the Erasmus Smith Professor of Experimental Science, the Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering, and the Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering.
- III. Geology, Petrology, Mining, and Mineralogy, as lectured on by the Professor of Geology.

This Special Course includes Practical work in the Laboratories of Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, or Geology, according to the Course selected.

Notice of Candidature, with Courses chosen, must be given to the Senior Lecturer on or before June 15th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN CELTIC LANGUAGES.

Candidates for Moderatorships in Celtic Languages must give notice to the Senior Lecturer before the end of Trinity Term of their intention to present themselves for Examination.

(a) Irish Texts—

The Würzburg Glosses.

Táin Bó Cúalnge (ed. Strachan and O'Keeffe, supplement to Ériu).

Fled Bricrend.

Fianaigecht (ed. Meyer, Todd Lecture Series).

Tri Bhír-Ghaoithe an Bháis.

(b) Comparative Grammar of the Celtic Languages.

(c) Composition in Irish.

(d) Irish Metric.

(e) Elements of Palæography.

(f) Joyce: Social History of Ancient Ireland.

Rhŷs and Brynmor-Jones: The Welsh People.

(g) Strachan, Introduction to Early Welsh, including the Reader.

The marks are assigned in the following scale:—

1. Old and Middle Irish Texts,..	..	..	..	..	350
2. Comparative Grammar,	..	..	..	..	150
3. Welsh Texts, ..	..	..	..	..	100
4. Joyce's and Rhŷs' books, as above.	..	..	..	..	200
5. Modern Irish (texts, composition, and <i>viva voce</i>),	..	..	..	..	200

Notice of Candidature must be given to the Senior Lecturer on or before June 15th.

Lectures.

THE Lecturing Staff in the University of Dublin consists of the Junior Fellows and Professors.

Lectures are delivered in all the Courses by which Terms may be kept in Arts, or in which Honors can be obtained at the Term Examinations, in the subjects which are studied in the Professional Schools, and in various other departments of knowledge.

LECTURES IN ARTS WHICH COUNT TOWARDS THE KEEPING OF TERMS.

ORDINARY AND HONOR LECTURES.

Mathematics, Mathematical Physics, Classics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Experimental Physics.—Lectures in the above subjects are delivered by the Tutor Fellows to the Students in Arts, at hours announced in each Term.

Special Lecturers are selected to lecture Candidates for Honors in Mathematics, Mathematical Physics, Classics, and Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Legal and Political Science.—Special Lecturers are selected to lecture Candidates for Honors in this subject.

Chemistry.—The following Courses of Lectures are delivered :—*First year*: (1) a Course on General Elementary Chemistry, three days a week, during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms; (2) a Course of Honor Lectures, once a week, supplementing the above. *Second year*: a Course of Honor Lectures on Inorganic Chemistry, once a week, during the three Terms. *Third year*: (1) a Course of Honor Lectures on Organic Chemistry, twice a week, during the three Terms; (2) a Course of Honor Lectures on Physical Chemistry, once a week, during the three Terms. *Fourth year*: occasional Honor Lectures on Inorganic, Organic or Physical Chemistry, according to the subject selected by Candidates for Moderatorship for Specialisation.

Practical Chemistry.—Instruction is given in the Laboratory in all branches of Pure and Applied Chemistry, and facilities are provided for research.

Botany, Zoology, and Geology.—The Professor of Botany lectures Junior Sophisters upon three days in each week during six weeks of Michaelmas and of Hilary Terms. The Professor of Zoology lectures during the same period upon alternate days with the Professor of Botany. The Professor of

Geology and Mineralogy lectures Senior Sophisters during the same period. In Michaelmas and Hilary Terms Demonstrations are given to Honor Students in Arts: in Botany, by the Professor of Botany, and in the Anatomy of the Invertebrates, by the Professor of Comparative Anatomy. Each of the Professors of Botany and of Zoology gives a Course of Demonstrations in Trinity Term. In Michaelmas Term the Professor of Geology and Mineralogy gives a second Course of Lectures on Mineralogy and Petrology.

French.—Honor Lectures are delivered by the Professor of Romance Languages to Senior Sophisters, Junior Sophisters, Senior Freshmen, and Junior Freshmen. Lectures in the Ordinary Course are delivered by the Tutors, assisted, when the numbers require it, by a special lecturer appointed by the Board.

German.—The Professor of German lectures Senior Sophisters on three days per week, Junior Sophisters on three days per week, and also lectures the Senior and Junior Freshmen.

LECTURES FOR CANDIDATES FOR MODERATORSHIPS.

Mathematics and Mathematical Physics.—Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics delivers Lectures on three days in each week. The University Professor of Natural Philosophy delivers Lectures on three days in each week; the days and hours are fixed at the commencement of each Term.

Classics.—The Professor of Greek delivers Lectures on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, during Term. The Professor of Latin delivers Lectures on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during Term. The Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archæology lectures during Term, on days of which public notice is given. The Professor of Sanskrit lectures on Comparative Grammar, on two days in each week, during Term.

Mental and Moral Philosophy.—The Professor of Moral Philosophy delivers Lectures during Term, of which public notice is given. Lectures are also delivered to the Senior Sophister Class by one of the Honor Lecturers in Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Experimental Science.—Candidates may attend the Lectures of the Professors of Experimental Philosophy, and of Chemistry. In Experimental Physics, the Honor Lectures of the Assistant may be substituted for the ordinary Lectures of the Professor. Notice of the days and hours of these Lectures is given at the commencement of each Term. Candidates for Moderatorships in Experimental Science are entitled to attend the Laboratory of the Professor of Chemistry, from the 1st of November to the 30th of June, on payment of three guineas to the Junior Bursar.

Natural Science.—Candidates may attend the Lectures and Demonstrations of the Professors of Botany and of Zoology. In Trinity Term the Professor of Geology and Mineralogy gives Demonstrations to Candidates for Moderatorsships in Natural Science.

History and Political Science.—The Professor of History lectures in each week during Term. The Professor of Political Economy lectures in each Term on General Economics. Lectures are also given for Honor and Moderatorship Candidates on (1) Economic Theory, (2) Economic History.

Lectures on Political Science are delivered twice weekly during Lecture Term.

Modern Literature.—Candidates may attend the Lectures of the Professor of English Literature, of the Professor of the Romance Languages, and of the Professor of German. In Trinity Term, the Professor of German gives Prelections on some subject connected with the Literature of Germany, which are open to the public, and are advertised in the daily papers.

LECTURES IN THE PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

An account of these Lectures will be found in the sections dealing with each School. Lectures connected with the Professional Schools which are not intended for Professional Students exclusively are also mentioned below under the head "Miscellaneous Lectures," or "Public Lectures."

MISCELLANEOUS LECTURES AND COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

Astronomy.—The Professor of Astronomy lectures on Mondays and Fridays in Hilary Term.

Experimental Science.—Any Graduate of Dublin University who desires to pursue a post-graduate Course of Instruction in the Physical Laboratory shall be permitted to do so on payment of six guineas for a Course extending over three Terms. (Register, May 9, 1904.)

Extern Students may be admitted to the Laboratory Courses on the following conditions:—

The name should in each case be recommended to the Professor.

The fee for a nine months' Course should be £10 10s., half to be paid to the Cista Communis, and half to the Professors or Examiners of whose aid the Student should avail himself.

The number so admitted is to be so restricted as not to interfere with the education of the College Students. (Register, June 17, 1904.)

Fees for Laboratory Practice and Instruction in Chemistry.

1. Students on the Books taking the ordinary Arts Course pay £1 1s. each term.

Extern students taking the same Course pay £2 12s. 6d. each term.

2. Freshman Students desiring to prepare in advance for Moderatorship pay £2 2s. each term.

3. Sophister Students reading for Moderatorship pay £3 3s. for a year of three terms.

4. Students on the Books taking the Course in Chemistry for the Examinations for the Associateship of the Institute of Chemistry pay £9 9s. for the first year, and £6 6s. for each subsequent year, the minimum fee for the whole Course (which includes that for Moderatorship) being £28 7s.

Extern Students pay £12 12s. each year for the same Course.

5. Extern Students entering for a Course of 100 hours' practical work for the Pharmaceutical Society, pay £5 5s.

All fees are to be paid to the Junior Bursar in the first instance. (Register, December 17, 1904.)

Political Economy.—The Professor of Political Economy delivers a Course of at least nine Lectures during some one of the three Academical Terms, which are free to all Students.

English Literature.—The Professor of English Literature delivers Lectures on three days in the week during Term.

Hebrew Lectures.—All Students are permitted to attend Hebrew Lectures. The Professor of Hebrew delivers public Prelections from time to time as required by the Rules of Erasmus Smith's Board, and, in addition, lectures the Senior Class. Due notice of the hours at which these Lectures are held is given at the beginning of each Term. The Lectures of the Assistants are delivered on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at nine o'clock. For the regulations and subjects of these Lectures, see below, Divinity School, § v.

Irish.—The Professor of Irish lectures on two days in the week during Term. The Students attending these Lectures are divided into three Classes—Junior, Middle, and Senior. The Lectures to the First Class are elementary; those to the Middle and Senior Classes are intended for such Students as have made some progress in the Irish Language. Notice of the days and hours of Lecture is given at the beginning of each Term.

The Examination for Prizes is held in Trinity Term. For the regulations of the Examination, see under "Prizes in Irish."

Sanskrit.—The Professor of Sanskrit teaches such Students as may present themselves for instruction, at the commencement of each Term, at the rate of three guineas per Term.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

The following Lectures are open to the public, as well as to all Students:—

The Prelections of—

- The Professor of German.
- The Regius Professor of Divinity.
- Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity.
- The Professor of Hebrew.
- The Professor of Biblical Greek.
- The Regius Professor of Laws.
- The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.

The Lectures of—

- The Professor of Astronomy.
- The Professor of Ancient History.
- The Professor of Moral Philosophy.
- The Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.
- The Professor of Ecclesiastical History.
- The Professor of Irish.
- The Professor of Comparative Anatomy to Medical Students.

Four Lectures of—

- The Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.
- The Professor of Oratory.

DONNELLAN LECTURES.

The Donnellan Lecture was founded by the Board on February 22, 1794, in order to carry out the intentions of Mrs. Anne Donnellan, of the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, County Middlesex, spinster, who bequeathed £1243 to the College "for the encouragement of religion, learning, and good manners; the particular mode of application being left to the Provost and Senior Fellows."

The regulations originally drawn up by the Board with respect to this Lecture have been altered from time to time, so that they are now as follows:—

The appointment of the Lecturer is made by invitation of the Board, one year in advance, on a day not later than the last Saturday in November in each year.

The subject is agreed upon by the Board and the Lecturer, and treated of in not less than three Lectures, which are delivered in one of the public Halls of the College.

The salary of the Lecturer consists of the interest on £1200 for one year, amounting to about £52, and is paid to him, after he shall have delivered the whole number of Lectures, by the Bursar, at such times and in such sums as the interest is received.

DONNELLAN LECTURER.

For 1914-1915, The Right Rev. William Boyd Carpenter, D.D.

Fellowship and Scholarship Examinations.

THE following Regulations have been adopted by the Board, relative to the Examinations for Fellowships and Scholarships :—

EXAMINATION FOR FELLOWSHIP.

1. The rules determining the conditions of election to Fellowship are fully set forth in Chap. VII. of the College Statutes.

Modifications in the Fellowship Examination and in the conditions of election are under consideration, and if the Visitors approve and consent, may become effective before this volume of the Calendar is printed off. If so, they will be given on a subsequent page. Such modifications do not affect the arrangements for 1915, in which year the regulations will be as follows :—

2. The subjects of Examination are comprised in five principal Courses: viz., 1. Mathematics, pure and applied; 2. Experimental Science; 3. Classics; 4. Mental and Moral Science; 5. Hebrew.

3. The Board have no power to fetter the judgment of individual electors either as to the moral or the literary merit of Candidates; but the following scale has been adopted as representing the respective weights which, in the opinion of the Board, it is desirable to attach to the different subjects of the Examination :—

	Total.
Mathematics { Pure,	560
{ Applied,	500
Classics,	800
Hebrew,	200
Mental and Moral Philosophy,	500
Experimental Science,	600

The marks for Classics are arranged as follows :—

	Total.
Four Papers of Passages,	280
Four Compositions,	160
Two Critical Papers,	60
Essay,	50
Paper in Ancient History,	85
Paper in Philology,	65
Four vivâ-voce Examinations (25 each),	100
	800

4. The Examiners in the several Courses are required to report to the Board, whether, in their opinion, the answering of each Candidate is such as to entitle it to be taken into account in a final comparison of the answering in all the Courses.

5. Before the day of election every Candidate for Fellowship must send to the Provost his name, and the name of the county in which he was born.

6. The Examination for Fellowship begins on the Monday before Ascension Day. The programme of the days and hours of the Examination will be published early in Trinity Term.

7. The *vivâ voce* Examination of every Course is open to the public.

8. Candidates for Fellowship are required to give notice of their intention to compete, and of the subjects in which they propose to answer, not later than the 1st of February preceding the Examination.

FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS.

Men are elected to Scholarships for merit in Classics or in Modern Languages, and in Mathematics or in Experimental Science. In order to distinguish them from the holders of other Scholarships, they are termed Scholars of the House, or Scholars on the Foundation. The number of such Scholars is seventy, and they have important privileges. They receive from the College an annual salary of £20 Irish money; they have their commons free of expense, and their rooms for half the charge paid by other Students.^a The tuition fees of Pensioners who are elected to Scholarships is one guinea per quarter, and of Fellow-Commoners, two guineas. They hold their Scholarships until the end of the June Quarter of the fifth year following their election, or following the time at which they become or might have become Masters of Arts, whichever period terminates first. All fees payable by Scholars for Tuition terminate after the quarter in which they take the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Exhibitions awarded to Scholars.

Any Scholar who has not dropped a Class after the Michaelmas Examination of his Junior Sophister year, nor dropped more than one Class, and who obtains a Senior Moderatorship at the Degree Examination, and does not obtain one of the Studentships, is awarded one of certain Exhibitions of small value, to which Students are appointed by the Board, if such be then vacant, and such further Exhibition as shall raise the entire annual value of his Exhibition to £10. The Exhibition is tenable for three years, provided the holder's Scholarship lasts so long.

Waiterships.

Before and after meat, grace was formerly said by certain of the Scholars in turn, who were called *Waiters*. This obligation was done away with by the Act 36 Victoria, chapter 21.

Ten Scholars, or other Students, are now annually appointed to say grace before and after meat in the Commons Hall, on the following conditions:—

1. They shall each receive a salary of £10 per annum, to be paid quarterly, if the duty has been satisfactorily discharged.

^a This does not apply to that portion of the rent imposed to defray expenses incurred in papering or painting.

2. They shall be annually selected by the two Deans, and the names of those selected shall be submitted to the Board for appointment to the office.

3. Regard shall be had, in the selection, to the general character of the Student for regularity, steadiness, and general good conduct, as such qualities are the best security that the duties of the office will be properly discharged.

The grace must be repeated *memoriter* and in Latin, in a form prescribed by the Statutes of the College.

Keeping of Terms by Scholars.

The following Rules have been passed by the Board, with regard to the attendance by Scholars at Lectures:—

I. *Graduates*.—All Scholars who have actually passed the B.A. Degree Examination are exempted from suspension for non-attendance at Lectures.

II. *Undergraduates*.—1. Every Undergraduate Scholar shall be required to keep each Term, by attendance either at Lectures, or the subsequent Examination, on pain of being conditionally suspended.

2. Full attendance on the Lectures of the University Professors, such as would prove that an Undergraduate Scholar is engaged *bonâ fide* in preparation for the Moderatorship or Indian Civil Service Examinations, or in professional studies, shall be held sufficient to exempt him from suspension for that Term.

3. Any Undergraduate Scholar who shall have been conditionally suspended under the foregoing rule shall be restored on obtaining an Honor at a subsequent Examination.

4. Any Undergraduate Scholar who shall remain conditionally suspended for three Terms shall absolutely forfeit his salary for the past year, unless he shall produce to the Board satisfactory excuses for his neglect.

5. No student can compete for a Scholarship until after his name has been entered on the College books as a Junior Freshman, *i.e.* he cannot compete as a *rising* Junior Freshman. (See "Course in Arts," § 5.)

6. Any Scholar who shall fail to keep the Terms and Examinations necessary to enable him to proceed with his Class shall *ipso facto* forfeit his Scholarship, and no Scholar can have his name transferred to a lower Class without the express permission of the Board.

NON-FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR WOMEN.

As the Foundation Scholarships in Trinity College are tenable only by men, and it was desirable that Scholarships should be established for women :

It was decreed by the Board, with the approval of the Council and the consent of the Visitors, in Michaelmas Term, 1904 :

I. That Scholarships shall be established for women.

II. That, with the approval of the Council, the subjects of Examination for such Scholarships shall be the same as for the Foundation Scholarships hereinbefore mentioned, and that the Examinations for both shall be held at the same time and place.

III. That the value of such Scholarships shall be £30 a year, with exemption from ordinary College Fees, save the Tuition Fees of one guinea per quarter for which the Foundation Scholars are at present liable.

IV. That the period of tenure of such Scholarships, and the period during which the Tuition Fees shall continue to be payable, shall be the same as in the case of the Foundation Scholarships.

Mode of Election.

1. On or before the day of election every Candidate for Scholarship must send to each member of the Board or to the Registrar, his name, and the name of the county in which he was born. The form in which this is generally done is as follows :

Ego, A. B. — filius, natus in comitatu N., sub ferula — educatus,
Discipulatum a te humillime peto.

2. Candidates for Scholarships in Mathematics are examined in all the Pure and Applied Mathematics of the Undergraduate Honor Course for which a Junior Sophister Student would have been liable from his entrance up to the Trinity Examination of the Junior Sophister year inclusive. In the Examination equal weight is assigned to Pure and to Applied Mathematics.

3. Candidates for Scholarships in Experimental Science are examined in the Honor Courses in Experimental Science for the Junior and Senior Freshman years, and for the Hilary and Trinity Honor Examinations of the Junior Sophister year.

Examination Papers are set in (a) Mathematics, (b) Experimental Physics, (c) Chemistry, and a Practical Examination is held in both Experimental Physics and Chemistry; 100 marks each are allotted to (a), (b), and (c), and 50 marks to each of the two Practical Examinations.

The Course in (a) Mathematics is based on the Course in

Experimental Physics extending so far as is necessary for the proper study of Experimental Science, and including Elementary Analytical Geometry, Elementary Differential and Integral Calculus, a knowledge of the simple harmonic function, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Geometrical Optics.

If Candidates at this Examination show sufficient merit, the Board may elect not more than two of them to the vacant Scholarships.

4. The Examinations for Scholarships in Mathematics are held on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in Ascension week, from 9 to 12 in the forenoon, and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon, of each day.

The Examinations for Scholarships in Experimental Science are held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, in Ascension week.

5. Candidates for Scholarships in Classics are examined in all the Classics of the Undergraduate Honor Course for which a Junior Sophister Student would have been liable from his entrance up to and including the Trinity Examination of the Junior Sophister year. The Course for *vivâ voce* Examination is as follows:—

<i>Greek Prose Authors,</i>	Plato : Gorgias. Demosthenes : De Corona. Thucydides : Book VII.
<i>Greek Poets,</i>	Homer : Iliad, Books XXI., XXII., XXIII., XXIV. Homer : Odyssey, Books VI., IX., XXI., XXII. Sophocles : Ajax, Antigone, Philoctetes. Euripides : Medea, Bacchae, Troades.
<i>Latin Prose Authors,</i>	Livy : Books XXI., XXII. Tacitus : Histories, Books I., II.
<i>Latin Poets,</i>	Virgil : Aeneid VII., VIII., IX. Horace. Terence : Adelphi, Phormio. Plautus : Trinummus, Captivi. Juvenal : Satires, I., III., IV., VII., VIII., X., XIII., XIV. Persius : Satires, I, II, III, V, VI.

They are also examined in Greek and Latin Composition, in English Composition, and in Greek and Roman History. The Course in History until further notice will be:—

Bury,	History of Greece.
How and Leigh,	History of Rome.
Bury,	Student's Roman Empire, Chaps. 1-25.

Together with the lectures of the Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archæology in Ancient History and Classical Archæology during the two academic years preceding each examination.

The *Vivâ Voce* Course is divided among eight Examiners. Greek and Latin Verse Composition are both compulsory subjects.

The numbers assigned as marks to the various subjects of Examination are as follows:—

	Marks.
4 Papers of Passages,	60
8 Marks for <i>Vivâ Voce</i> ,	80
4 Greek and Latin Compositions,	60
English Essay on Classical subject,	15
Critical Paper,	20
Historical Paper,	35
	—
	270

6. The Examination for Scholarships in Classics is held on Friday and Saturday of Ascension week, and on Monday and Tuesday of the week following, from 9 to 12 in the forenoon, and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon, of each day.

The subjects of Examination at the several hours are arranged as follows:—

FIRST DAY,	{ Morning, . . Greek Prose Authors (with <i>vivâ voce</i> concurrently). Afternoon, . . Greek Poets (with <i>vivâ voce</i> concurrently).
SECOND DAY,	{ Morning, . . Latin Prose Authors (with <i>vivâ voce</i> concurrently). Afternoon, . . Latin Poets (with <i>vivâ voce</i> concurrently).
THIRD DAY,	{ Morning, . . Historical Paper (three hours). Afternoon, . . English Essay on a Classical subject (one hour); Critical Paper (two hours).
FOURTH DAY,	{ Morning, . . Greek Prose Composition (one hour and a half); Greek Verse Composition (one hour and a half). Afternoon, . . Latin Prose Composition (one hour and a half); Latin Verse Composition (one hour and a half).

7. Candidates for Scholarships in Modern Languages will be examined in the course specified below, and are required to compete in both French and German.

An English Essay relating to the subjects of the Examination will be required, and will have considerable weight in the Election.

If sufficient merit be shown, one scholarship yearly from the vacancies on the classical side, and to women candidates not more than two non-foundation scholarships, will be awarded.

Women candidates for Scholarships in Modern Languages must not have passed the Degree Examination. (Resolution of the Board, March 23, 1907.)

8. The examination includes the following subjects:—

- (a) General knowledge of French and German Literature since 1600 A.D.
- (b) A more detailed knowledge of a special period of French and a special period of German Literature, and of the Texts prescribed below.
- (c) French and German Versification and Phonetics.

Note.—The following Text-books of Phonetics will be found useful for this examination:—Sweet, *The Sounds of English* (Clarendon Press); Passy, *The Sounds of the French Language*. Translated by D. L. Savory and D. Jones (Clarendon Press); Viëtor, *German Pronunciation: Practice and Theory* (Leipzig, O. R. Reisland).

- (d) French and German Composition and Conversation.
- (e) Translation at sight from French and German.
- (f) An English Essay.

FRENCH.

Special Period for 1915, . The Sixteenth Century.

Prescribed Texts for 1915, Ronsard (as for Junior Sophister Honor Course for Hilary Examination).

[NOTE.—Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the characteristic features of the French language in the sixteenth century.]

Candidates will find the following works useful in preparing for the Examination:—

Longnon : Pierre de Ronsard (Champion).

Jusserand : Ronsard (Hachette).

Vianey : *Le Pétrarquisme en France au xvi^e siècle* (Coulet et Fils, Montpellier).

GERMAN.

Special Period for 1915 : The eighteenth century (not including Goethe and Schiller).

Prescribed Texts for 1915 : for special attention:—

Herder : *Fragmente über die neuere deutsche Literatur.*

Also,—

Lessing : *Laokoon.*

Wieland : *Oberon.*

Klopstock : *Odes.* Selection by Kinzel. (Buchhandlung des Waisenhauses, Halle a. d. Saale).

The following is the scheme of papers and marks for this examination, which will be held concurrently with that for Classical Scholarships:—

	Marks.
{ First Morning: English Essay,	100
{ First Afternoon: General Literature (two papers),	40 + 40
{ Second Morning: French Composition and <i>Viva</i>	
<i>Voce</i> ,	100 + 50
{ Second Afternoon: French and German Transla-	
tion (two papers),	50 + 50
{ Third Morning: German Composition and <i>Viva</i>	
<i>Voce</i> ,	100 + 50
{ Third Afternoon: Versification and Phonetics (two	
papers),	50 + 50
{ Fourth Morning: French—Special Period and	
Prescribed Texts (two papers),	80 + 80
{ Fourth Afternoon: German—Special Period and	
Prescribed Texts (two papers),	80 + 80
	<hr/> 1000

Studentships and Prizes awarded at the Degree and Final Freshman Examination.

STUDENTSIPS.

By the Royal Statute of 22nd Victoria, fourteen Studentships were founded in Trinity College, open to Candidates of all religious denominations, with a salary to be fixed by the Provost and Senior Fellows, not exceeding £100 per annum for each. By this Statute if any person holding a Studentship shall be elected a Fellow, his Studentship shall thereupon become vacant.

By the Royal Letters Patent of May 20, 1889, these Studentships were made tenable for a period not exceeding five years, and the number was reduced to ten.

The following regulations have been made by the Board, under the authority of the foregoing Statutes, with respect to the election of Students:—

I. Two Students shall be elected annually if sufficient merit is shown, one from the Senior Moderators in Mathematics and one from the Senior Moderators in Classics.

By the Royal Letters Patent of May 20, 1889, the Provost and Senior Fellows were empowered either to decline to elect to a Studentship, or to award a Studentship of reduced value, in case of insufficient merit: and also to divide the emoluments of a Studentship in cases of equality or closeness of answering between the Candidates.

II. A member of the Board shall preside at each Moderatorship Examination.

III. The results of the Moderatorship Examinations shall be the basis upon which the Board will elect to Studentships, according to the following regulations:—

1. In addition to the primary Courses, Mathematics or Classics, the Board will take into account the answering of the Candidates in one other Moderatorship Course.

2. Students taking the Mathematical Moderatorship as a primary Course may take up Classics as a secondary Course, and *vice versa*.

3. The weight to be assigned to the Primary and Secondary Courses respectively shall be in the proportion of 3 to 2.

4. A minimum shall be fixed for each Course, and the merit of each Candidate shall be measured by the excess of his answering above that minimum. The minimum in each Course shall be one-fourth of the total weight of the Course.

IV. The Examiners in each Course shall make a full report to the Board of the answering of the Candidates, and each Elector shall

vote for the two Candidates whose answering, on the whole, shall appear to him the most distinguished; provided there be no objection to such Candidate on the score of moral character or conduct.

V. No person who shall drop more than one class will be permitted to be a Candidate for Studentship.

VI. No person will be permitted to be a Candidate for Studentship who shall have dropped a class after the Michaelmas Examination of his Junior Sophister year.

VII. No change in the mode of electing to Studentships shall be made, unless after a year's previous notice.

VIII. In case any person holding a Studentship shall be elected to a Fellowship of any College in Oxford or Cambridge University his Studentship shall thereupon become vacant.

MODERATORSHIP PRIZES.

IN addition to the two Studentships which shall be annually filled up, Prizes will be awarded to deserving answerers at the Degree Examination, at the discretion of the Provost and Senior Fellows, in accordance with regulations of the Queen's Letter of the 20th May, 1889.

On December 16th, 1911, the Board resolved:—

That it is desirable in the allocation of the fund annually disposable on the result of the Degree Examination, that such should not be necessarily given to every Gold Medallist, but may, at the discretion of the Board in each year, be given in larger prizes to those students who appear to be specially deserving of assistance for purposes of research or otherwise.

The sum thus awarded in 1913 amounted to £380.

THE KING EDWARD PRIZE.

ON October 17th, 1903, it was resolved by the Board, that in commemoration of the King's visit to Trinity College in July, 1903, a Prize be instituted of the value of £10, to be given each year to that Respondent whose answering shall have been the best amongst those Respondents who shall have answered in the whole Course required at the Degree Examination from students not having any special privilege. Subject to the permission of His Majesty, the Prize to be called "The King Edward Prize."

The approval of His Majesty was conveyed to the Board on January 16th, 1904.

On January 27th, 1910, it was resolved by the Board, that in future the King Edward Prize shall be awarded only at the Michaelmas Examination for B.A. Degree held in December; and on January 14th, 1911, that Candidates must satisfy the conditions V and VI, above, for Studentships.

BROOKE PRIZES.

ON the 11th October, 1879, it was resolved by the Board, with the assent of the Misses Brooke:—

That two Prizes, equal in amount, and representing the interest of the sum of £2000 presented by the Misses Brooke, be constituted, to be given annually to the Candidates for Moderatorship who rank next in order, severally, to the Moderators who are appointed Students for Mathematics and for Classics, the Prizes to be called the Brooke Prizes.

The Fund yields annually about £68 ; the Prizes are payable half-yearly in February and October, by the Bursar.

JELLETT PRIZES FOR GENERAL ANSWERING.

THE Rev. John Hewitt Jellett, D.D., late Provost of Trinity College, awarded Prizes for General Answering from 1884 to 1887. In the year 1889 the Rev. George Salmon, D.D., Provost of Trinity College, provided a fund for the payment of these Prizes. The Prizes are awarded under the following Regulations:—

Two Prizes for General Answering are given at the General Examination at the close of the Senior Freshman year. No Student is eligible for either of these Prizes who shall be elected to a Senior Exhibition, or who is excluded by the College Rules from competing for a Senior Exhibition. Subject to these exceptions, the Prizes are awarded to the two Students respectively who obtain the highest aggregate of marks at the above-mentioned Examination, provided that this aggregate be not less than 65 per cent. of the total amount of marks obtainable. The Fund produces annually about £8. This is usually divided between the two best answerers in the ratio of 5 to 3, but, in case of equality of merit, the Board may, if they think fit, award a Prize of £4 to each of the two Students.

Special Prizes.

In the case of all Prizes, the Board reserve the power of diminishing the amount of the Prize, or withholding it altogether, if insufficient merit has been shown by the Candidates, and, in the case of Prizes which are payable out of Special Trust Funds, the amount will further depend on the dividends in hand.

MADDEN PRIZE

AND

PREMIUMS AT THE EXAMINATIONS FOR FELLOWSHIPS.

THE Board, at every Fellowship Examination, grant Premiums to such Candidates as appear to them to deserve encouragement, and in such proportions as they consider merited by the answering.

In the year 1798, Madden's Prizes were first granted according to the conditions specified in the following extract from the codicil to the will of Samuel Molyneux Madden, Esq., dated August 7th, 1782:—

“Whereas I, Samuel Molyneux Madden, have, in the body of my last will and testament, bequeathed all my estate and property, situated in the Corporation of Belturbet, immediately after the demises therein mentioned, to be employed in promoting virtue and learning in Trinity College, in the County of Dublin, subject to such regulations as I shall exposit and declare in any codicil to my said will. In pursuance of that my design, I do hereby constitute and appoint the three persons immediately hereafter named to be Trustees for the carrying into execution that design, That is to say : The Right Honourable James Lord Viscount Lifford, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Most Rev. and Right Honourable Richard Robinson, Primate of all Ireland, and the Right Rev. Richard Woodward, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, humbly entreating those very worthy and highly respected persons to vouchsafe their protection and favour to a design so suited to their own excellent dispositions. I do further declare it to be my humble request and desire, that the Vice-Chancellor of Trinity College, for the time being, be one of the Trustees and Governors of the fund to be raised for the design and purpose aforesaid, and that the Lord Primate, for the time being, be also one of the Trustees and Governors of said fund, and to carry into execution my intent and design, as hereinafter mentioned. My will, intent, and request therefore is, that at every Examination for Fellowships in Trinity College, the whole produce of the said fund, during the preceding year, be given, in one undivided sum, into the hand of that disappointed candidate for the Fellowships whom the majority of his Examiners

shall, by certificate in writing under their hand, declare to have best deserved to succeed, if another Fellowship had been vacant. Provided always, that no premium thus provided be given to any disappointed candidate, in any year wherein there shall not be at least two disappointed candidates at the Examination, and also, provided always, that the Provost and Senior Fellows of the College do not diminish the premiums which through their zeal to encourage learning they generously bestow on the disappointed candidates for Fellowships at each Examination. And whereas there are some years wherein there are not any Examinations for Fellowships held, no vacancy having happened in the College, I do hereby desire that the revenue of my estate and fund, in every such year, be laid out in Government securities by my said Trustees, and the interest of such Government securities be added to the succeeding produce of the united fund aforesaid, and thus the premium be increased which shall be given to disappointed candidates in the succeeding years, and I do desire that this premium or bounty be confined to one only disappointed candidate for Fellowship, until the annual revenue of the fund arise to four hundred pounds, after which period the Trustees aforesaid may appropriate the further increase of the fund towards the constituting a bounty for a second disappointed candidate, or rather for a premium for the best Oration or Essay in Latin on such subject as the College shall annually choose, as such encouragement is greatly wanted. And further, in aid to the said intended fund, as the present revenue of the Estate in the Corporation of Belturbet is but £86 rent, I do hereby bequeath to the three Trustees aforenamed all my personal estate of what nature soever, after the death of my most dearly beloved wife, to be by them converted into money, and to be laid out in Government Debentures, and applied to the great end of encouraging virtue and learning in the College, where the youth of the nation are educated, and where most essential service may be expected from their care and patronage, and therefore I do hereby appoint the aforesaid Trustees my Residuary Legatees."

Until the year 1894, the property devised under this will was vested in and managed by individual trustees. By a decree of the Master of the Rolls, dated the 28th day of April, 1894, the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars were appointed trustees of the trust property; and, by Letters Patent, the Board of Trinity College were empowered to hold the lands devised by the will of Mr. Madden. All the trust property is now vested in and managed by the Board of Trinity College. It produces annually about £285, which is paid by the Bursar to the successful candidate after the Fellowship Examination.

PRIZES IN SUBJECTS CONNECTED WITH THE STUDY OF DIVINITY.

[See also under Divinity School.]

WALL BIBLICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

IN Michaelmas Term, 1858, the Rev. Charles William Wall, D.D., Vice-Provost, gave to the Provost and Senior Fellows the sum of £2000, for the purpose of founding Biblical Scholarships, in accordance with certain conditions submitted by him to the Board, and approved. Five Scholarships were accordingly founded (to be called "The Wall Biblical Scholarships"), tenable each for five years from the date of election, with a salary of £20 a year, one to be elected annually according to such regulations as the Provost and Senior Fellows shall from time to time enact, in conformity with the wishes of the Founder, as recorded in the Register of the College.

The following is the Course for Examination for the year 1915:—

II. Samuel, in the Hebrew, Septuagint, Targum, and Peshitta.

W. Wright's "Lectures on the Comparative Grammar of the Semitic Languages."

S. R. Driver's "Treatise on the use of the Tenses in Hebrew."

Franz Buhl's "Canon and Text of the Old Testament."

T. H. Weir's "Short History of the Hebrew Text of the O.T."

The following Articles in Hastings' Dictionary of the Bible:—

1. The Septuagint. 2. Syriac Versions. 3. Targums. 4. Language of the Old Testament. 5. Writing.

R. Duval's "La Littérature Syriacque" (Lecoffre).

Chwolson on the Quiescentes (Hodges & Figgis).

The Founder's Essay, "Proofs of the Interpolation of the Vowel-Letters in the Text of the Hebrew Bible."

An easy passage in Syriac (unseen) will be set for translation, and a passage in English for translation into Hebrew.

The Examination for the present year will be held in Trinity Term, on the days marked in the Calendar. The names of Candidates must be on the College Books, and their standing, reckoned from Entrance, must be below that of M. A.

Candidates are requested to communicate their names and Collegiate standing to the Professor of Hebrew on or before the first day of Trinity Term.

The Scholarships are paid quarterly by the Bursar.

THE ELRINGTON THEOLOGICAL PRIZE.

At a general meeting of the Clergy and Laity, assembled in Dublin on the 4th day of March, 1837, to consider the best mode of commemorating the virtues, the learning, and the wisdom of the late Right Rev. Thomas Elrington, D.D., Lord Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, and formerly Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, the following Resolutions were passed:—

“RESOLVED,—That, in the opinion of this Meeting, the conduct of the late highly-respected Bishop of Ferns was uniformly distinguished by an earnest desire and endeavour to do substantial good, without needless display or ostentation; especially by implanting and strengthening in the minds of all with whom he was at any time connected, whether those of future candidates for the ministry, or those of actual Ministers of the Church, or those of the members of the Church in general, a well-founded belief in the truth and doctrines of our Holy Religion, and a steady attachment to its primitive institutions, according to the form of Christianity established in the United Church of England and Ireland.

“That such a monument appears to us most appropriate to his character, and best calculated to do becoming honour to his memory, as shall be formed upon the principle of carrying forward those solid religious benefits which he was indefatigable in promoting during his life; a mode of testifying respect to which this Meeting is more inclined, by a consideration of the excellent personal representation of the late Prelate which already adorns the College Library.

“That, for the foregoing purpose, it is adjudged desirable to institute an annual Prize for one or more of the best Theological Essays, composed by Bachelors of Arts of Trinity College, Dublin, of not more than three years’ standing.

“That the subject of the Essays be such as may direct the minds of the competitors to those topics in particular which were either discussed in the published works of the late Bishop, or were prominent objects of his solicitude; for example, the Evidence of our Holy Religion—the Constitution of the Christian Church—the Scriptural Character of the Doctrines, and the Apostolical Polity of our own Church—the necessity and validity of her Orders—and the just Claims and the solemn Engagement of her Ministers.

“That this Prize be denominated THE ELRINGTON THEOLOGICAL PRIZE; that the subjects be proposed, and the Prize awarded, by the Lord Bishop of Ferns, the Provost of Trinity College, and the Regius Professor of Divinity, all for the time being, in such way as they shall arrange among themselves; that the Essay or Essays be publicly read in the College Hall, at such time as the Provost shall appoint; and that the Prize consist of a selection of standard Theological works, of which the publications of the late Bishop, if attainable, as we trust they will be rendered by the filial piety of the present Regius Professor of Divinity, shall at all times form a part. This Prize cannot be obtained more than once by the same candidate.”

The Essays, clearly and legibly written, with fictitious signatures, are to be given to the Provost, or to the Regius Professor, on or before the 1st day of November in each year.

The foregoing Resolution has been altered so as to admit Graduates of the University of not more than *eight* years' standing (reckoned from the date of their B.A. Degree) to compete for the Prize. The subject will henceforth be announced two years before the date at which the Essays are to be sent in; and the value of the Prize will be £50.

Subject for 1914.—The conflict in the past and present between Islam and Christianity in North Africa.

Subject for 1915.—The bearing of Assyriological and Egyptological research upon the trustworthiness, in details, of the Biblical records of the Kings of Israel and Judah.

Subject for 1916.—The primitive conceptions of sacrifice, as expressed in Judaism and in other non-Christian systems of religion.

PRIZES IN BIBLICAL GREEK.

THESE Prizes were founded by the Board in the year 1840. A sum of £15 is placed at the disposal of the Professor of Biblical Greek, to be given in Prizes to the best answerers at an Annual Examination, which is held in Trinity Term, on a day named in the Almanac.

Candidates for Prizes at this Examination must be at least of Junior Sophister standing.

Course for 1915.—Ezekiel.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY PRIZES.

THESE Prizes were founded by the Board in the year 1851. They consist of two Premiums, one of £10, the other of £5, given at an Annual Examination, held by the Professor of Ecclesiastical History. The Examination is held in Trinity Term, and is open to such Students as shall have attended the Professor's Lectures during two Terms of the actual year in which they present themselves as Candidates.

Course for 1915.

Robertson's *History of the Christian Church*, A.D. 64–590.

Eusebius' *Ecclesiastical History*.

The Professor's *Lectures*.

For the regulations concerning the "Robert King Memorial Prize in Ecclesiastical History," see under Divinity School.

PRIZES IN MATHEMATICS.

THE LLOYD EXHIBITIONS.

AT a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Lloyd Exhibition Fund, held in Trinity College, on Saturday, the 16th of November, 1839, the Rev. J. H. Singer, D. D., in the Chair, it was agreed :—

I. That a sum of money having been subscribed for the foundation of Exhibitions in the University, to commemorate the talents and virtues of the late Provost Lloyd, by the promotion of learning in the Institution to whose interest his life was devoted, the aforesaid sum shall be lodged in the hands of the Provost, the Professor of Natural Philosophy, and the Professor of Mathematics, for the time being, in Trust for the purposes declared in these resolutions.

II. That the interest of the aforesaid sum, and of such other sums as may at any time be added to it, shall be applied to the foundation of two Exhibitions, to be held for two years only.

III. That the appointment to these Exhibitions shall be made by a public Examination, under the following regulations :—

1. The Examinations shall be held in Michaelmas Term, annually, after the Michaelmas Term Examinations, and shall be open to such Students only as shall then be in the *rising* Senior Sophister Class.

2. No Student shall be admissible as a Candidate a second time.

3. The Exhibition shall be tenable only so long as the Student to whom it is awarded shall have his name on the College Books.

4. The Examiners shall be the Professors of Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, and Mathematics, and the Assistants to the Professor of Mathematics; or any three of them, as they shall agree among themselves.

5. The subject of Examination shall be a course of Mathematics and Physics, to be determined by the Examiners, subject to the approval of the Board.

These regulations have been modified by the following Resolutions of the Board of November 22nd, 1913 :—

1. That in future the Course for the Lloyd Exhibition shall be the Honor Course in Mathematics up to and including the Course for the Michaelmas Junior Sophister Prize Examination.

2. That the Junior Sophister Michaelmas Prize Examination be merged in the Examination for Lloyd Exhibition, and that the present Examiners for Lloyd Exhibition examine at the same time for Junior Sophister Mathematical Prizes and for Lloyd Exhibition.

IV. Any Exhibition which may fall vacant before the natural period of its expiration shall not be filled up, but its amount shall be added to the principal, for the augmentation of the fund; and the same rule shall be followed in case it should at any time happen that no Candidate of sufficient merit shall present himself.

The fund produces annually about £29. The Exhibitions are payable half-yearly by the Bursar in February and October.

BISHOP LAW'S MATHEMATICAL PRIZES.

IN the year 1796, the sum of £735 was given to the College by John Law, Bishop of Elphin, on condition that it should be applied to the purpose of encouraging the study of Mathematics, according to a scheme which was subsequently slightly modified so that it now is as follows:—

1. The sum of £20 to be given to that Junior Bachelor who shall pass the best Examination in Algebra, the application of Algebra to Geometry, and Spherical Trigonometry; and £10 to that Junior Bachelor who shall appear to be the second best proficient in the same subjects.

2. The Examination to be held on two days in Michaelmas Term, of which notice is to be given in the Almanac.

3. The Examiners of the Candidates for the Premiums to be the Professors of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy.

4. The sum of £10 to be given, in turn, to each Professor, in order that he may entertain the other two Examiners at dinner, on the day that the Premiums are adjudged: the rotation to begin with the senior.

THE M'CULLAGH PRIZE.

IN November, 1854, it was resolved by the Subscribers to the M'Cullagh Prize Fund:—

1. That an Annual Prize of £30 be founded, to be called the M'Cullagh Prize.

2. That the competition for this Prize be open to all persons not being Fellows of Trinity College, or Professors in the University of Dublin, whose names shall be on the books of the said College, on the day appointed for the adjudication of the Prize, and for at least three days previously.

3. That this Prize shall, subject to the restriction in No. 7, be awarded to the best answerer at an Examination, to be held on a day fixed by the Examiners, and of which due notice shall be given.

4. That the subject of this Examination shall be a Course of Mathematics and Physics, or of either of these, to be fixed from time to time by the Examiners, as stated in No. 6.

5. That the Examiners for this Prize shall be the Professor of Astronomy, the Professors of Natural Philosophy, the Professor of Mathematics, the Donegal Lecturer, and the Assistant to the Professor of Natural Philosophy, or any three of them.

6. That the subject of each Examination shall be determined by the aforesaid six Examiners, or the majority of them, and publicly announced, at least one year previously to the day appointed for the Examination.

7. That if at any Examination the Examiners shall be of opinion that sufficient merit has not been shown by any of the Candidates, it shall in such case be competent for the said Examiners to withhold the Prize for that year; and that the sum or sums thus accruing shall form a surplus fund, from which Prizes may be adjudged to such disappointed Candidates for the M'Cullagh Prize as the Examiners may consider to be worthy of such encouragement.

8. That no person who has once obtained the M'Cullagh Prize shall be admitted as a Candidate a second time.

In 1875, a change was made in the investment of the Fund, which rendered the sum available in each year for Prizes £40. If, therefore, sufficient merit be shown, it is open to the Examiners to award in each year an additional Prize or Prizes.

The Examination is held in Hilary Term.

Subject for 1915.—Gamma Functions, and Functions of Laplace, Lamé, and Bessel, with Physical Applications.

THE MICHAEL ROBERTS PRIZE.

ON the 13th June, 1883, the sum of £200 was received from Mrs. Michael Roberts, to found a Prize in Mathematics, to be called the "Michael Roberts Prize."

The Michael Roberts Prize is awarded to the Student who, having passed the General Michaelmas Examination of the Senior Freshman Year, shall be judged by the Board to have answered best at the Mathematical Honor Examination of the Senior Freshmen in the Michaelmas Term.

The sum invested yields annually about £5.

THE TOWNSEND MEMORIAL PRIZE.

ON the 19th December, 1885, a scheme, recommended by a final meeting of the Subscribers of a Fund in memory of the late Rev. Richard Townsend, was laid before the Provost and Senior Fellows, and adopted by them. It provided:—

1. That the balance of the Fund subscribed, after paying the cost of the Portrait in the Common Room, be invested in approved Trustee securities in the names of the Bursar of Trinity College, Rev. George Salmon, D.D., Benjamin Williamson, M.A., and George L. Cathcart, M.A., as Trustees for the purposes of the Fund.

2. That an Annual Prize, payable out of the interest of the Fund, and depending on its amount, be founded in the University of Dublin, to be called "The Townsend Memorial Prize."

It then prescribed rules under which the prize was to be given to the best answerer at an annual examination, if sufficient merit were shown. Under these rules the prize was paid in 1886, in part, and once only in full, in 1889. The Board, therefore, in 1891, on the recommendation of a meeting of Mathematical Examiners, altered the rules for its adjudication to the following:—

In 1893, and subsequent years, the Townsend Memorial Prize will be awarded to the Junior Freshman who shall obtain the highest aggregate of marks in Mathematics at the Michaelmas Prize Examination, and either the Hilary or the Trinity Honor Examinations.

If in any year sufficient merit be not shown, it shall be in the power of the Trustees, on the recommendation of the Examiners, to withhold the Prize, and to add the surplus thus accruing to the Principal Fund.

The value of the Prize is about £20.

CHARLES WILKINS MEMORIAL PRIZE.

A sum of £190 having been subscribed in 1879 by the fellow-students and friends of the late Charles James Wilkins to found a Prize as a Memorial of him, the Board of Trinity College, in consideration of receiving that amount, have liberally consented to grant annually a sum of Ten Pounds, which will be given as the "Charles Wilkins Memorial Prize" to the woman who answers best in Mathematics at the Further Examination for High Places at the Midsummer Entrance, and at a Special Examination to be held the day after the Examination for High Places.

The following is the Course for the Special Examination:—

Trigonometry, to the end of Solution of Plane Triangles.

Taylor's Geometry of Conics, Part I., Chaps. 1 to 4 (both inclusive).

Salmon's "Conic Sections," the Right Line and Circle (omitting methods of abridged notation).

PRIZES IN CLASSICS.

BISHOP BERKELEY'S GOLD MEDALS.

IN the year 1752, May 8, the Provost and Senior Fellows agreed to give annually, for ever, two Gold Medals for the encouragement of Bachelors of Arts in the study of the Greek Language; having received a benefaction of one hundred and twenty guineas, besides a die, from the Right Rev. Dr. George Berkeley, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, and late Fellow of Trinity College, for that purpose.

These Medals were formerly given to such Middle Bachelors as had attended the Lectures of the Regius Professor of Greek, with remarkable diligence, for two Academic years, commencing with the Term in which they had graduated in Arts.

Subsequently, by a Resolution of the Board of June 11, 1846, these Medals were put under the following regulations, which did not, however, come into operation until 1848:—

1. That the two Berkeley Medals, equal in value and honor, be henceforth given at an Examination in the Greek Language and Literature, to be held annually, in Michaelmas Term, before the 20th of November.

2. All Students who have been admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts may become candidates for the Berkeley Medals; such candidates are required to attend at least three-fourths of the Lectures given by the Professor of Greek in each Term.

Finally, by a Resolution of the Board, dated November 15, 1856, these Medals were put under the following regulations:—

1. The two Berkeley Medals, with a distinction in honour of first and second, shall henceforth be given to the best answerers at an Examination in the Greek Language and Literature, to be held annually in Hilary Term.

2. All Students, whether Graduates or Undergraduates, under M.A. standing, may become candidates for the Berkeley Medals.

3. No Student shall be allowed to be a candidate more than *three* times, nor to obtain the Medal more than once.

4. The books and subjects of the Examination are to be announced annually by the Regius Professor of Greek, in the University Calendar, subject to the approval of the Board.

5. The Examination shall be conducted by the Regius Professor of Greek, the Professor of Latin, and one Examiner nominated by the Board.

6. The candidates will be examined in Composition, in the manner of the author or authors who shall form on each occasion the subject of the Examination.

Subject for 1915.—The Orations of Isocrates.

Subject for 1916.—Aeschylus (including the Fragments).

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S LATIN MEDALS.

ON the 30th of January, 1869, it was resolved by the Provost and Senior Fellows to establish an annual Examination in Latin, similar to that held for the Berkeley Medals in Greek, and subject to the same Regulations. Two Gold Medals, called "The Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals," are given to the successful Candidates.

The Examination is held annually in Michaelmas Term, on a day named in the University Almanac.

Subject for 1914.—Epistulae and Panegyricus of C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus.

Subject for 1915.—Lucan's Pharsalia.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S PRIZES.

IN the year 1857 Resolutions, approved of by the Vice-Chancellor, were adopted by the Board, with reference to the Vice-Chancellor's Prizes, and were modified in 1906, so that they now are as follows:—

RESOLVED,—That for the existing Regulations respecting Vice-Chancellor's Prizes, the following Rules be substituted:—

That Vice-Chancellor's Prizes for Composition be offered in each year, viz., for the best Compositions on proposed subjects, in English Prose, English Verse, Greek or Latin Prose, and Greek or Latin Verse.

That the highest amount of any Prize be Twenty Pounds.

That Prizes of less amount, and more than one in each kind of Composition, may be awarded on the recommendation of the Examiners.

That these Prizes be open to all Students under the standing of M.A., having their names on the College Books.

That the Prizes in each of the above departments be not awarded to any Student oftener than twice in succession, or than three times during his College Course.

That the subjects for the above Compositions be announced, on or before the 1st of June, in each year; that the Compositions, with fictitious signatures, be sent in to the Senior Lecturer, on or before the 1st of December; and that the Prizes be declared on the 1st of January following.

That the Examiners be the Regius Professor of Greek, the Professor of Latin, and the Professor of English Literature.

Subjects for the Prizes to be awarded in January, 1915.

Greek or Latin Prose—"The Indian Mutiny."

Greek or Latin Verse—"Erin."

The Subjects in English Prose and Verse will be found under the head "Prizes in English."

THE FERRAR MEMORIAL PRIZE.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the Ferrar Memorial Fund, held in Trinity College, on Wednesday, the 11th of November, 1874, the Rev. George Salmon, D. D., Regius Professor of Divinity, in the Chair, it was resolved:—

1. That the entire Fund subscribed be invested in Bank of Ireland Stock, in the names of the Provost of Trinity College, the Rev. George Salmon, D. D., and William Ewart, Esq., J. P., as trustees for the purposes of the Fund.

2. That an annual Prize, payable out of the interest of the Fund, and depending on its amount, be founded in the University of Dublin, to be called "The Ferrar Memorial Prize."

3. That the Prize be awarded, subject to the restriction of sufficient absolute merit, to the best answerer at an Examination to be held in Trinity College, on a day or days of which due notice shall be given.

4. That the subject of Examination for the Prize be a course of Comparative Philology, to be fixed from time to time by the Board of Trinity College, and duly announced in the University Calendar for each year.

5. That the competition for the Prize be open to all under the standing of M. A.—not Fellows of the College, or Professors of the University—whose names shall be on the books of Trinity College during the day or days of Examination.

6. That successful competition for the Prize in any year shall preclude the successful candidate from competition for it again in any subsequent year.

The Fund invested produces annually about £22; but as the Examiners' Fees are paid out of the Fund, the annual value of the Prize is about £15.

The Examination for the Prize is held in Trinity Term. The Course for the Examination is—

Giles' Manual of Comparative Philology.

Wright's Gothic Grammar, *or*, the following works in Sanskrit:—
MacDonnell's Sanskrit Grammar for Beginners, and First Five Cantos of the Nala.

THE TYRRELL MEMORIAL PRIZE.

At a meeting of the subscribers to a fund for establishing a Memorial in memory of the late W. G. Tyrrell, held on the 20th October, 1877, certain resolutions were unanimously agreed to, were sanctioned by the Board on December 1, 1877, and slightly modified on December 8, 1900, so that they now are as follows:—

1. That the Prize be a Biennial Gold Medal, to be awarded for the best Translations of passages into the four kinds of Classical Composition.

2. That the passages for the Compositions be announced in November each alternate year; the Compositions, with fictitious signatures, to be sent to the Senior Lecturer on or before the 1st of February following.

3. That the Competition be open to all Students under the standing of M. A., having their name on the College Books.

4. That the Examiners be the Regius Professor of Greek and the Professor of Latin.

THE WILLIAM ROBERTS PRIZE.

ON the 13th December, 1884, the sum of £200 was received from Mrs. William Roberts, to found a Prize in Classics, to be called the "William Roberts Prize." This Prize is awarded to the Student who, having passed the General Michaelmas Examination of the Senior Freshman Year, obtains the highest marks at the Classical Honor Examination of the Senior Freshmen in the Michaelmas Term. The Fund yields annually about £6.

MULLINS CLASSICAL EXHIBITION.

THE late Inspector-General Mullins having bequeathed to the College a sum of £600, for the "foundation of an Exhibition, to be called the Mullins Classical Exhibition, in such Greek and Latin authors, and under such regulations as the Provost and Senior Fellows may from time to time determine," the Board adopted the following Resolutions in the years 1898 and 1905:—

"The Exhibition shall be tenable for three years, and the Examination shall be held every third year, in Michaelmas Term.

"The course shall consist of works of Greek or Latin authors not included in the General University Curriculum. The authors to be studied for each Examination shall be prescribed by the Board.

"Besides answering in the prescribed course, candidates shall be required to write an original Dissertation, bearing on some part of the subject-matter of that course, or treating questions connected therewith."

The competition is confined to students having their names on the College Books and Graduates under M.A. standing.

The Fund yields annually about £17.

The following is the subject for Examination in 1916:—

Non-literary Ptolemaic Papyri.

Books recommended:—

Elephantine-Papyri. O. Rubensohn (Berlin).

The Revenue Laws of Philadelphus. Grenfell and Mahaffy (Oxford).

Hibeh Papyri. Grenfell and Hunt (Oxford).

Petrie Papyri. Mahaffy and Smyly (Dublin).

Tebtunis Papyri I. Grenfell, Hunt, and Smyly (Oxford).

Papyrus Grecs de Lille, Jouguet (Paris).

and the Ptolemaic documents in—

Papyrus Grecs du Louvre (Paris).

Greek Papyri I. and II. Grenfell and Hunt (Oxford).

Amherst Papyri. Grenfell and Hunt (Oxford).

The Dissertation should be sent in before November 1, 1916.

Subjects suggested for the Dissertation.

1. The financial administration of the Ptolemies.
2. The military organisation of the Ptolemies.
3. Systems of land tenure and agriculture.
4. Ptolemaic chronology.

It is to be distinctly understood that these subjects are merely suggested, and that candidates are at liberty to choose any subject for investigation they please, provided it be connected with the history of the period treated by the prescribed authors.

THE MARSHALL PORTER MEMORIAL PRIZE.

IN November, 1900, £500 Great Northern Railway 4 per cent. Debenture Stock was presented by the Right Hon. A. M. Porter, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, and Mrs. Porter, for the purpose of founding a prize in memory of their son, Andrew Marshall Porter, B.A., elected Scholar of the House in 1895, and University Student in 1897, who died on the 5th June, from wounds received in action, on the 31st May, 1900, at Lindley, in South Africa, where he was serving as a volunteer.

The following conditions were suggested by the Donors, and agreed to by the Board, November 3, 1900 :—

1. The income derived from the investment shall be awarded each year as a prize to the candidate for Classical Scholarship who, having failed to obtain a Scholarship, shall have obtained the highest marks of any unsuccessful candidate, subject always to the same conditions as to conduct as apply to the election of Scholars.

2. In case of equality of marks amongst two or more eligible candidates, preference shall be given to him who shall have obtained the higher marks in Classical Composition. If the eligible candidates shall be equal in Classical Composition, the prize shall be divided.

3. The Board shall have power to withhold the prize in case the Examiners certify that no candidate is of adequate merit. In such case the interest on the fund for the year shall be added to the capital.

The Prize is payable in October by the Bursar.

PRIZE IN MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

THE WRAY PRIZE.

A SUM of £500 was given in 1848, by Mrs. Catherine Wray, widow of the late Rev. Henry Wray, D. D., Vice-Provost and Senior Fellow of Trinity College, to found a Prize for the encouragement of Metaphysical Studies among the Undergraduates of the University of Dublin.

Students in the Senior Sophister Class are alone admissible as Candidates. The Examination is held in Hilary Term, on a day given in the Almanac. The Course for Examination is as follows:—

1. The General History of Philosophy.

2. The following works:—

Descartes' *Meditations*.

Spinoza's *Ethics*, Books i and ii.

Hume's *Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding*.

Kant's *Kritik of the Pure Reason*.

Rogers' *Short History of Ethics*.

3. A special work to be chosen by the Honor Examiners and the Professor of Moral Philosophy, and submitted to the Council not later than June 25th in the year preceding the Examination.

Special work for 1915:—Bergson's "Creative Evolution."

The value of the Prize is about £28.

PRIZES IN EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

EKENHEAD SCHOLARSHIP.

A SCHOLARSHIP, called "THE EKENHEAD SCHOLARSHIP," tenable for three years, was founded in 1879 by Mrs. Mary Dummett, in memory of her brother, Thomas Ekenhead, Esq.

This Scholarship, which is open only to natives of the county of Antrim, will be awarded to the best answerer (provided that sufficient merit be shown) at an Examination in Elementary Physics and Chemistry, to be held in the Trinity Term of every third year. Candidates must have their names on the College Books, and must not have passed the Examination (Moderatorship or General) for the Degree of A.B. An Examination will be held in Trinity Term, 1917, the appointed subjects of Examination being as follows:—

ELEMENTARY COURSE IN PHYSICS.

Density and Heat.

Comparison of weights (balance).

Measurement of pressure (barometer, manometer, Mariott's tube).

Measurement of surface tensions of liquids (capillarity).

Diffusion of liquids and gases (dialysis, viscosity).

Measurement of densities (specific gravity balance, specific gravity bottle, hydrometers).

Thermometry (mercurial thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade scales).

Expansion of solids, liquids, and gases (Roy and Ramsden's, Dulong and Petit's, and Regnault's experiments, compensating pendulums, maximum density of water, air thermometers).

Measurement of densities of gases and vapours (Regnault's and Guy Lussac's methods).

Measurement of specific heats (method of mixtures, Dulong and Petit's law).

Changes of state (liquefaction, evaporation, and boiling).

Measurement of tension of saturated vapours (Regnault's experiments).

Measurement of latent heat (ice calorimeters, Carré's freezing machine).

Measurement of heat of combustion.

Determination of mechanical equivalent of heat (Joule's experiments).

Work done by a body expanding (indicator diagram, steam-engine).

Electricity.

Production of electric currents by chemical action (Wollaston's, Daniell's and Grove's cells).

Measurement of intensity of current (tangent galvanometer).

Laws of electrolysis (Faraday's experiments, voltameters, electrotyping)

Optics.

Laws of Reflexion and Refraction, experimentally considered; Prisms; Spectroscope; Lenses.

Chemistry.

Candidates are expected to give evidence of experimental knowledge in the following subjects:—

Modes of distinguishing physical and chemical change; Proofs of laws of constant composition; Definite and multiple proportions; Determination of equivalent and atomic weights; Distinctions of metals and non-metals; Characters and modes of preparation of chief non-metals, and of their acid and non-acid products; Composition of air, water, and coal-gas; The processes of combustion and of respiration in animals and plants; Detection of common acids and metals; Preparation and properties of the metals and their chief compounds; Spectra of the principal metals.

Candidates are also expected to perform simple chemical calculations.

The Ekenhead Scholarship is tenable for three years. The Fund produces annually about £32, and is payable half-yearly in February and October.

FITZGERALD MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP AND MEDAL.

ON the death of George Francis FitzGerald; F.T.C.D., F.R.S., in the year 1901, a Committee was formed for the purpose of founding a FitzGerald Memorial, to take the form of a Scholarship for the encouragement of Research in Experimental Physics by Students of Trinity College. A sum amounting to over £1600 was collected, and was disposed of as indicated by the following resolutions, suggested by the Committee, and approved of by the Board on June 28, 1902:—

1. That the Fund be lodged in the names of the Provost of Trinity College, the Bursar, and the Erasmus Smith Professor of Experimental Philosophy; and that the management of the Fund be in the hands of the following Trustees, viz.: the Provost, the Bursar, Erasmus Smith's Professor of Experimental Philosophy, Prof. D. J. Cunningham, and Prof. John Joly.

2. That the Fund be in the first place applied to the foundation of a Scholarship for the encouragement of research in Physical Science by Students of Trinity College, Dublin, who have obtained the B.A. Degree of the University of Dublin, and who during the term of Scholarship are to carry out research in the Physical Laboratory of Trinity College, under the direction of the Erasmus Smith Professor of Experimental Philosophy, and to take part in the practical instruction of Students in the Physical Laboratory.

3. That this Scholarship be known as the "FitzGerald Memorial Scholarship."

4. That the FitzGerald Memorial Scholarship be awarded annually on sufficient merit being shown by the candidate in his experimental work done in the Physical Laboratory of Trinity College, and in the Physical portion of the Examination for Moderatorships in Experimental Science.

5. That the holder of the Scholarship be eligible for re-election under special circumstances, on the recommendation of the Trustees.

6. That secondly, a portion of the Fund be expended in founding a FitzGerald Medal, to be awarded to Students for research carried out in the Physical Laboratory of Trinity College, on the recommendation of the Trustees.

PRIZES IN HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

CLUFF MEMORIAL PRIZE.

THE friends of the late James Stanton Cluff, both in this country and in England, desiring to express, by some permanent Memorial, their admiration of his talents, and their esteem for his character, have collected by subscription a sum of about £400, which has been devoted to the foundation of Prizes in Trinity College, Dublin, and University College, London—institutions with both of which he was closely connected.

The sum of £200 was presented to Trinity College and accepted by the Board on December 24, 1870.

The Prize was, prior to the year 1888, awarded to the best answerer at a Special Examination on a portion of Mediæval or Modern History.

Since 1888, by a Resolution of the Board and Council of June 2, and May 9, 1888, the Prize has been annually awarded to the best answerer at the Examination for Prizes in Modern History, held in the Michaelmas Term of the Junior Sophister Year. The Fund produces annually about £10.

THE BLAKE NATIONAL HISTORY SCHOLARSHIP.

IN the year 1884, the sum of £2700 was bequeathed by Miss Helen Blake, for the purpose of establishing a Scholarship, to be called "The Blake National History Scholarship." The following Regulations in reference to this Scholarship have been adopted:—

1. An election of a Scholar on the above foundation shall be held every fourth year, and the Scholar so elected shall hold the appointment for four years.

2. The interest of £2700, the Fund handed over by the Lords of the Treasury to Trinity College, shall be paid annually to the Scholar so elected. This Fund, and the accumulated savings, have been invested in the purchase of £2300 four per cent. Debenture Stock of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company of Ireland, and in £95 0s. 11d. Bank of Ireland Stock: and about £92 is paid annually to the elected Scholar.

3. The Scholarship shall be awarded to the author of the best unpublished Essay on the History of Ireland, or such portions thereof, or cognate subject bearing thereon, or event, or series of events, connected herewith, as the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College shall decide.

4. The subject for the Essay, within the limits aforesaid, for which the Scholarship shall be awarded, shall be announced publicly three years before the election.

5. The Electors shall be the Provost and Senior Fellows, who shall from time to time make and publish the arrangements for the Election of these Scholars.

6. If the Provost and Senior Fellows shall decide that no Essay sent in is worthy of a Scholarship, no election shall take place on that occasion. And in this case the accruing interest shall be invested by the Provost and Senior Fellows to form a fund to be appropriated to the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

7. They may give a reward or rewards to unsuccessful Candidates, or apply a portion of the fund specified in No. 6 to defray the expenses of publication of Essays which may possess sufficient merit.

8. The Candidates for the Scholarship shall be resident Students of Trinity College, Dublin—the word Student being interpreted to include Members of Trinity College, under the Collegiate standing of Masters of Arts.

9. The first election shall take place early in the year 1888.

10. Scholars so elected may retain their Scholarships after taking the M.A. degree, but they must reside in Trinity College, or its vicinity, under the penalty of forfeiting their Scholarships. And in case of such Scholarship being forfeited or ceasing to be tenable (otherwise than by the effluxion of time), the Provost and Senior Fellows may appropriate so much of the income of the fund as would otherwise be applicable to such Scholarship to the fund specified in No. 6 of these Regulations.

11. The subject for the Essay to which the Scholarship will be awarded in 1916 is :—The history of the Normans in Ireland from the invasion of Bruce till the accession of Henry VIII. Candidates are requested to observe that it is not a mere dissertation on a period that is required, but a narrative of facts. This narrative must be derived throughout from original sources, and every portion of it must be supported by reference to printed or manuscript documents. Candidates are invited to discuss the value of the authorities they use.

The Essays are to be sent in on or before November 1st in the year of election.

DUNBAR INGRAM MEMORIAL PRIZE.

ON December 2, 1896, J. K. Ingram, LL.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, gave a sum of £250 for the foundation of a Prize in Modern History, in memory of his son, T. Dunbar Ingram, and it was resolved—

“That a Prize be founded to be called the Dunbar Ingram Memorial Prize: that it be annually awarded to the student who, having passed the General Final Freshman Examination, shall obtain the highest sum of marks at the Honor Examination in Modern History held in the Michaelmas Term of the Senior Freshman year: that Candidates at that examination, who desire to compete for this Prize, shall be allowed to increase their sum of marks by answering in a special course on some historical period, changeable from time to time.”

The sum invested produces annually about £7.

The Special Course at present is :—

THE ANARCHY UNDER STEPHEN.

Gesta Stephani, *Ed. Howlett (Rolls Series, Chronicles of the reign of Stephen, etc.).*

Round, . *Geoffrey de Mandeville.*

Ramsay, . *The Foundations of England, vol. II, chap. 22 to end.*

PRIZES IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

In the year 1837, the Provost and Senior Fellows resolved to institute an Annual Examination in Political Economy, and to offer Prizes, one of £10, and a second of £5, for proficiency in that science.

The Examination is held in Trinity Term; it is conducted under the direction of the Professor of Political Economy, partly *vivâ voce*, and partly by written questions.

These Prizes are open to all students under M.A. standing.

No Candidate who has once been awarded either of the Prizes can obtain a Premium a second time.

The Course consists of two parts, viz. :—

I. *General Course* (60 marks).

Candidates will be examined in—

- (i) Economic Theory and History of Theories.
- (ii) Economic History.
- (iii) The Elements of Statistics.

II. *Special Course* (40 marks).

A special subject, variable from year to year, will be prescribed.

Special Subject for 1915.

“Railway and Transport Problems.”

The following works may be consulted with advantage :—

Acworth, “The Elements of Railway Economics.”

Ripley (Editor), “Railway Problems.”

“Final Report of the Vice-Regal Commission on Irish Railways” [Cd. 5247].

WHATELY MEMORIAL PRIZE IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

ON the 13th of May, 1871, a communication was received by the Board of Trinity College, from the Committee of the Whately Memorial Fund, stating that, after defraying the expenses connected with the administration of the Fund, and the erection of a monument to the late Archbishop Whately, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, there remained a sum of £411 17s. 1d., New Three per Cents., and a small sum in cash. After paying the premium in 1872, there remained a sum of £364 19s. 6d., New Three per Cents., to the credit of the Fund. The entire Fund is now invested

in £102 3s. 6d. Bank of Ireland Stock, and produces annually about £12. The following proposal, relative to the Whately Prize, was adopted by the Board, June 21, 1886:—

The Prize will in future be awarded to the author of the best essay on a specified economic subject, which conforms to the conditions hereinafter stated.

Graduates of any chartered University in the United Kingdom will be eligible as candidates.

All essays, with fictitious signatures attached, are to be sent to the Senior Lecturer on or before the last day of September in the year in which the Prize is to be awarded. The subject will be announced at least one year previous to the date fixed for sending in the essays.

PRIZES IN ENGLISH.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S PRIZES IN ENGLISH.

THE rules with respect to the Vice-Chancellor's Prizes in English Prose and English Verse have been given already under "Vice-Chancellor's Prizes."

Subjects for the Prizes to be awarded in January, 1915.

English Prose—"Ireland's contribution to present-day literature and drama."

English Verse—"The death of Brian Boru" (900th anniversary, 1914).

PRIZE IN OLD AND MIDDLE ENGLISH.

IN Trinity Term, 1906, the Board established an annual Prize of £10 10s. to encourage the study of Old and Middle English.

The following Course has been approved:—

Sweet: Anglo-Saxon Reader (last edition).

Beowulf: (ed. Wyatt, Cambridge University Press).

Morris and Skeat: Specimens of Early English, Part I.

Introduction and extracts, 6, 9, 13, 19, 20; Part II.

Introduction and extracts, 9, 10, 16.

Sievers: Grammar of Old English, ed. Cook.

Wyld: Historical Study of the Mother Tongue. London: John Murray, 1906.

Cambridge History of English Literature, vol. I.

Unseen passages for translation may be set at the discretion of the examiners.

DOCTOR HENRY HUTCHINSON STEWART LITERARY AND MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Extract from a Scheme pursuant to a Decree of His Honor the Master of the Rolls, bearing date the 11th day of July, 1882, and the Rulings of the 21st day of March and 23rd day of April, 1883, for the distribution of the Residuary Estate of the late Henry Hutchinson Stewart, of Eccles-street, in the City of Dublin.

1. "The moiety of such clear annual income [as shall arise from the real and personal estate bequeathed by the late Doctor Henry Hutchinson Stewart], when paid to the Bursar of Trinity College, Dublin, shall be applied in the maintenance of so many Medical and Literary Scholarships as the said moiety, with the accretions thereto, shall from time to time afford, in the proportion of one Literary Scholarship, and two Medical Scholarships, or as near thereto as the circumstances of the case will admit; the number of such Scholarships available for the year to be prescribed by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College at the commencement of each Academical year. And one-third of the sum received by the Bursar to be appropriated in each year to the endowment of such Literary Scholarships, and the remaining two-thirds of the said sum to endowment of Medical Scholarships, the said Scholars to be chosen for proficiency in the respective subjects hereinafter mentioned: and in

case the said moiety shall in any one year exceed the amount required for the maintenance of the said Scholarships, or in case the prescribed number of Scholarships shall not for any reason be filled up, the surplus income shall, at the discretion of the Provost and Senior Fellows, be either in the whole or in part reserved as a fund for granting of prizes to unsuccessful competitors for the Medical Scholarships hereby founded in the said College, or be accumulated until, with previous accretions, it shall be sufficient to afford an income for the maintenance of one or more additional Scholarships, such Scholarships to be maintained as Medical and Literary Scholarships in the same proportion as the original Scholarships.

2. "One Medical Scholarship at least shall be awarded for proficiency, to be ascertained by competitive examination, in the subject of the treatment of Mental Diseases, according to a course to be prescribed by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College; and the remaining Medical Scholarship or Scholarships shall be awarded for proficiency to be ascertained by competitive examination in some or all of the following subjects—that is to say, Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Physics, Botany, *Materia Medica*, or other cognate subjects, according to a course to be from time to time prescribed by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College; and all such Scholarships and Prizes shall be designated by the name of 'The Doctor Henry Hutchinson Stewart Medical Scholarships and Prizes;' and the Provost and Senior Fellows shall apportion the sum applicable to the endowment of Medical Scholarships in each year in such proportions as they shall consider advisable between the Medical Scholarships of each class.

3. "Each Medical Scholar elected for proficiency in the subject of the treatment of Mental Diseases shall, as the condition of retaining such Scholarship, be bound within six months from his election to such Scholarship to proceed to some recognized institution for the treatment of Mental Diseases, to be approved of by the Board of Trinity College, and there continue as either a resident or out-door pupil for such period, not less than six months, and under such conditions, as the Provost and Senior Fellows shall by a general regulation prescribe: and on failure to observe such condition, the said Scholarship shall in the discretion of the said Provost and Senior Fellows be liable to be declared vacant.

4. "The Literary Scholarship or Scholarships shall be awarded to the Student or Students who shall be certified by the Senior Lecturer to have obtained the highest aggregate of marks at the five several Honor Examinations in Modern Literature held in the Junior Freshman and Senior Freshman and Junior Sophister years, and all such Scholarships shall be respectively designated by the name of 'The Doctor Henry Hutchinson Stewart Literary Scholarships and Prizes.'

5. "No student shall compete for a Medical Scholarship other than the Scholarship for proficiency in the treatment of Mental Diseases, after the completion of his second year as a Medical Student in Trinity College, Dublin; and no person shall compete for a Scholarship to be awarded for proficiency in the treatment of Mental Diseases, but within two years after he shall have graduated as a Bachelor of Medicine.

6. "No person shall compete for a Medical Scholarship who is already the holder of a Medical Scholarship either in Trinity College or the Royal University; and no person shall be admitted to compete a second time for a Medical Scholarship.

7. "Each Scholarship, whether Medical or Literary, shall be held for the term of three years; and it shall not be incumbent on the Board of Trinity College to fill the vacancies available in any one year, if in their opinion the answering has not been such as to merit it."

Clause 5 has been amended pursuant to an order of the Master of the Rolls, dated the 20th of November, 1899, so that it now reads as follows:—

Subject as hereinafter provided, no student shall compete for a Medical Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine after the completion of his second or third year (at the discretion of the Board of Trinity College, Dublin) as a Medical Student in Trinity College, Dublin; and no student shall compete for a Medical Scholarship in any other subject (other than the Scholarship for proficiency in the Treatment of Mental Diseases) after the completion of his second year as such Medical Student as aforesaid; and no person shall compete for a Scholarship to be awarded for proficiency in the Treatment of Mental Diseases but within two years after he shall have graduated as a Bachelor of Medicine: Provided always that students who enter the Medical School in Trinity College, Dublin, in a Summer Session, shall be allowed to compete for a Medical Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine at the end of their third or fourth Summer Session (at the discretion of the aforesaid Board of Trinity College, Dublin) if they have not taken out a course of Practical Histology or Dissections in their first Summer Session.

In Michaelmas Term, the Senior Lecturer will add to the marks obtained by the Candidate at the three Examinations in Modern Literature of the Junior Sophister Year those obtained by him at the two Examinations in English, French, or German Literature held in the Michaelmas Terms of the Freshman Years. If he has been awarded Prizes in more than one of these subjects in either of the Michaelmas Terms of the Freshman Years, that in which he obtained the highest marks will alone be taken into account in awarding the Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarship. The Junior Sophister who shall have obtained the highest aggregate of marks so made up, shall receive £20 a year during three years, provided his answering be deemed sufficient. The Scholarship is paid quarterly by the Bursar.

For the Regulations respecting the Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Medical Scholarships see under the head "School of Physic, Prizes."

RICHARD F. LITLEDALE PRIZE.

ON January 18, 1892, Mr. Harold Littledale and other relatives and friends of the late Rev. Richard F. Littledale, D.D., contributed a sum of £228 14s. 6d. for the founding of a Prize in English Literature in commemoration of him, and it was decided that the Prize should be awarded annually to the student who, having passed the general Michaelmas Examination of the Senior Freshman Year, shall obtain the highest marks at the Michaelmas Senior Freshman Prize Examination in English Literature.

The sum invested produces annually about £7.

PRIZES IN ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

HEBREW, CHALDEE, AND SYRIAC PRIZES.

PRIZES to Graduates for the encouragement of the study of Hebrew were first instituted by a decree of the Board, dated February 22, 1794, and a fund set apart for the purpose. In the year 1800, this fund was considerably augmented by the munificence of Primate Newcombe, and the grant was continued by his successors in the See of Armagh, until the year 1871, when it was withdrawn, in consequence of the disendowment of the Church of Ireland.

In the year 1874, it was decreed by the Board that a sum not exceeding £40 should be given annually for Prizes in Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac.

All Students are now permitted to attend Hebrew Lectures, and the Professor is authorized to give a Certificate for one year's attendance. An Annual Examination is appointed to be held, at the end of each year, in Trinity Term, and Hebrew Premiums are awarded to the best answerers at this Examination, provided they have attended the three antecedent Terms of Lectures. For the subjects and regulations of this Examination, see "Divinity School," § v.

PRIZES IN ARABIC, PERSIAN, AND HINDUSTANI.

In Michaelmas Term, 1856, the Provost and Senior Fellows founded an annual Prize of £10 for proficiency in Arabic. An Examination is held annually in Trinity Term, of Students wishing to compete for the above Prize. No Student is admitted to this Examination unless he has studied under the Professor of Arabic for at least three Terms.

In 1872 an annual Prize of £5 was founded, to be given, under similar conditions, for proficiency in Hindustani or Persian.

In 1908 the Board agreed to give both an annual Prize of £5 in Hindustani, and another of equal value in Persian, subject to similar conditions.

The Prizes are not to be awarded unless sufficient merit is shown.

PRIZE IN SANSKRIT.

In Michaelmas Term, 1856, the Provost and Senior Fellows founded an annual Prize of £5, which they increased in 1885 to £10, to be given for proficiency in Sanskrit, under conditions similar to those which hold good in reference to the Prize in Arabic.

PRIZES IN LANGUAGES.

PRIZES IN IRISH.

FOR the encouragement of the study of the Irish Language, in 1842 the Board resolved to place annually the sum of £20 at the disposal of the Professor of Irish, to be given in Premiums to such Students as shall distinguish themselves in the Irish Language. The Examination is held in Trinity Term, on a day named in the Almanac.

The following Courses have been appointed :—

Junior Class—

1. Elements of Irish Grammar.
2. Irish Composition.
3. Irish Texts, for translation into English: *Mac-Ghnuimhartha Fhinn* and *Tír na n-Óg*.

Middie Class—

1. Irish Grammar.
Irish Composition.
Irish Text, for translation into English: *Tóruigheacht Dhiarmuda agus Ghráinne* (Parts I. and II., Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language).

Senior Class—

1. A thorough knowledge of Irish Grammar.
2. Irish Composition.
3. Irish Texts, for translation into English :—
Oidhe Cloinne Uisnigh.
Oidhe Cloinne Tuirinn.
Sgéalaigheacht Chéitinn (Bergin).

FERGUSON MEMORIAL PRIZE.

On the 31st of May, 1907, a sum of £240, raised by public subscription, was made over to the Board of Trinity College, for the purpose of founding a Prize in Celtic Literature, as a memorial of Sir Samuel and Lady Ferguson.

The sum received was invested in Bank of Ireland Stock, in the name of the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, and of the Librarian of Trinity College, and produces annually about £7 10s.

The Board of Trinity College have adopted the following regulations:—

1. The Prize shall be known as the Ferguson Memorial Prize.
2. It shall be awarded for the best Edition of a text in Old or Middle Irish, hitherto unpublished, and relating to any part of the history or literature of Ireland prior to the year 1200 A.D. The Edition shall include a translation, textual criticism, explanatory commentary, and a glossary, and shall be completely prepared as if for publication. The Prize shall not be awarded unless the text selected be deemed by the Examiner to be of adequate length and interest, and unless a sufficient standard of merit be attained.
3. The Prize shall be open to all undergraduates and to graduates under the standing of M.A. It shall be offered for competition *every third year* beginning with the year 1910, and the exercises submitted must be sent to the Senior Lecturer not later than March 17. If on any occasion the Prize is not awarded, the interest of the Fund shall be added to the capital.
4. The value of the Prize shall be £20. The fees of the Examiners shall be paid out of the Fund. Any unexpended balance of interest shall be added to the capital.

PRIZES IN ITALIAN AND SPANISH.

EXAMINATIONS for Prizes in Italian, and for Prizes in Spanish, were instituted in 1875, and are held annually, usually in Trinity Term, when a First and a Second Prize in Italian, and a First and a Second Prize in Spanish, are awarded, if sufficient merit be shown. The Prizes are £4 and £2 respectively, in books, and are open for competition to all Undergraduates, but can be obtained only once by any Candidate.

Candidates are required to give one week's previous notice to the Senior Lecturer, stating the Language or Languages in which they desire to compete.

The following Courses have been appointed:—

ITALIAN.

Alfieri, Saul, Bruto Secondo, Agide.
 Manzoni, I promessi Sposi (Chaps. I.—XII.).
 Dante, Il Purgatorio, Cantos 1—20.

SPANISH.

Calderon, La vida es sueño, Il magico prodigioso.
 Cervantes, Don Quijote, Part I.
 F. Cuballero, La Gaviota.

PRIZES IN OLD FRENCH AND PROVENÇAL.

In Trinity Term, 1908, the Board agreed to institute an annual Prize of £5 in Old French and Provençal, to be awarded on the result of an Annual Examination held in Trinity Term, and open to all Students up to Trinity Term after Degree. The Examiner may, at his discretion, divide the £5 into £3 and £2.

The following Course has been appointed :—

- I. Oulmont: *La Poésie Française du Moyen-Age* (Mercure de France).
 - II. (a) Mistral: *Mireïo*, Cantos i and iii.
Mistral: *Memòri e Raconte*, Chapters xv to xviii, both inclusive.
 - (b) *Les Poésies de Peire Vidal* (in *Champion's Classiques Français du Moyen-Age*).
 - III. Bourciez: '*Éléments de linguistique romane*,' pp. 25-399.
 - IV. Old French and Provençal versification.
-

THE DOMPIERRE-CHAUFÉPIE PRIZE.

In Trinity Term, 1912, Mr. Gerard Alston Exham, M.A., F.T.C.D., presented £150 Mexican Railway 1st Preference Stock, to found a prize of about £12 annually, for the encouragement of the practical knowledge of French, to be called "The Dompierre-Chaufépié Prize," in memory of a very great friend, Eugénie de Dompierre de Chaufpié, of the Hague, Holland, who died recently.

The following regulations were suggested by Mr. Exham and approved of by the Board :—

(1) That the prize be given in the Trinity Term of each year, beginning in 1913, in connexion with the Senior Freshman Honor Examination in French, only the Essay and a special *vivà voce* examination (to test the practical knowledge of French) to be taken into account.

(2) That Candidates must have attended (any) three Terms of Honor Lectures in French previous to the examination, and must be recommended by the Honor Lecturer.

(3) That the regulations may be altered on giving one year's notice.

MISCELLANEOUS PRIZES.

ALICE OLDHAM MEMORIAL PRIZE.

THE friends of the late Alice Oldham, desiring to record their appreciation of her work for the advancement of the higher education of women, subscribed a sum of money which it was decided to devote to the founding of a Prize in the University of Dublin.

The Prize is to be awarded to the woman Student who, having attended Alexandra College as a Student for at least one Session, shall in her Junior Sophister year obtain highest place among women Students similarly qualified, in one of the Honor Courses of the Michaelmas Term examinations; the award to be made by the Board of Trinity College.

The money subscribed is to be invested in securities authorized by the Trustees Acts; the interest, to a sum not exceeding £10, is to form the Prize, which is to be awarded biennially from 1910: interest in excess is to be added to capital, with the view of so increasing the capital that the Prize may eventually be awarded annually.

The Provost and Lady Registrar of Trinity College and the Lady Principal of Alexandra College are the Trustees for the administration of the fund.

Exhibitions and Special Prizes awarded at Entrance.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR EXHIBITIONS.

IN Trinity Term, 1870, it was resolved by the Board that, in pursuance of the Decree of the Board and Visitors, dated March 19, 1870, certain Exhibitions should be established in the College, subject to such changes as the Provost and Senior Fellows might from time to time ordain. The number of these Exhibitions was increased in Trinity Term, 1875, and in Michaelmas Term, 1904.

On March 8, 1913, the Board discontinued the twelve Exhibitions hitherto awarded on the results of the Intermediate Examination, and on June 7, 1913, resolved, that Exhibitions shall in future be distributed by the Board at their discretion when the results of the Senior and Junior Exhibition Examinations are laid before them.

I.—JUNIOR EXHIBITIONS AWARDED AT ENTRANCE.

1. Sixteen Exhibitions, twelve of £20, and four of £15 a year, tenable for two years, are awarded in each year to Students in the rising Junior Freshman Class, who have entered within the year, provided sufficient merit be shown by the Candidates.

This rule has been modified by the following resolutions, adopted by the Provost and Senior Fellows, February 17, 1899 :—

I.—“That the Junior Exhibition Examination be open, not only to all Students in the rising Junior Freshman Class, but also to Candidates whose names are not on the College Books, who shall conform to the regulations as to age and to character already in force, and who shall pay a fee of £1 seven days before the commencement of the Examination.

II.—“The latter class of Candidates will not be elected to Exhibitions unless the Senior Lecturer be satisfied that they have qualified at this Examination in each of the subjects required at an Entrance Examination. If elected they will be required to place their names on the College Books according to the ordinary rules.”

These Exhibitions are called the Junior Exhibitions.

3. The Examinations are held annually, in Michaelmas Term, on days notified in the University Calendar

4. No Student is allowed to be a Candidate who shall have completed his nineteenth year before the 1st of June immediately preceding the commencement of the Examination.

5. All Students intending to compete for these Exhibitions must forward their names, and a certified copy of their baptismal registry, or other satisfactory evidence of age, to the Senior Lecturer, at least three days before the commencement of the Examination.

6. No Student holding a Supplemented Erasmus Smith Exhibition, is entitled to hold one of these Exhibitions.

7. An Exhibitioner losing his class in College, or not keeping his name on the College Books, forfeits his Exhibition.

8. At the end of the Michaelmas Term Examinations each year, the Senior Lecturer reports to the Board the names of any of the Junior Exhibitioners elected in the previous year who do not appear to have made satisfactory progress in the Junior Freshman year; and the Board then considers whether they will continue the Exhibition for the second year.

9. Any grave violation of College discipline subjects the holder of an Exhibition to forfeiture.

10. The Examination lasts four days, beginning at 9.30 o'clock, A.M. and is in the following Courses:—

<i>Classics</i> (360 marks).	Marks.
Compositions,	120
Unprescribed Passages,	120
Ancient History,	60
<i>Vivâ voce</i> (see below),	60

<i>English</i> (160 marks).	
An English Essay,	100
English Literature,	} 60
Or, English History and Modern Geography,	

French or German (180 marks).

<i>Science</i> (300 marks).	
Arithmetic,	45
Algebra,	90
Geometry—Six Books of Euclid, with easy deductions,	90
Plane Trigonometry,	75

Experimental Science (100 marks).

Each candidate shall bring up one^a Greek, and one^a Latin book of his own selection for *virâ voce* Examination. He must send the Senior Lecturer notice of his selection at least one week before the Examination.

The Course in Algebra and Trigonometry is:—

Algebra, The First Four Rules, Fractions, Surds, Simple and Quadratic Equations.

Trigonometry, To the end of Solution of Plane Triangles.

The Course in English consists of:—

1. Trench, English Past and Present.
2. A. Hamilton-Thompson's History of English Literature (Murray), Chaps. vi., vii., viii., § 1 and § 2, xi., xii., xv., xvii., xix., omitting Notes and Illustrations, with corresponding portions of Smith's Specimens of English Literature (from "Short Specimens," also published as "Smaller Specimens").
3. Milton, Paradise Lost, Book I.
4. Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice.
5. English Composition.
6. History of England (Student's Hume).
7. Modern Geography (Clyde).

The Course in Experimental Science is:—

Physics.—Measurement of length, area, volume, density, weight, pressure, and time.

Elementary phenomena of Heat, Light, and Sound. (One hour and a half.)

Chemistry.—Physical and Chemical change. First laws of Chemistry. Elements and compounds. Mechanical mixtures and Chemical compounds. The properties of the typical elements. Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen, and Carbon. The Elementary Chemistry of the atmosphere. (One hour and a half.)

[These Papers may either be set during the *Virâ Voce* days, or on a subsequent morning.]

The Certificate of a year's work in an approved Laboratory will be required.

11. The Exhibitions are paid half-yearly, through the Tutors of the respective Students—the first payment is made at the close of the December quarter next following the day of election.

^a As regards the definition of one book, the Senior Lecturer will accept an amount of any classical author equivalent, in Greek, to one book of Thucydides, or two books of Xenophon, or a Greek play, or three books of Homer: and, in Latin, to a book of Livy or two books of Cæsar, or a speech of Cicero's not shorter than the *pro Milone*, or two books of Virgil.

II.—SENIOR EXHIBITIONS AWARDED AT THE CLOSE OF THE SECOND YEAR.

1. Sixteen Exhibitions, twelve of £20, and four of £15 a year, tenable for two years, are awarded, in each year, to Students who have passed the Michaelmas Examination, at the close of the Senior Freshman year.

2. These Exhibitions are called the Senior Exhibitions.

3. All Senior Freshmen intending to compete for these Exhibitions must forward their names to the Senior Lecturer, at least one week before the first day of the Michaelmas Senior Freshman Examination, in order that they may be placed in a separate division, and undergo a more strict Examination by Examiners specially appointed.

Any Student failing to forward his name to the Senior Lecturer in accordance with this rule, will be required to pay a fee of £1 before his name can be placed on the list of candidates.

4. The marks given for this Examination are arranged as follows:

Thirty in Pure Mathematics—viz., Geometry, Algebra, and Trigonometry.

Twenty in Applied Mathematics—viz., Mechanics.

Twenty in Latin, and twenty in either Greek, French, or German.

Ten in Logic.

Ten in English Prose Composition.

5. After the close of the Prize Examinations in Michaelmas Term, the Senior Lecturer adds to the total of the marks obtained by any Candidate for Senior Exhibitions at the General Examination—

Twenty-five per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained by such Student in Mathematics at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;

Twenty-five per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in Classics at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;

Fifteen per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in Logic at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;

Fifteen per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in Modern History at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;

Twenty-five per cent. of the marks obtained at the Prize Examination in Experimental Science;

Twenty per cent. of the marks obtained at the Prize Examination in Natural Science;

Seven and a half per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in English Literature and Composition at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;

Seven and a half per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in French at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;

Seven and a half per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in German at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term ;

Fifteen per cent. of the marks obtained in Celtic Languages at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term.

In the case of a Student obtaining Honors in the same department at both the Hilary and Trinity Examinations, the highest marks are taken into account.

No marks obtained by a Candidate for Honors at any Examination for Honors at which he has not been awarded an Honor are allowed to count.

6. The list of marks thus made up is submitted to the Board by the Senior Lecturer, with the names arranged in order of merit ; and the Board elects the sixteen most deserving Candidates as Senior Exhibitioners, provided sufficient merit has been shown.

7. A Student who has dropped a class since his entrance is ineligible.

8. An Exhibitioner losing his class in College, or not keeping his name on the College Books, forfeits his Exhibition.

9. Any grave violation of College discipline subjects the holder of an Exhibition to forfeiture

10. The Exhibitions are paid half-yearly, through the Tutors of the respective Students—the first payment is made at the close of the December quarter next following the day of election.

11. All Scholars and Students holding at the time of election a Supplemented Erasmus Smith Exhibition or a Kidd Scholarship are excluded from this competition.

ERASMUS SMITH EXHIBITIONS.

By an Act of the Parliament of Ireland (10 Geo. I., c. 1, *Private*) it was provided that twenty yearly Exhibitions of £8, of the late Irish currency (being equal to £7 7s. 8d. of the present currency), and fifteen several Exhibitions of £6 a year, Irish (being equal to £5 10s. 9d., present currency), shall from time to time, and at all times thereafter, be paid and payable out of the rents and profits of the lands of the Governors, to the like number of Poor Scholars, Members or Students of Trinity College, respectively, until they shall be otherwise provided for, removed, or take the Degree of Master of Arts in College, or be of standing to take such Master of Arts Degree. There is also a reduction of £5 (sterling) a year in the rent of Chambers held by Exhibitioners ; an Exhibitioner, who is also a Scholar, can obtain a reduction *either* as a Scholar *or* as an Exhibitioner, but not as both.

The following Rules are now in force. Information to be obtained at 40, Harcourt-street, Dublin.

1. That, for the benefit of the three Grammar Schools of the foundation of Erasmus Smith, at Drogheda, Galway, and Tipperary, and the

pupils thereof, and for the encouragement of learning therein, ten of the said Exhibitions of £7 7s. 8d. shall be appropriated to the said three schools, and that five of these shall be increased or supplemented each year by an additional grant of £32 12s. 4d. to the sum of £40, and that five others of them shall be increased or supplemented by an additional grant of £17 12s. 4d. to the sum of £25, such supplemental sums or grants to be held subject to the regulations hereafter mentioned, and that the said several supplemental grants shall be known and distinguished as "Erasmus Smith's Grammar Schools' Supplemented Exhibitions."

2. That the said Erasmus Smith's Grammar Schools' Supplemented Exhibitions shall not be attached to any of the said three Grammar Schools in particular, but shall be open for competition equally to the pupils of all these schools, subject as hereinafter provided.

3. That one such Supplemented Exhibition of £32 12s. 4d., and one such of £17 12s. 4d., shall be offered for competition in each year to pupils of the said three Grammar Schools.

4. That the said Grammar Schools' Supplemented Exhibitions shall be open for competition only to such students of Trinity College, Dublin, as shall have been continuously for at least three years in all previous to their College entrance, pupils in some one or more of the said three Grammar Schools.

5. That no pupil of any of said Grammar Schools shall be qualified to compete for a Supplemented Exhibition who shall not have continued as a pupil at one of the said three Grammar Schools, if a Pensioner, until the October Entrance Examination in Trinity College, or if a Sizar, until the Sizarship Examination in Trinity College, immediately preceding in each case the Competitive Examination at which he may present himself.

6. That for the benefit of the Governors' High School in Harcourt-street, Dublin, and the pupils thereof, four of the said Statutory Exhibitions of £7 7s. 8d. each, shall be appropriated to the said High School, and shall be increased or supplemented each year by an additional grant of £17 12s. 4d. to the sum of £25, to be held subject to the regulations hereinafter mentioned, and shall be open for competition to pupils of the said High School only; and that the supplemental grants hereinbefore provided for the said High School shall be known and distinguished as "Erasmus Smith High School Supplemented Exhibitions."

7. That one such Supplemented Exhibition of £17 12s. 4d. shall be offered for competition in each year to pupils of the said High School.

8. That the said High School Supplemented Exhibitions shall be open for competition only to such students of Trinity College, Dublin, as shall have been continuously for at least three years previous to their College Entrance pupils in the said High School.

9. That no pupil of the said High School shall be qualified to compete for a Supplemented Exhibition who shall not have continued as a pupil thereat, if a Pensioner, until the October Entrance Examination, or if a Sizar, until the Sizarship Examination in Trinity College, Dublin, immediately preceding in each case the Competitive Examination at which he may present himself.

10. That the said supplemented grants for the said High School Exhibitions shall continue to be provided out of the income of the High School, so far as same will extend, and any deficiency shall be made good out of the general funds of the Governors.

11. That no student at any of the said Schools shall be qualified to receive any Supplemented Exhibition who shall at the time of such competitive examination have attained the age of twenty years.

12. That no Fellow Commoner shall be qualified to compete for any Supplemented Exhibition.

13. That the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, be requested to continue to appoint examiners as heretofore, who shall on some convenient day in each year hold a competitive examination of such students as shall present themselves, and shall have entered from the three Grammar Schools of Erasmus Smith's foundation, or the said High School; and the course of learning forming the subject of such examination shall be that which is or shall be provided or authorized by the rules and regulations of Trinity College, Dublin, for the Examination for Junior Exhibitions.

14. That the Head Masters of the said Schools be directed to furnish to the Registrar, before the end of the first week of October in each year, a list of such of their pupils intending to enter Trinity College previous to the Examination for Exhibitions as are duly qualified, as hereinbefore provided, to compete for the Supplemented Exhibitions respectively.

15. That the Registrar shall forward a complete list of the pupils of said Schools so qualified to compete for the Supplemented Exhibitions to the Senior Lecturer of Trinity College before the end of the second week of October in each year.

16. That the Board of Trinity College be requested to continue to furnish, as at present, to the Governors at the close of each such Competitive Examination, at which any student having been a pupil of any of the said Schools may have presented himself for Examination, a detailed statement of the result of such examination, under the several heads of the subjects examined, setting forth not only the positive merits of each such student, but also his relative merits as compared with the several other persons who have submitted themselves to such examination, from whatsoever schools such other persons may have come, and also in such statement to give such other information respecting the examination as they may deem expedient to bring under the notice of the Governors.

17. That in case it shall appear from such statement that a student who shall have entered from any of the said schools, and shall be duly qualified according to these rules, shall be first in merit by reason of his having outstripped all competitors at such examination, wherever educated, he shall be entitled to receive an additional sum of £10 per annum; and such additional sum of £10 shall be deemed part of his Supplemented Exhibition.

18. That the Governors shall not be bound to award any Supplemented Exhibition upon the result of any such Competitive Examination to any of such competitors unless they consider his positive merit sufficient to deserve same, and they shall have power to award a Supplemented Exhibition of a lower amount, if they shall consider the positive merit sufficient only to deserve such amount. £40 Exhibitions shall only be awarded when the candidate is within the first fourteen places; or, if outside that number, shall have scored 45 per cent. at the Examination.

19. That no student shall be permitted to compete more than once at any such examination,

20. That any student who shall have obtained a Grammar Schools' Supplemented Exhibition shall be entitled to hold it for a period of five years, and a High School Supplemented Exhibition for a period of four years, in case his name shall be so long continued on the books of Trinity College, and that proceeding regularly with his class he shall have obtained in each year of his Undergraduate Course one honor of the first rank or two honors of the second rank; the obtaining of such Supplemented Exhibition being reckoned as equivalent to an honor of the second rank obtained in the Junior Freshman year, a Moderatorship as an honor of the first rank in the Senior Sophister year, and an University Scholarship, in whatever year obtained, as equivalent to an honor of the first rank at the Term Examination in that year. Any Trinity College Student who is on the books of any Professional School, shall be recognized as being on the College Books for the purposes of this Board, and shall be entitled to retain his Exhibition if he shall have passed with credit in that School. A "Pass with Credit" to be defined in each case by a certificate from the Registrar of the School on the recommendation of the Court of Examiners.

21. That success at the first Indian Civil Service Competitive Examination shall be reckoned as equivalent to an honor of the first rank, and that success at any of the subsequent Indian Civil Service Examinations shall be reckoned as equivalent to an honor of the second rank.

22. That a Supplemented Exhibition shall become forfeited in case the holder shall incur any heavy Collegiate censure, such as public admonition or rustication, or in case all the examinations of any year of his Course shall have elapsed without his having obtained in that year one honor of the first rank or two honors of the second rank, or what is to be deemed equivalent thereto as hereinbefore provided.

23. That the Supplemented Exhibitions shall be payable half-yearly, viz., on 1st May and 1st November; but that payments shall be made in May to such students only as shall have obtained in the preceding part of that year at least one honor of the second rank or its equivalent. That a half-yearly payment held over in May, shall be made in the following November, provided an honor shall have been obtained in the meantime; and a payment for the entire year shall be made in November to such students as had not qualified before the 1st of May for a half-year's payment, and shall, between the 1st of May and 1st of November, have fulfilled all the requisites for the whole year.

24. Pupils and former pupils of the Grammar Schools, the High School, and those who have been educated on the Erasmus Smith Foundation in the King's Hospital, Dublin, are eligible to apply for Statutory Exhibitions. All such applications must be lodged before the 1st of October in each year, with the Registrar, 40, Harcourt Street, Dublin.

THE JAMES PATRICK KIDD SCHOLARSHIP.

THE following Regulations received the approval of the Board, December 7, 1889:—

1. The Examination for the James Patrick Kidd Scholarship shall be held in Michaelmas Term.

2. Candidates for this Scholarship must either be in the Rising Junior Freshman Class, and have entered College not earlier than the first day

of the preceding Trinity Term, or they must pay a fee of £1 seven days before the commencement of the examination; but one of the latter class of candidates will not be elected to the Scholarship, unless the Senior Lecturer be satisfied that he has qualified at this examination in all the subjects required at an Entrance Examination; and, if elected, he will be required to place his name on the College Books according to the ordinary rules.

3. The Course for the Scholarship shall be that prescribed in the University Calendar for Junior Exhibitions, with the same limit of age.

4. The Scholarship shall be tenable for four years, and shall be forfeited by the holder incurring any heavy Collegiate censure, such as public admonition or rustication, failing to proceed regularly with his Class without the leave of the Board of Trinity College, or failing to obtain in any year one Honor of the first rank, or two Honors of the second rank, or else obtaining such equivalent distinctions as are specified in the Regulations for the tenure of Supplemented Erasmus Smith Exhibitions as stated in the University Calendar.

5. Whenever in future a Kidd Scholarship shall be vacant, the next following ordinary Examination for Junior Exhibitions shall be suspended, and Candidates for Junior Exhibitions and School Exhibitions shall be required to compete at the Examination for the Kidd Scholarships and each of the sixteen Candidates who come next in answering to the Student elected to the Kidd Scholarship shall be elected to a Junior Exhibition, provided that he satisfies the above condition as to age, and that he is not appointed to a Supplemented Erasmus Smith Exhibition.

The annual value of the Scholarship is about £80. The Scholarship will be awarded in 1917.

IRISH SOCIETY SCHOLARSHIP.

THE Hon. the Irish Society offers annually to women Students a Scholarship of £60 per annum, tenable for three years in Trinity College, Dublin, subject to the following conditions:—

Candidates must have studied continuously for the two years immediately previous to the competition at an Intermediate School in the city of Londonderry, or in the town of Coleraine. The Scholarships will be allocated to Students whose means are insufficient to pay the full expenses of a University Course, and preference will be given to a Student who is preparing for the profession of teaching.

The Scholarship is awarded on the marks obtained by candidates in the Senior Grade of the Irish Intermediate Examination.

The age of candidates must not exceed the limit allowed by the Irish Intermediate Board to candidates for Intermediate Exhibitions and Prizes.

Details of conditions of tenure can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary of the Londonderry Scholarship Committee, Victoria High School, Londonderry.

The Scholarship was awarded for the first time in 1907,

BIGGS MEMORIAL PRIZE.

THE past pupils and friends of Richard Biggs, LL.D., desiring to record their appreciation of him as a head-master, and their regard for him as a friend, subscribed a sum of money to connect his name permanently with the Schools in which he worked, by instituting a prize to be called "The Biggs Memorial Prize."

The Prize is to be awarded to the best of those competitors at the Examination for Junior and Schools Exhibitions (provided sufficient merit be shown) who shall enter Trinity College, and who shall have been pupils for at least one year at Chesterfield School, Birr (or such other School in or near Birr as shall take its place) or at Galway Grammar School, or at Portora Royal School, Enniskillen.

Competitors must forward evidence of having been pupils for the time required to the Senior Lecturer before the commencement of the Examination.

The sum collected was invested in £350 Great Southern and Western Railway Four per cent. Debenture Stock, yielding annually about £15.

The Prize was awarded for the first time in Michaelmas Term, 1905.

HASLETT MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

THE Haslett Memorial Scholarship Fund was created in 1907 by some friends and pupils of the late William Woods Haslett, M.A., to commemorate his work in St. Andrew's College, Dublin, and his services to the cause of education.

By the application of qualities of the noblest kind, and learning of the highest order, he brought St. Andrew's College from the initial stages at its foundation in 1894 to the position of honour and usefulness which it had attained in 1906, when he died at the age of 39 years.

The founders of this Scholarship were guided by the wishes which they remembered Mr. Haslett in his lifetime entertained to help deserving pupils to proceed with their education in Trinity College, Dublin.

The Scholarship is to be awarded to the best of those pupils entering Trinity College who shall be competitors at the examination for Junior Exhibitions, and who shall have been for the two previous years pupils at St. Andrew's College.

The value of the Scholarship is about £25, and it was first awarded in Michaelmas Term, 1907.

The Scholarship will not be awarded unless sufficient merit is shown.

EXHIBITIONS TO WHICH APPOINTMENTS ARE MADE WITHOUT EXAMINATION.

THE following Exhibitions are awarded to Students by the Board without a special Examination; they are paid quarterly through the Tutors, provided that the holders (1) proceed regularly with their class, (2) have their names on the College Books, and (3) are under Master's standing:—

Erasmus Smith Exhibitions.—These Exhibitions were founded by the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, and the foundation was confirmed by Act of Parliament (10 Geo. I., 1723). Students elected by the Board of Erasmus Smith are entitled to priority in appointment to these Exhibitions: and those not so filled are disposed of by the Board. The annual value of a first-class Erasmus Smith's Exhibition is £7 7s. 8d., and of a second-class do. £5 10s. 9d. There are 20 first-class and 15 second-class Exhibitions.

Downes Exhibitions.—The Downes Exhibitioners are selected, in accordance with the will of the founder, as expressed in the following passage of his will (Register, p. 3, 1784):—

“I leave Fifty Pounds annually, to be given among five Students on the Divinity line, in the proportion of £10 each, at the discretion of the Provost and Senior Fellows; respect being had in such choice to narrow circumstances, and proficiency in learning; the said stipend to continue till they shall arrive to the standing of A.M., or shall die, resign, or leave College, and then to cease, and others to be appointed in their room; and to be determinable sooner in case of immoral behaviour, negligence in attending the Divinity Lectures, or incapacity in such Students, certified by the Divinity Lecturer.”

The annual value of each Exhibition is £10 *Irish*, or £9 4s. 8d. present currency.

Worrall Exhibitions.—The Worrall Exhibitioners, in accordance with the will of the founder, are chosen by the Board from poor scholars, who have entered as Sizars, the sons of clergymen in the diocese of Dublin, or, in default of such, the sons of citizens of the city of Dublin. The Fund produces annually about £75, and the annual value of each Exhibition is £9 4s. 8d. When an Exhibition is declared to be vacant, the Tutors are invited to state to the Board the names of their pupils having the qualifications required by the founder's will, and such other circumstances as may guide the Board in their selection.

Crowe Exhibitions.—These Exhibitions were formerly limited to Students nominated by the representatives of the founders.

On the 28th March, 1874, a deed of grant of the right of presentation to the Crowe Exhibitions, by the Rev. Robert Blundell to the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, from and after the decease of the said Robert Blundell, was laid before the Board.

The Exhibitions are to be given to "Sons of Clergymen of the Church of Ireland (giving the preference to sons of clergymen of the diocese of Tuam) intending to devote themselves to the ministry of the Church of Ireland," such Exhibitions to be given as a rule to Students at the commencement of their Divinity Course, and in all cases taking into account the poverty of the respective Candidates.

The endowment yields annually about £106, and the annual value of each exhibition is £15.

Span and Avary Exhibitions.—These Exhibitions are specially limited by the wills of the founders to poor Students. There were formerly two Span Exhibitions of £24 annual value each, but in consequence of the failure of the fund, none are being granted at present. There are two Avary Exhibitions; the annual value of each is £4 12s. 4d.: the Exhibitioners are nominated by the Provost from among the Sizars.

Clanbrassil, Stearne, Parsons, Yelverton, Griffith, and Briggs Exhibitions are elected to by the Board for general collegiate merit, the preference being generally given to Scholars on the foundation. The annual value of each is £4 12s. 4d.

The Stearne Fund yields annually about £50; the funds of the remainder yield a total income of about £26.

As these Exhibitions are payable out of Special Trust Funds which are liable to fluctuation, the Board reserve to themselves the power of discontinuing the payment of them, either wholly or in part, whenever the requisite amount is not forthcoming.

Worth Exhibitions.—These Exhibitions were granted, in 1699, by the Hon. William Worth, of the city of Dublin, who granted for the purpose a charge of £20 Irish upon the funds of St. Stephen's Hospital, Cork, commonly called the Blue Coat School, founded by him.

William Worth appointed that four Students of Trinity College, Dublin, with a preference to natives of the city and county of Cork, should be selected by the Bishop of Cork, the Mayor of Cork, the heir-at-law of William Worth, and the Provost of Trinity College, and the income divided equally between them. In 1890 the Educational Endowments Commissioners framed a scheme for St. Stephen's Hospital, Cork, and directed that the £20 Irish shall be paid by the Governors of the Hospital to the Senior Bursar of Trinity College, and gave the Provost and Senior Fellows power to regulate the conditions, number, amount, and tenure of the Exhibitions.

The Board has decided that the selection of the Students shall be made as heretofore, and that the annual income of £20 Irish shall be divided into two Exhibitions, the Students to be elected for not more than two years, and to be capable of re-election.

Assistance given without Examination to Deserving Students.

ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY THE TUTORIAL BODY.

EACH Tutor is allowed to grant exemption from tuition fees (£4 4s.) to one pupil. If during the previous half year fifty pupils of his have paid fees, he is allowed to grant exemption to two pupils; if seventy-five have paid, he is allowed to grant exemption to three; and so on, to a number not greater than four per cent. of the number of his pupils who have paid fees during the previous half year. Applications for help from this source can be made by students to their Tutors.

THE SALMON FUND.

IN October, 1894, the late Provost, Rev. George Salmon, D.D., transferred a sum of money to the Board to form a fund "for helping poor students to pay their College fees, giving preference to sons of clergymen." "He hoped, if he lived and did well, to make further additions to the fund." This intention he carried into effect, so that at his death this fund amounted to £4832 19s. 7d. The fund is administered by the Provost. Applications for assistance are made to him through the Tutors.

THE FREDERICK PURSER GRADUATES' FUND.

IN Michaelmas Term, 1910, the sum of £4000 was presented by John Purser Griffith, M.INST. C.E., and Mrs. Griffith, to institute a Fund in memory of Professor Frederick Purser, M.A., F.T.C.D. The object of the Fund is to lend at nominal interest to Graduates leaving Trinity College, Dublin, sums of money which may assist them to attain at the outset of their several careers more readily than otherwise to permanent positions.^a

The qualifications which will principally be taken into consideration in granting these loans will be—(1) limited means of the applicant and of his or her parents or guardians; (2) such general distinction and character during his or her College course as will serve as a guarantee that the money lent will be applied to what is likely to prove of permanent benefit to the applicant.

Applications, accompanied by particulars as to the qualifications of the applicant and as to the object and destination of the loan, should be made to the Trustees of the Fund through the Tutor; and the Tutor of each applicant, and some of the Professors or

^a Such as, say, to assist an Engineering Student who has graduated in the Engineering School to pay the fee required before he can be apprenticed to a Practising Engineer. It should be clearly understood that this case is merely taken as an example. Any Graduate may apply who requires assistance at the outset of his or her career.

Teachers of Trinity College with whom the applicant has been associated in his or her studies, are to be requested by him or her to send recommendations direct to the Trustees. All communications will be regarded as strictly confidential.

It is only in exceptional circumstances that any single loan will exceed £100. Interest will be charged at one per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. A recipient of a loan must enter into an undertaking to keep the Trustees acquainted with his or her residence, to pay the interest regularly, and when remunerative employment is obtained to repay the principal by instalments within a reasonable time, that time to be fixed by the Trustees in each case according to the nature of the remunerative employment which has been obtained. If the principal is repaid within three years from the time the loan is made, the interest paid will be refunded.

The Trustees meet to consider applications on the last Tuesday of each month during Term, and on the first day of Michaelmas Term. No application will be considered unless it shall have reached the Trustees at least three clear days before their day of meeting. Communications to be addressed to Dr. L. C. Purser, 35 Trinity College, Dublin.

THE FREDERICK PURSER UNDERGRADUATES' FUND.

IN Hilary Term, 1911, the sum of £3000 was given by John Purser Griffith, M.INST. C.E., and Mrs. Griffith to institute a fund in memory of the late Professor Frederick Purser, M.A., F.T.C.D., to be called "The Frederick Purser Undergraduates' Fund," with the object of helping some Sophister Students of limited means who have shown promise in their previous Course, so as to enable them to derive the most benefit possible from the teaching of the Sophister years, whether in Arts or in the Professional Schools; and to save them, as far as may be, from being compelled to divert their energies into other activities in order to obtain necessary means of livelihood.

The whole sum available for distribution will be about £50 for the first year and £100 for each succeeding year.

Applications, accompanied by particulars as to the qualifications and prospects of the applicant, should be made to the Trustees of the Fund through the Tutor; and the Tutor of each applicant, and some of the Teachers in Trinity College with whom the applicant has been associated in his or her studies, are to be requested by him or her to send recommendations direct to the Trustees. All communications will be regarded as strictly confidential.

The Trustees meet to consider applications on the last Tuesday in October. No application will be considered unless it shall have reached the Trustees at latest on the Friday before the day on which the Trustees meet.

Communications to be addressed to Dr. L. C. Purser, 35 Trinity College, Dublin.

SUMMARY OF SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, AND PRIZES, AWARDED BY EXAMINATION IN THE UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

At Entrance:—

Every year 16 Junior Exhibitions, 12 of £20, and 4 of £15, a year for two years, and every fourth year the Kidd Scholarship, value about £80 a year for four years.

Additional Exhibitions or Prizes may also be given by the Board at their discretion to deserving candidates.

Twenty-four Entrance Prizes, namely, a First of £5 and a Second of £2 in each of the following subjects:—Greek Verse, Latin Verse, Greek Prose, Latin Prose, English Literature and Composition, English History and Modern Geography, French, German, Hebrew, Experimental Science, Natural Science, Modern Irish.

About 10 Sizarships or Sizarship Exhibitions annually, in Mathematics, Classics, French and German, Experimental Science, Hebrew, and Irish, awarded by examination in October, and limited to poor students.

The Charles Wilkins Memorial Prize in Mathematics, £10, for Women.

In any year of their Course Students may compete for:—

About 16 Foundation Scholarships for men, awarded annually in Mathematics or Experimental Science (limited to 2), Classics or French and German (limited to 1). Successful candidates are styled Scholars of the House, and are members of the Corporation of Trinity College; they receive a salary of £20 Irish, have their Commons free, their rooms at a reduced charge, pay only quarterly tuition fees of £1 1s., and their Scholarships last usually for 5 years.

Non-Foundation Scholarship, in the same subjects, for women, value £30 a year, with exemption from ordinary College Fees, save Tuition Fees. The Scholarships in French and German are limited to 2.

The Marshall Porter Memorial Prize, £20, is awarded annually to the most deserving unsuccessful candidate for Classical Scholarship.

Term Honors and Prizes, and Prizes at Lectures:—

Every Term Examinations are held, at which Honors of the First and Second Rank are awarded to Candidates who exhibit sufficient merit. In Michaelmas Term, Prizes of £4 and £2 are awarded to Candidates who obtain First and Second Honors, respectively.

Two Prizes of £1 10s. each, for Composition, are awarded each Term, one in each class, to Freshman students attending the Honor Lectures in Classics, similar Prizes are awarded in French and in German, and similar Prizes are awarded for Composition in English to the students attending the Professor's Lectures, one for Freshman students and one for Sophisters.

Prizes and Exhibitions open for Competition :—*In the Junior Freshman year :—*

Term Prizes (see above) in Michaelmas Term in : Mathematics, Classics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Experimental Science, Natural Science, Modern History, English Literature, French, German, Old and Middle Irish.

Composition Prizes every Term (see above), at the Honor Lectures in Classics, French, German, and English.

Catechetical Prizes, £2 each, at all the Lectures and Examinations, to Students who exhibit sufficient merit.

The Townsend Memorial Prize in Mathematics, £20, awarded on the results of the Honor Examinations in Mathematics.

In the Senior Freshman year :—

Term Prizes (see above) in Michaelmas Term in : Mathematics, Classics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Experimental Science, Natural Science, Modern History, English Literature, French, German, Old and Middle Irish.

Prizes for Composition every Term (see above), at the Honor Lectures in Classics, French, German, and English.

Catechetical Prizes, £2 each, at all the Lectures and Examinations, to Students who exhibit sufficient merit.

Sixteen Senior Exhibitions, twelve of £20, and four of £15 a year for 2 years, awarded on the results of the Final Freshman Examination and the Honor Examinations of the Senior Freshman year.

Additional Exhibitions or Prizes may also be given by the Board at their discretion to deserving Candidates.

The Jellett Prizes, £5 and £3, for first and second places at the Final Freshman Examination.

The Michael Roberts Prize, £6, in Mathematics ; the William Roberts, £6 in Classics ; the Dunbar Ingram, £7, in Modern History ; and the Littledale, £8 in English Literature ; awarded at the Term Prize Examinations in Michaelmas Term ; the Dompierre-Chaufepié Prize, £12, in French, at the Trinity Term Honor Examination in French.

In the Junior Sophister year :—

Term Prizes in Michaelmas Term in : Mathematics, Classics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Experimental Science, Natural Science, Modern History, Modern Literature, Legal and Political Science, Celtic Languages.

Catechetical Prizes, £2 each, at all the Examinations to Students who exhibit sufficient merit.

The Lloyd Exhibition in Mathematics, value about £15 a year for 2 years, awarded at a special Examination in Michaelmas Term.

The Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Literary Scholarship, value £20 a year for 3 years, awarded on the results of the Term Honor and Prize Examination, in French, German, and English Literature, in the Freshman and Junior Sophister years.

The Cluff Memorial Prize, about £12, in Modern History, awarded at the Term Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term.

In the Senior Sophister year:—

The Wray Prize, £28, in Mental and Moral Philosophy, awarded at a special Examination in Hilary Term.

The Degree Examination can be passed by answering in any of the following Courses:—Mathematics, Classics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Experimental Science, Natural Science, History and Political Science, Modern Literature, Legal and Political Science, Engineering Science, Celtic Languages. Successful Candidates are styled Senior or Junior Moderators, and receive Gold or Silver Medals. A Studentship, not exceeding £100 a year for 5 years, and a Brooke Prize of about £34, are awarded to the first and second answerers, respectively, in Mathematics, combined with another Course; and a Studentship and Brooke Prize of similar values are awarded to the first and second answerers, respectively, in Classics, combined with another Course.

About £400 is awarded annually in other Prizes to deserving answerers at the Degree Examination.

Scholars who obtain Senior Moderatorships are usually granted Exhibitions of £10 a year for 3 years.

The King Edward Prize of £10 is awarded to the Respondent who answers best at the Degree Examination in December.

The FitzGerald Memorial Scholarship and Medal in Experimental Science, £50.

Catechetical Prizes, value £2 each, are awarded at the Term Examinations to Students who exhibit sufficient merit.

In the Junior Sophister and subsequent years to M.A. standing:—

Prizes in Biblical Greek, £15.

For Undergraduates:—

Prizes in Italian, £4 and £2; in Spanish, £4 and £2.

In the Junior Bachelor year:—

The Bishop Law Prizes, value £20 and £10, in Mathematics, in Michaelmas Term.

For Graduates of not more than 8 years standing:—

The Elrington Theological Prize, value £50, for an Essay on a Theological subject.

For Graduates:—

The Whately Memorial Prize in Political Economy, every fifth year, value about £60, awarded for an Essay on a specified Economic subject.

At the Examination for Fellowship, the first man out receives the Madden Prize, value about £285, provided there are two disappointed Candidates at least, and to him and other unsuccessful Candidates the Board usually grant Prizes, varying from £60 to £20, in order to encourage them in reading for Fellowship.

In any year of their College Course up to M.A. standing:—

Students may compete for the following special Scholarships or Prizes, which are all awarded annually, unless a statement to the contrary is made:—

In Mathematics:—

The M'Cullagh Prizes, value £30 and £20, on a special course.

Classics:—

Bishop Berkeley's Gold Medals (2), on a special subject.

Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals (2 Gold), on a special subject.

Two Vice-Chancellor's Prizes, value £20 each, for Compositions on special subjects.

The Ferrar Memorial Prize, £15 for Comparative Philology, a special course being set.

Tyrrell Memorial Gold Medal, every second year, for Composition.

Mullins Classical Exhibition, value £17 a year for three years, every third year, awarded on a dissertation and an Examination on a special course.

History and Political Science:—

Prizes in Political Economy, £10 and £5, in Trinity Term.

The Blake National History Scholarship, every fourth year, value about £92 a year for four years, awarded for an Essay on a specified subject.

English:—

The Vice-Chancellor's Prizes, £20 and £20, for English Prose and English Verse.

Prize in Old and Middle English, £10 10s.

Languages:—

Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac, £40; Arabic, £10; Hindustani, £5; Persian, £5; Sanskrit, £10: all awarded by Examination to Students attending the corresponding Lectures. Prizes in Irish, £20; Old French and Provençal, £5. The Ferguson Memorial Prize in Celtic Literature, every third year, £20.

In Subjects connected with the Study of Divinity:—

Wall Biblical Scholarship, value £20 a year for five years.
In Ecclesiastical History, £10 and £5.

Prizes in the Professional Schools:—*Prizes in the School of Divinity:—*

Each Term two Prizes for Composition, value £2 each, one for the Senior Class, and one for the Junior. The Carson Biblical Prize, £15 10s. The Toplady Memorial Prize, £6 5s. The Ryan Prize, £3. Archbishop King's Divinity Prizes, £12, £8. Bishop Forster's Divinity Prizes, £14 10s. The Downes' Divinity Premiums: for Written Composition, £20 and £10; for Oratory, £12 and £8; and for Reading the Liturgy, £8 and £4. The Warren Church Formularies Prize, £10. The Robert King Memorial Prize in Ecclesiastical History, £3 10s.

Two Theological Exhibitions, value £60 and £20 a year, tenable for three years. The Kyle Irish Prize, £11. A Bedell Scholarship of £20 a year for four years, and a Bedell Prize of £10, are awarded from time to time.

Prizes in the School of Law:—

At the end of Trinity Term Prizes amounting to £45 may be awarded by the Professors to the best answerers of the Students attending their Lectures.

Prizes in the School of Physic:—

A Begley Studentship of about £37 a year for four years, awarded annually.

A Medical Scholarship of £20 a year for two years, and a Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarship of £10 a year for three years, in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, open to Students who have not completed two years.

A Medical Scholarship of £20 a year for two years, and a Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarship of £10 a year for three years, in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine, open to Students who have not completed three years.

The Daniel John Cunningham Medal and Prize, awarded at the Intermediate Medical Examination, Part I., in June, to the student who obtains highest marks in Anatomy, and completes the Examination.

The John Mallet Purser Medal in Physiology and Histology, awarded at the Intermediate Medical Examination Part I. in June, open to Students who have not spent more than three years in the School.

The Fitzpatrick Scholarship of about £32 is awarded annually to the Student who obtains the highest aggregate marks at the five sections of the Final Medical Examination, provided that his Medical Course shall have been completed in the prescribed time of five years.

A Medical Travelling Prize, and a Surgical Travelling Prize, each of £100, in alternate years, open in Trinity Term to Students who have passed the Final Examination in Medicine, or in Surgery, as the case may be, within two years from the beginning of the Term. The John Banks Medal is awarded to the winner of the Medical Travelling Prize, and the John Banks Prize of about £15 to the second best answerer. The Edward Hallaran Bennett Medal is awarded to the winner of the Surgical Travelling Prize, and the Edward Hallaran Bennett Prize to the second best answerer.

The following Prizes are granted by the Professors: —Institutes of Medicine, £6 and £4; Practice of Medicine, £5; Materia Medica, £5; Medical Jurisprudence, £5.

In the School of Engineering:—

A Prize in Geology and Mineralogy of £10 to third year's men, and one of £5 to second year's men.

A great number of the above Prizes, &c., are paid out of Special Trust Funds, and accordingly are subject to variation, so that the amounts given must be taken as approximate values.

Professional Schools.

THE Testimoniums in the School of Divinity, and the Degrees, Licenses, or Diplomas in the Schools of Physic, Engineering, and Agriculture can only be obtained by attending prescribed Courses of Lectures during two or more years, and passing certain Examinations.

Students seeking credit for a Term by Lectures must, at the commencement of such Term, duly register with the Clerk of the Books their places of residence for that Term, and during Term notify a change of residence: if this rule be not observed, credit for the Term cannot be allowed.

DIVINITY SCHOOL.

§ I. GENERAL RULES.

IN order to obtain the Divinity Testimonium, Students must pass the Regius Professor's Final Examination, having previously kept the Divinity Terms of two years: during the first year with Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity; during the second with the Regius Professor. Each year consists of three Terms, viz. Michaelmas Term, beginning in the last week of October or first week of November; Hilary Term, beginning in the last week of January or first week of February; Trinity Term, beginning in the last week of April or first week of May. The Lectures of each Term last about seven weeks. It is regular to keep the Terms in the order just stated; but this is not insisted on, and a Student may enter the Divinity School at the beginning of any Term. When a Student has completed his attendance on three Terms' Lectures, and has satisfied the other requirements stated below, he presents himself at an Examination held by Archbishop King's Professor. A Student cannot obtain credit for his first year, and is not permitted to commence attendance with the Regius Professor, until he has passed this Examination.

Students in Divinity are required to attend the Services in the College Chapel during Lecture Term, and they must satisfy the Regius Professor or Archbishop King's Professor that they are habitual communicants of the Church of Ireland. This rule does not apply to a Student who is not a member of the Church of Ireland, or of a Church in communion therewith; but he will

not receive the ordinary Testimonium at the end of the Second Year, a special form being substituted for it.

Students in Divinity who are also Students in Arts are not entitled to claim Professional Privileges in any Term in which they substitute for Classics one of the other Courses in Arts.

No Student can present himself for Entrance into the Divinity School who has not completed the six Terms of the Freshman Catechetical Course, or passed an examination in the whole Senior Freshman Catechetical Course.

A Hostel in connexion with the Divinity School has been established by the General Synod of the Church of Ireland, and recognized by the Board of Trinity College as a registered place of residence for Divinity Students. A prospectus will be furnished on application to the Warden, 25, Mountjoy Square, Dublin.

§ II. ADMISSION TO THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

Students who have completed their Junior Sophister Year, and who have obtained satisfactory marks in Greek and Latin, may enter the Divinity School; but none but those who have passed the Degree Examination, or who are Senior Sophisters, and qualified to present themselves at the Degree Examination in the following December, are permitted to join the Senior Divinity Class. It is possible for a Student to obtain his Testimonium without paying any fees in addition to those necessary for obtaining his Degree of Bachelor of Arts; because the names of Graduate Divinity Students completing their last Term of Divinity Lectures of the Senior Year in the June Quarter are not struck off the College books until after the Final Examination of the Regius Professor of Divinity.

Students of lower standing than Senior Sophisters who are candidates for Moderatorship, and, in special cases, those who do not intend to pursue the Course in Arts, are allowed to present themselves at the Examination for Entrance into the Divinity School; but it is necessary for them to obtain written permission from Archbishop King's Professor. They are required to make application for such permission a month before the commencement of the Lectures they propose to attend; and they ought to state fully what grounds there are for dealing with them exceptionally, and in particular whether they have received an education in Arts elsewhere.

Students wishing to enter the Divinity School should give notice of their intention to Archbishop King's Professor not less than seven days before the date of the Entrance Examination.

The examination for Entrance to the Divinity School embraces the following courses:—

- i. The Greek text of the Gospel according to St. Mark, with questions on Greek Grammar.
- ii. Butler, Sermons i., ii., and iii. ; with Preface and Dissertation on Virtue.
- iii. Rogers' Short History of Ethics, Introduction and Part ii.
- iv. The Senior Freshman Catechetical Course, viz., Genesis, Exodus, i-xx incl., 1 & 2 Samuel, 1 & 2 Kings.

All Students, whether Graduates or Undergraduates, who have not obtained satisfactory marks in Greek at the Final Freshman Examination, must pass in Course I.

Graduates are not required to take up Courses II. and III.

Undergraduates who have kept a Senior Sophister Term in Arts are required to pass in Course II.

All other Undergraduates must pass in Courses II. and III.

Students who have completed the six Terms of the Freshman Catechetical Course are excused from Course IV.

§ III. JUNIOR DIVINITY YEAR.

In each Term Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity delivers a Course of Prelections, on Mondays and Thursdays, at eleven o'clock, in the Divinity School; and on the same days his Assistants lecture at noon. One or more of the Assistants may, as need shall require, lecture at one o'clock. The subjects of these Prelections and Lectures are given below. On Tuesdays and Fridays the Lecturer in the English Bible delivers a Course of Lectures at eleven o'clock. (See p. 20.) Archbishop King's Professor is authorized to set apart one of his Assistants to lecture such Students as he thinks fit in the Greek Testament, and they are required to attend these Lectures from 2 to 3 o'clock daily. A Student cannot obtain credit for having kept a Term, if he shall have absented himself more than once from any Course of Lectures by Archbishop King's Professor, or by his Assistants, or by the Lecturer in the English Bible in such Term, unless in the case of sickness or some other unavoidable impediment, when the omission of a number of Lectures, not exceeding one-fourth of the whole, may be allowed if approved by the Board.

Each Assistant Lecturer holds an examination of his own class at the end of each Term.

It is within the discretion of Archbishop King's Professor to deliver a further course of Prelections on a subject of his own choice on Wednesdays at eleven o'clock, attendance at which is compulsory.

On the first Lecture day of each Term an Examination is held in a portion of the Greek Testament, at which all Students in the Class, of whatever standing, must present themselves. Students who fail to pass a satisfactory Examination in the appointed Course of Greek on the first day of Term are required to attend Lectures in Greek daily during Term, in addition to the ordinary Divinity Lectures.

Examinations in Ecclesiastical History are held on the first days of Lectures in Hilary and Trinity Terms. One at least of these two preliminary Examinations must be passed before the Student is allowed to present himself at the Examination with which the Divinity Course for the first year closes. If neither of these Examinations is passed on the first day of Term, the Student loses credit for Trinity Term.

Six days, not ordinary Lecture Days, are appointed in each Term for English Composition; and credit for *four* attendances at least is necessary for keeping the Term. A premium of £2 is awarded by the Board in each Term, on the recommendation of Archbishop King's Professor, to the Student who shall have sent in the *three* written Essays of highest merit.

The following are the Subjects prescribed for the Lectures and Examinations of each Term:—

Michaelmas Term.—On the first Lecture Day Students are examined in the Greek Text of *Acts*, i.-xii., incl.

(Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version of the New Testament.)

Archbishop King's Professor delivers a Course of Prelections on the Evidences of Revealed Religion; and his Assistants lecture on the Greek text of St. Luke's Gospel.

The Lecturer in the English Bible delivers a Course of Lectures.

Hilary Term.—On the first Lecture Day Students are examined in the Greek Text of the Epistles to the Galatians and the Philippians; and also in Robertson's *History of the Christian Church*, Book I., chaps. iv.-vii. (*The Early Heretics*; and from A.D. 180 to A.D. 313); Book II., chaps. i., ii., iii., from A.D. 313 to A.D. 363.

Archbishop King's Professor lectures on the History of the Doctrine of the Incarnation, and his Assistants lecture on Maclear's *Introduction to the Creeds*.

The Lecturer in the English Bible delivers a Course of Lectures.

Trinity Term.—On the first Lecture Day Students are examined in the Greek Text of *Acts*, xiii.-xxviii., incl.; and also in Robertson's Church History, Book II., chaps. iv., v. (from A.D. 363 to A.D. 395); Book III., chaps. iii., iv. (*Nestorianism*; *Eutychianism*; *The Council of Chalcedon*; *Advance of the Roman See*).

Archbishop King's Professor lectures on The Evidences of Natural Religion; and his Assistants lecture on the Greek Text of the Epistle to the Romans.

The Lecturer in the English Bible delivers a Course of Lectures.

When a Student has obtained credit, according to the regulations already specified, for attendance at the Lectures of three Terms, he completes his Junior Year by passing a final Examination, conducted by Archbishop King's Professor and his Assistants, according to the following rules:—The principal Examination is held at the end of Trinity Term, for Students who have regularly commenced attendance with Michaelmas Term; but Supplemental Examinations are held at the end of each Term, for the benefit of Students terminating their Course at other times. A Supplemental Examination is also held at the beginning of Michaelmas Term, before the Lectures of the Senior Class begin. In rejecting a Candidate, Archbishop King's Professor determines whether he may present himself again at the Examination at the end of the next following Term, or whether he must be longer kept back.

Students are required to give notice to Archbishop King's Professor of their intention to present themselves at this Examination. This notice must be given one week before the day of Examination.

The Course for the Examination is as follows:—

1. The four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles in English.

(Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version of the New Testament.)

2. The four Gospels and the Epistle to the Romans in Greek.

3. Paley, *Evidences*. Butler, *Analogy*. Kirkpatrick, *Divine Library of the Old Testament*.

4. Maclear, *Introduction to the Creeds*. Liddon, *The Divinity of our Lord*; Lectures II. IV. V. VI. VII.

5. The portions of Robertson's *History of the Christian Church* appointed for the Hilary and Trinity Term Examinations.

6. The Prelections of Archbishop King's Professor.

Failure to satisfy the Examiners in either 1 or 2 will disqualify a Candidate from obtaining credit for this examination.

An additional Examination for Prizes (attendance on which is not compulsory) is held in Michaelmas Term. See below, "Prizes."

§ IV. SENIOR DIVINITY YEAR.

The Regius Professor receives into his Class those Students only whose names have been returned to him by Archbishop King's Professor as having satisfied all the requirements of the Junior Year, and who have passed the Degree Examination, or are Senior Sophisters, and qualified to present themselves at the Degree

Examination in the following December. During the second year, the Students are required to attend the Regius Professor, and one of his Assistants; also the Lecturer in the English Bible, if they have not obtained credit for this course previously (see p. 210). The Professor lectures on the Criticism and Interpretation of the Bible, the Controversy with the Church of Rome, and on the Liturgy and the Thirty-nine Articles.

The Professor is empowered to require, at his discretion, from the Students, during each Term, written answers to questions on the subjects of his prelections.

The Regius Professor lectures on Tuesdays and Fridays, and on Wednesdays at his discretion, at 10 o'clock. His Assistants lecture at the same hour on Mondays and Thursdays. The Lecturer in the English Bible lectures on Tuesdays and Fridays at 11 o'clock.

The rules as to the numbers of Lectures to be attended are the same as in the Junior Year.

SUBJECTS OF THE ASSISTANTS' LECTURES.

Michaelmas and Hilary Terms.—The Thirty-nine Articles, with Commentary, as appointed for the Final Examination.

Trinity Term.—The portions of the Greek Testament appointed for the Final Examination.

Each Assistant Lecturer holds an examination of his own class at the end of each Term.

On the first Lecture day of each Term Students are *examined* in a portion of the Greek Testament. (Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version of the New Testament.) Students who fail to pass a satisfactory Examination in the appointed Course of Greek on the first day of Term are required to attend Lectures in Greek daily during Term, in addition to the ordinary Divinity Lectures.

On the first Lecture days of Hilary and Trinity Terms, an Examination is held in Ecclesiastical History, and Articles or Liturgy, *in addition* to the portions of the Greek Testament just mentioned. It is necessary to pass one at least of these Term Examinations in order to qualify for the Final Examination.

SUBJECTS OF THE TERM EXAMINATIONS.

Michaelmas Term.—The Greek text of the two Epistles to Timothy and the Epistle to Titus.

Hilary Term.—The Greek text of the First Epistle to the Corinthians, Robertson's *History of the Christian Church*, Book III.; Book IV., chaps. i., ii.; Bishop H. Browne's Exposition of Articles VI., XXII., XXVIII.

Trinity Term.—The Greek text of the Epistle of St. James and of the two Epistles of St. Peter.

Hardwick's *History of the Reformation*:—Introduction; chap. i. (Germany): chap. ii. (Switzerland); chap. iv., chap. vi., chap. viii. (Roman Communion, English Communion); Bishop T. W. Drury's *How we got our Prayer Book*.

Six days, not ordinary Lecture days, are appointed in each Term for English Composition; and credit for *four* attendances at least is necessary for keeping the Term. A premium of £2 is awarded by the Board in each Term, on the recommendation of the Regius Professor, to the Student who shall have sent in the *three* written Essays of highest merit.

The Final Examination is held at the end of Trinity Term, for all Students who have attended and obtained credit for the three preceding Terms of the Senior Divinity year, and have complied with the foregoing regulations. A similar Examination is held at the end of the Michaelmas and Hilary Terms, for Supplementalists who have completed their attendance on Divinity Lectures in those Terms respectively. A Supplemental Examination is held also at the beginning of Michaelmas Term, but Students competing at it are liable for the same fees as they pay for the Examination at the end of the Term.

Students are required to give notice to the Regius Professor of their intention to present themselves at the Final Divinity Examination. This notice must be given one week before the day of Examination.

The Examination is conducted by the Regius Professor and his Assistants; and the Professor of Ecclesiastical History takes part in the Examination in his own department. Those Students who have passed the Examination are arranged in three classes, according to their respective answering. No student will be placed in the First Class who has not passed in Hebrew. Students who come out in the first class receive a special Honorary Certificate, in addition to the usual Divinity Testimonium.

The Course appointed for this Examination is as follows:—

1. *Old Testament.*—Genesis—Esther.

2. *New Testament.*—Romans—Revelation.

(Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version of the New Testament in all the books the Greek of which they have had to prepare for examination in the Divinity School.)

3. *Hebrew.*—Optional. (See the Regulations below.)

4. *Latin.*—St. Augustine, *De Fide rerum quae non videntur* and *De Fide et Symbolo* (accessible in Hurter's edition).

5. *Ecclesiastical History*.—The portions of Robertson's *History of the Christian Church* appointed for the Hilary Term Examination, and the portions of Hardwick's *History of the Reformation* appointed for the Trinity Term Examination: and also Stokes, *Ireland and the Celtic Church*, Lectures i.-vii.
6. *Liturgy and Church Government*.—The Book of Common Prayer with Procter and Frere's *New History of the Book of Common Prayer* (1901).
7. *Greek*.—St. Paul's Second Epistle to the Corinthians, and the Epistle to the Hebrews; with Hammond's *Outlines of Textual Criticism*.
- 8 & 9. *Articles of Religion* (with Bishop H. Browne's Exposition).—
(8) Articles i.-xvi. (9) Articles xvii. to end.
10. A paper of questions on *Old Testament*, Job-Malachi, with special attention to the Psalms.
11. A paper of questions on the public *Prelections* of the Regius Professor.

All Candidates must take up either *Hebrew* or *Latin*. They may take up both.

Any Student who has kept one or more Terms in the Senior Year, and who has completed his Catechetical Course, may obtain permission to present himself at the Examination at the close of any Term in which he has attended Divinity Lectures, in not less than three of the subjects above numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6; reserving the rest for his Final Examination.

Any Student so dividing the Final Examination must complete it within seven months from the close of his third Term; otherwise he will lose credit for the marks already obtained.

Hebrew.—The following are the Regulations under which Hebrew forms part of the Course prescribed for the final Divinity Examination:

(a) Those Students who have passed one or more Examination with the Professor of Hebrew shall not be re-examined, but shall receive such marks as the Professor of Hebrew shall have awarded them.

(b) Other Students shall be examined in the following Course:—
Hebrew Grammar; and Genesis, chaps. i. to iv., and xii. to xv.

(c) Answering in this Course is to be estimated after the same manner as in the other subjects of the Examination.

(d) A special Certificate shall be given to such Students as shall have answered creditably in Hebrew at the final Examination, and have not previously obtained the Professor of Hebrew's Certificate.

(e) At the final Divinity Examination all Students who take up Hebrew may, at their option, substitute it for subject 4 (*Latin*).

English Bible.—The Lecturer in the English Bible delivers a two years' Course of Lectures on Tuesdays and Fridays at 11 o'clock. It is necessary for every student to obtain credit for attendance on this Course before he can present himself for the Final Divinity Examination. A Student may attend this Course in whole or in part before he has entered the Divinity School.

When attendance upon the whole Divinity Course has been thus completed, the Divinity Testimonium is given in the following form:

Testamur A. B. per biennium sedulo interfuisse Prælectionibus atque Examinationibus in Sacra Theologia per leges Academicas requisitis.

————— *Professor Reg. in Sacr. Theol.*

————— *Professor in Sacr. Theol.*

E Coll. SS. Trin. juxta Dublin.

§ V. ADDITIONAL LECTURES.

In addition to the foregoing Lectures, which are compulsory upon all Divinity Students, instruction is also given upon various subjects in connexion with the Divinity School. These Courses are as follow:—1. Hebrew. 2. Biblical Greek. 3. Ecclesiastical History. 4. Irish. 5. Pastoral Theology. 6. Reading the Liturgy. 7. Church Music. The hours of instruction in these departments are so arranged as not to interfere with those of the Compulsory Lectures. Students are thus enabled to complete their attendance upon any or all of these Courses during the period of their ordinary Divinity studies.

The Professors of Biblical Greek, of Ecclesiastical History, and of Pastoral Theology, the Wallace Lecturer, and the Lecturer in the English Bible, are authorized to grant certificates of attendance on their respective Courses to Graduates who have obtained the Divinity Testimonium, and to them only. (See Order of Board, July, 1853.)

1. HEBREW LECTURES.

1. All Students in Arts, of whatever standing, are permitted to attend Hebrew Lectures, which are continued for three years.

2. Students who have completed the first year in Hebrew may obtain from the Professor a Testimonium to that effect.

3. To complete the *first* year, the Student must attend three Terms with one of the Assistants to the Professor, the Course being as follows:—

Hebrew Grammar. Genesis, chaps. i. to iv., and xii. to xv. :
1 Kings, xvii. to xxii. and 2 Kings, i. to iii.

He must also pass an Examination in the above Course, to be held at the end of the third Term. Additional credit will be allowed at the Examination to Students who bring up also 2 Kings iv. to ix.

4. Students who have completed two years will be entitled to a Testimonium to that effect.

5. To enter upon the second year, a Student must have kept the three Terms of the first year, and passed the Examination.

6. Any Student who shall have passed a qualifying Examination to the satisfaction of the Professor, shall be permitted at once to join the Middle Class at Hebrew Lectures.

7. To complete the *second* year, the Student must keep three Terms, by attendance on the Lectures of the Professor, and also on the Lectures of one of the Assistants, the Course lectured on by the Assistants being as follows :—

Psalms xlii. to lxxii.

He must also pass an Examination in this portion of the Book of Psalms, to be held at the end of the third Term.

8. To enter upon the *third* year, the Student must have kept the two former years, and passed the Examinations; and to complete the year, he must attend the Professors Lectures for three Terms, and pass an Examination at the end of the third Term. The subject of the Lectures is Jeremiah i.-xxvi. and Isaiah i.-xii.

9. Students who have completed three years will be entitled to a Special Testimonium to that effect.

10. Prizes are given to the best answerers at the Annual Examinations. The names of all Students who pass the Examinations are placed in the order of merit, and published by the Professor.

11. *Prizes in Chaldee and Syriac.*—At the end of Trinity Term, in each year, Premiums will be given in the Syriac and Chaldee languages, at the Examination for the Hebrew Prizes, on the following conditions :—

1. Candidates must have passed the ordinary Hebrew Examination of the first year.

2. They must answer in the following Course :

Chaldee and Syriac Grammars.

St. Matthew's Gospel in the Peshitta Version.

The Targum on the Book of Judges.

Candidates for this Prize must give their names to the Professor of Hebrew, on or before the 1st day of June.

2. BIBLICAL GREEK.

The Professor of Biblical Greek delivers a Course of public general Prelections during two of the three Academical Terms of each year.

He also delivers special Lectures on particular books of the LXX. or the New Testament to such Students as may desire to attend them. The subjects and days of Lecture are announced at the beginning of each Term.

The Examination for Prizes is held in Trinity Term. For the regulations and subjects, see under "Prizes in Biblical Greek."

3. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The Professor of Ecclesiastical History delivers a Course of public general Prelections during two of the three Academical Terms of each year. The Course of Lectures is intended to extend over two years. The Lectures are delivered in the Divinity School, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at two o'clock.

The Examination for Prizes is held in Trinity Term, the exact date being announced in the Calendar. For the regulations and subjects, see under "Ecclesiastical History Prizes."

4. IRISH.

All Students can attend the lectures of the Professor of Irish. For the regulations and Prizes see under "Irish."

5. PASTORAL THEOLOGY.

The Professor of Pastoral Theology delivers a Course of Prelections each Term. The Lectures are delivered on Saturdays at 9.30 a.m., in the Regent House. A Student cannot obtain credit for having kept a Term if he shall have absented himself more than once.

Certificates of attendance on this Course can be given only to those who have obtained the Divinity Testimonium.

The Professor holds an Examination at the close of Trinity Term, and presents Prizes of £3 and £2 to the best answerers.

It is part of his duty to assist in the reading and criticism of the Sermons of Students in Divinity.

6. READING THE LITURGY.

The Wallace Divinity Lecturer gives instructions once a week in voice-production and in reading.

These Lectures are attended by members of the Senior Divinity Class, and such members of the Junior Class as Archbishop King's Professor shall direct to attend.

Attendance is compulsory in case of such Students as the Professors shall direct to join it.

In order to obtain a Certificate—which can be given only to those who have obtained the Divinity Testimonium—Students must attend Lectures of Michaelmas or Hilary, and Trinity Terms.

A Student cannot obtain credit for having kept a Term if he shall have absented himself more than once. A Prize is awarded in Michaelmas and in Hilary Terms; and the Downes' Prizes for "Reading the Liturgy" are awarded in Trinity Term.

7. CHURCH MUSIC.

Dr. C. G. Marchant, Mus. D., gives instruction in Church Music on two days in the week in the College Chapel.

§ VI. PRIZES.

THEOLOGICAL EXHIBITIONS.

For the further promotion of Theological learning, the Board of Trinity College, with the consent of the Visitors, on the 18th of December, 1858, founded "Theological Exhibitions," in place of the Prizes formerly known as the "Divinity Professor's Premiums."

The Examination for these Exhibitions is held each year at the end of Hilary Term, on the days stated in the Almanac.

To the best answerers at this Examination two Exhibitions are given, one of £60, and one of £40 per annum, provided there be sufficient merit. Each of these Exhibitions is tenable for a period not exceeding three years.

Candidates for these Exhibitions must not be of more than one year's standing as M.A., reckoned from the Michaelmas Examination of the Senior Freshman year; they must have obtained the Divinity Testimonium; and they must present themselves at the Examination immediately subsequent to the Term in which they have completed their Divinity Lectures. No person can offer himself as a Candidate a second time.

Candidates for these Exhibitions whose names have gone off the College Books, are permitted to replace them on payment of the Junior Bursar's fee of 15s.

The following is the Course appointed for 1915:—

I.

The Old Testament—

- (a) *Jeremiah* in the Septuagint, with commentary by Keil (*Clark's Foreign Theological Library*).

Swete, *Introduction to the Old Testament in Greek*; Part I., cc. i., ii., iii., v.; Part II., cc. iv., v.; Part III., cc. ii., iv., v., vi.

- (b) The Historical Books from the beginning of the reign of Uziah to the end of *Esther*; and the Prophetical Books from *Isaiah* to *Malachi* incl. in A.V. and R.V.

- (c) W. Robertson Smith, *The Prophets of Israel*.

A. H. Sayce, *The Higher Criticism and the Monuments* (pub. by S. P. C. K.).

C. F. Burney, *Outlines of Old Testament Theology* (pub. by Rivingtons).

II.

Hebrew.—Jeremiah i–xxvi.

Editions recommended—Critical edition of the Hebrew Text, with notes by Prof. C. H. Cornill (Part xi. of the Sacred Books of the O.T., edited by Paul Haupt; published by D. Nutt). Driver, *The Book of the Prophet Jeremiah* (Hodder and Stoughton).

A paper will be set in Hebrew Prose retranslation from the Bible.

III.

The New Testament in Greek. Special Subject—Ephesians, Colossians, Philemon.

Editions recommended—J. Armitage Robinson on *Ephesians*; J. Lightfoot on *Colossians* and *Philemon*; and *Expositor's Greek Testament*.

Westcott & Hort, *The New Testament in Greek*—The Introduction, and so much of the Appendix as relates to *Ephesians, Colossians*, and *Philemon*.

Kenyon, *Handbook to the Textual Criticism of the New Testament* (2nd ed.).

Salmon, *Introduction to the New Testament*, Lectures i.–viii., xviii., xx.–xxiii.

Studies in the Synoptic Problem. By Members of the University of Oxford. Edited by W. Sanday.

IV.

Hooker, *Ecclesiastical Polity*, Book 5.

The Doctrinal Decrees of the Council of Trent, viz. those passed in Sessions 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, omitting the Decrees on Reformation.

Accessible in the Tauchnitz edition of the *Canones*, &c. (Leipzig); also in Denzinger's *Enchiridion* (Stahl's edition).

Hardwick, *History of the Articles*.

Salmon, *Infallibility of the Church*, Lectures ii., iii., iv., vi., xi., xii., xiii., xiv., xviii.–xxiii.

Duchesne, *Christian Worship: its Origin and Evolution*, omitting the Appendices (2nd or 3rd English edition).

Waterland, *Doctrine of the Eucharist*. Reprinted 1896 (Clarendon Press).

R. W. Dale, *The Atonement*.

V.

(a) The general facts of Church History up to the end of the seventh century.

(b) Eusebius, *Ecclesiastical History*.

(c) *Special course*: Eusebius, *E. H.*, Book viii.–x., and *The Martyrs of Palestine*.

Lawlor, *Eusebiana*, essays iii.–vi.

A. J. Mason, *The Persecution of Diocletian*.

J. B. Firth, *Constantine the Great*, 1905 (New York and London).

VI.

Latin—Cyprian, *De Oratione Dominica*. Text by Hartel, Vienna, 1868, vol. iii., pt. i. There is a small edition by T. H. Bindley (S.P.C.K., 1904).

Greek—Clement of Alexandria, *Stromateis*, Book vii. (ed. Hort and Mayor, 1902).

The Article *Cyprianus*, in Wace and Piercy's *Dictionary of Christian Biography* (new edition, Murray, 1911).

J. Patrick, *Clement of Alexandria* (Blackwood, 1914).

Swete, *Patristic Study* (Longmans).

The Examination for Theological Exhibitions will be held March 2, 3, 4.

The Examinations for B.D. Degree will be held March 2, 3, 4, 5; June 1, 2, 3, 4; and December 7, 8, 9, 10.

The following will be, on each occasion, the order of Examination:—

- First Day*, 10 a.m., Division VI.; 2 p.m., Division II.
Second Day, 10 a.m., Division I.; 2 p.m., Division III.
Third Day, 10 a.m., Division V.; 2 p.m., Division IV.
Fourth Day, 10 a.m., Division VII. (for B.D. only).

For 1916, the following will be substituted:—In i., (a) *Wisdom*, (b) *Job*, *Psalms*, *Proverbs*, *Ecclesiastes*, *Canticles*, *Wisdom*, *Ecclesiasticus*; in ii., *Jeremiah*, xxvii.–lii.; in iii., *St. Matthew*, *St. Mark*; in v., (c) *Eusebius*, *E. H.*, Books v.–vii.; *Lawlor*, *Eusebiana*, essays ii., iii., vi.; in vi., *Irenaeus*, *Adversus Haereses*, iii., and *Athanasius*, *De Incarnatione*—in each case with corresponding changes in the collateral books. Other changes may be also made. The whole Course for 1916 will be finally arranged and issued in or before Trinity Term, 1915.

ARCHBISHOP KING'S DIVINITY PRIZES.

These Prizes were founded by the Board in the year 1836. They are called Archbishop King's Divinity Prizes, because they are given at an annual Examination held by Archbishop King's Divinity Professor.

This Examination is held in the beginning of Michaelmas Term; and such Students only can be Candidates for the Prizes as are selected by the Examiners at the general Divinity Examination, at the end of Trinity or beginning of Michaelmas Term.

The Course for the Examination is as follows:—

1. The four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, in English.
2. The four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Epistles to the Romans, Galatians, and Philippians, in Greek. *Special subject*: for 1914, The Gospel according to St. Matthew; and for 1915, the Epistle to the Romans.
3. Butler's *Analogy*.
4. Paley's *Evidences* and *Horæ Paulinæ*.
5. Maclear's *Introduction to the Creeds*, and Swete's *The Apostles' Creed*.
6. Sanday on *Inspiration*, Lectures I., II., III., VI., VII., VIII.
7. Liddon on *The Divinity of our Lord*, and Kirkpatrick's *Divine Library of the Old Testament*.
8. Robertson's *History of the Christian Church*, A.D. 64–590.
9. The Prelections of Archbishop King's Professor,

Two Prizes, one of £12 and the other of £8, are given to the best answerers (if sufficient merit be shown by the Candidates): and Certificates to such as answer sufficiently.

The Certificate cannot be given to any Student until he has completed his whole Divinity Course, and obtained the Divinity Testimonium.

BISHOP FORSTER'S DIVINITY PREMIUMS.

In the year 1738, the sum of £200 was given to the College by the Right Rev. Nicholas Forster, D.D., Lord Bishop of Raphoe, sometime Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, on condition that it should be applied to the purpose of encouraging the study of Theology, in connexion with the Lectures of Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity. When the office of Archbishop King's Professor was placed on a new foundation, in the year 1836, the endowment of Bishop Forster was included in the Prizes then instituted by the Board, for the Junior Divinity Class. The fund, along with the unappropriated balance of interest, produces annually about £14 10s., and this annual interest is distributed in Premiums to the two best answerers in the subjects of the Lectures of Archbishop King's Professor, at the Examination for Archbishop King's Divinity Prizes, if sufficient merit be shown by the Candidates.

CARSON BIBLICAL PRIZE.

In Michaelmas Term, 1891, the Rev. Joseph Carson, D.D., Vice-Provost, gave to the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College the sum of £500, to found a Prize for the purpose of promoting among Divinity Students an accurate knowledge of the text of the English Bible. The Examination for the Prize is under the control and management of Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity, subject to such rules and regulations as the Provost and Senior Fellows may from time to time prescribe.

The Examination is held in the Hilary Term of each year. The Prize is open to all Students in the Junior Divinity Class, and the Examination, which is public, is conducted *vivâ voce*. No Student can compete for the Prize a second time.

The fund produces annually about £15 10s.

For the purpose of the Examination, the subject is divided into four parts, as follows:—

- I. Pentateuch, and Historical Books.
- II. Job to Malachi.
- III. Gospels, and Acts of the Apostles.
- IV. Epistles, and Revelation.

In each year, particular books of the above Course will be prescribed for *special* Examination.

The hours of Examination are the same as those appointed for Moderatorship Examinations, viz. from 9 to 12, and from 2 to 5.

Special Books appointed:—

For 1915—*Old Testament*.—Deuteronomy.

New Testament.—Gospel according to St. Luke.

TOPLADY MEMORIAL SCRIPTURE PRIZES.

Rev. William Batley, M.A., presented £210 to the Board in Trinity Term, 1906, to form an endowment for a Prize in memory of Rev. Augustus Montague Toplady, Hymn-writer and Theologian.

The Prizes are given for knowledge of Holy Scripture (as distinct from general theological knowledge).

No book except the Bible (or Greek Testament) may be given as a Prize in connexion with this endowment which contains, in the opinion of those appointed to control the selection of the prize books, direct theological teaching.

The Prize, amounting to about £6 5s., is awarded annually to the Candidate next in merit to the Prizeman at the examination for the Carson Biblical Prize.

DOWNES DIVINITY PREMIUMS.

In the year 1797, these Premiums were established out of a fund bequeathed to the College for the purpose, by the Rev. Dr. Downes, of Waterford. The fund produces annually about £46 12s. The regulations concerning these Prizes (which are open to all Students in Divinity during the two terms antecedent to that in which the examinations are held) are as follows:—

1. *Written Composition*.—The Examiners are the Regius Professor of Divinity, Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity, and the Professor of Oratory. The subject is announced in the last week of Hilary Term by Archbishop King's Professor. On an appointed day in Trinity Term the Candidates deliver discourses on the proposed subject without hesitation, no discourse to exceed one quarter of an hour in delivery. A Premium of £20 is adjudged to the best, and £10 to the next best, or such inferior Premiums as they shall appear to merit, regard being had as well to the manner of pronouncing such discourses as to the matter of them. No Candidate can compete oftener than three times.

2. *Oratory*.—Prizes of £12 and £8 are placed at the disposal of the Professor of Pastoral Theology each Trinity Term, to be awarded at his discretion to those Students who have profited most by his instructions in preaching and in the delivery of sermons. No Candidate can obtain either Prize a second time.

3. *Reading the Liturgy*.—Prizes of £8 and £4 are placed at the disposal of the Wallace Lecturer each Trinity Term to be awarded at his discretion to those Students who have profited most by his instructions. No Candidate can obtain either Prize a second time.

All the Premiums mentioned are in the old Irish currency.

The following is an extract from the will of Dr. Downes, respecting the disposal of unappropriated Premiums:—

“And whereas it may from time to time so happen that Candidates meriting such Premiums may not appear, in such case, the savings in each year shall go to the augmentation of the fund, and be laid out, from time to time, in the purchase of Government securities, the interest thereof to be added to the fund for the increase of said Premiums in future.”

Dr. Downes also founded certain Exhibitions, to be held by Students in Divinity. The conditions on which these Exhibitions are awarded will be found under the title “Downes Exhibitions.”

CHURCH FORMULARIES PRIZE.

An Annual Prize of £10 was founded in the year 1868, by the Right Hon. Robert R. Warren, late M.P. for the University, in order to encourage the study of the Creeds and Articles of the Church. This Prize is given to the best answerer in the Church Formularies, among the Students placed in the First Class, at the Final Divinity Examination held by the Regius Professor in Trinity Term.

RYAN PRIZE.

In 1812 a debenture of £100 was granted to Trinity College by Edward Ryan, Esq., for the purpose of founding a Prize. (See Benefactors of 1812, in vol. III., 1912-13.)

At the end of Trinity Term this Prize is awarded by Archbishop King's Professor to that member of the Junior Divinity Class (being under M.A. standing) who shall have been most diligent in attendance at Composition Lectures. The quality of the Essays written during the year will be taken into consideration.

The Fund invested produces annually about £3. The Prize is payable in November by the Bursar.

ROBERT KING MEMORIAL PRIZE IN ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

On June 28, 1902, the friends of the late Rev. Robert King, B.A. (Sch., 1835), presented the sum of £112 to the Board for the purpose of founding a Prize in memory of him. The following conditions were suggested by the subscribers, and agreed to by the Board:—

1. That the money be invested, and the interest be awarded as a Prize to the best answerer in Ecclesiastical History at the Final Divinity Examination held in Trinity Term, provided sufficient merit is shown.

2. That the Prize be known as the “Robert King Memorial Prize in Ecclesiastical History.”

3. That, if in any year sufficient merit is not shown, the interest for that year be added to the capital.

The fund invested produces annually about £3 10s.

BEDELL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Committee of the Irish Society, with the sanction of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, founded in 1845 two Scholarships in the University, denominated "The Bedell Scholarships," and placed them under the superintendence of Trustees, named by the founders.

The Scholarships are designed for such Students only as give reasonable hope that they will be competent on their ordination to preach in the Irish Language. One Scholar is elected whenever a vacancy takes place.

The regulations are as follow:—

1. The value of each Scholarship shall be £20 per annum, payable half-yearly, in the last weeks of October and April.
2. An Examination of Candidates shall be held annually, as soon after the Trinity Term Examination as possible, on a date to be fixed by the Trustees, in conjunction with the Professor of Irish.
2. The Scholarships shall be open to Students of any standing in the University, unless they be Irish Sizars; and shall be tenable by them for four years, if they shall keep their names so long on the College Books, and have not been admitted to Holy Orders.
4. They shall be required to reside in or near Dublin, and to attend the Lectures of the Professor of Irish (if not specially exempted by the Trustees of this fund); and to attend also Divinity Lectures, when of sufficient standing.
5. They shall be required to pass an Annual Examination, at the commencement of Michaelmas Term, in the Irish Language. The subjects of this Examination to be fixed by the Trustees, in conjunction with the Professor of Irish.
6. On the day of payment in April, the Scholars shall produce to the Trustees, or their Secretary, a certificate from the Professor of Irish, that they have satisfactorily passed the above-mentioned Annual Examination in Irish; they shall also obtain from their College Tutors, and at the same time present to the Trustees, or their Secretary, a certificate of the judgments and Honors, if any, which were given to them at the Term, Catechetical, and Divinity Examinations during the previous year.
7. On failure of any of these conditions, the payment then due shall be withheld; and on a second failure, the Scholarship shall become void.
8. The names of the Candidates, and their qualifications, shall be returned, after the Examination, to the Trustees, in whom the election shall be vested.

At the Examination for the Bedell Scholarship, the best answerer of the unsuccessful Candidates, if recommended by the Professor of Irish, obtains a prize of £10.

The following subjects have been appointed for the Examination for the Bedell Scholarship:—

1. Irish Grammar.
2. Translation of the Gospels from Irish into English, and *vice versa*.
3. The Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments, in Irish, by heart; the Creed proved from Holy Scripture.
4. The Thirty-nine Articles proved from Holy Scripture.
5. Composition.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.

First Year.

1. Translation of Pentateuch.
2. Irish Prayer Book, Morning Prayer.
3. Church Catechism in Irish by heart with Scripture Proofs.
4. Irish Composition.

Second Year.

1. Translation of Epistles.
2. Irish Prayer Book, Evening Service and Litany.
3. Irish Composition.
4. Declamation in Irish (Extempore).

Third Year.

1. Historical Books of Irish Bible.
2. Irish Prayer Book, Occasional Prayers, &c., Holy Communion, and Baptismal Office.
3. Irish Composition.
4. Declamation in Irish.

Fourth Year.

1. Remaining Books of Irish Bible.
2. Irish Prayer Book, Marriage and Burial Offices and Psalms.
3. Irish Composition.
4. Declamation in Irish.

KYLE IRISH PRIZE.

A Prize for the encouragement of the Study of the Irish Language was founded in the University in 1852, in commemoration of the Right Rev. Samuel Kyle, Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, and formerly Provost of Trinity College. The following are the Resolutions entered into by the Trustees of the Fund, and agreed to by the Provost and Senior Fellows:—

1. That the Funds collected shall be invested in Government securities, or Bank Stock, in the joint names of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, the Professor of Irish, and the Dean and Archdeacon of Cork, all for the time being.

2. That the Endowment shall consist of one year's interest of the principal sum so invested.

3. The Kyle Irish Prize is to be competed for by Candidates in priority as follows:—(1) Diocese of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, (2) Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe; (3) Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh; (4) Tuam, Killala, and Achonry; (5) Raphoe. Failing deserving Candidates from these Dioceses, Candidates are to be accepted from any other part of Ireland (Resolution of Board, June 25, 1904).

4. The Kyle Prize to be attainable only by Divinity Students, at an annual Examination in the Irish Language, held during their Divinity Course.

5. The Divinity Student so obtaining the Prize may again become a Candidate for it in the next succeeding year, but not oftener, nor can he hold it for more than two years.

6. The Candidates for Examination shall be examined in the Irish Grammar, the Four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, the Epistle to the Romans, 1st and 2nd Timothy, the Epistle to the Hebrews, and Composition.

7. In the event of there being, in any year, no Candidate for the Prize, or want of sufficient merit, the interest of the sum so invested in the Funds shall be added to the principal sum.

The fund invested produces annually about £11.

THE WILLIAM BROOKE EXHIBITION.

(Greek Testament.)

A sum of money having been subscribed in memory of the late Right Hon. William Brooke, the following resolutions were adopted at meetings of the "William Brooke Memorial Committee," held on the 1st and 8th of November, 1881, and on the 27th of February, 1882:—

"That an Exhibition for Students attending Divinity Lectures, preparatory to taking Orders in the Church of Ireland, shall be founded as a Memorial of the late Right Honourable William Brooke."

"That acquaintance with the Greek Testament shall be the qualification for such Exhibition, regard being also had to personal character, and insufficiency of private means."

The following Regulations were also adopted:—

1. The sum of £500, and such other sums as may be contributed for the purpose, shall be held by the Representative Body of the Church of Ireland for the use of the "William Brooke Exhibition."

2. The interest of this Fund shall be paid every year to an Exhibitioner elected by a Board, consisting of the Archbishop of Dublin, the Regius Professor of Divinity, and the Professor of Biblical Greek, all for the time being; two of whom shall form a quorum.

3. Candidates for this Exhibition shall satisfy the Board as to their good character, their intention to enter the Ministry of the Church of Ireland, and the insufficiency of their means to pay the expenses of a theological education.

4. In electing a Candidate so qualified, regard shall be had to his answering in the Greek Testament at the final Examination of the Junior Divinity Class, or at such other Examination as shall be appointed by the Board, who shall also have power to withhold the Exhibition if they shall not be satisfied with the qualifications or answering of the Candidates.

5. The Candidate so elected shall hold the Exhibition for one year on condition of his proceeding regularly with the Divinity Course during that year.

6. In the event of the interest for any year not having been wholly expended during that year, the Board shall place the unexpended portion to the credit of the capital of the Fund.

7. It shall be lawful for the General Synod of the Church of Ireland by Act duly passed, and also for the Board by Resolution, to vary the Regulations of the said Exhibition, as may from time to time appear expedient, in any manner consistent with the Resolutions adopted by the Committee at their meetings aforesaid: provided that any Resolutions passed by the Board for this purpose shall be presented to the General Synod at its first meeting after the passing of such Resolution.

The following Exhibitions are awarded without a Special Examination:—

BUTCHER EXHIBITIONS.

A sum of money having been subscribed in memory of the Most Rev. Samuel Butcher, D.D., late Bishop of Meath, the following plan for the application of the Fund was agreed to at a Meeting of the "Butcher Memorial Committee," held on 24th April, 1877, the Provost in the Chair, and adopted by the General Synod, April 26th, 1877:—

The interest on the money in the hands of the Representative Body to the credit of the above Fund (when it shall have reached the sum of £2500), and of such further sums as may be paid in to its credit as subscriptions, or unallocated interest (as hereinafter referred to), to be applied in providing Exhibitions in connexion with the Divinity School of the Church of Ireland, to be called the "BUTCHER EXHIBITIONS," under the following rules:—

1st. That the Exhibitions be awarded by a Board, consisting of the Archbishop of Dublin, for the time being; the Bishop of Meath, for the time being; and the Regius Professor of Divinity, for the time being; or (in the event of there being no Regius Professor of Divinity) the Professor who may discharge the duties now discharged by him; two of whom shall form a quorum.

2nd. That the Exhibitions be conferred on meritorious Divinity Students who purpose entering the ministry of the Church of Ireland, and who in consequence of their limited means may require assistance in completing their theological education, regard at the same time being had to their attainments and their general fitness for the ministry of the Church.

3rd. That these Exhibitions be conferred on Students who shall have completed their Junior Divinity year, and be tenable during their Senior year, on condition of their duly proceeding with their Divinity Course.

4th. That the Board determine the number and amount of the several Exhibitions, provided that the amount of any one shall not be more than £50 or less than £25.

5th. That in the event of there not being a sufficient number of deserving and qualified Candidates, or the entire interest on the Fund within any year not being expended, from any other cause, the Board be empowered to place the unapplied portion of the annual interest to the credit of the capital of the Fund.

6th. That the Exhibitions be paid quarterly, on 1st Oct., 1st Jan., 1st April, and 1st July, in each year, by an order on the Representative Body, signed by the Regius or other Professor of Divinity on the Board.

7th. That it be in the power of the General Synod, on the application of the Board, to vary the foregoing regulations as circumstances may require.

8th. That in the case of unavoidable absence, any member of the Board be empowered to appoint, by writing, a substitute to act for him.

DAUNT MEMORIAL EXHIBITIONS.

A sum of money having been subscribed in memory of the late Very Rev. Achilles Daunt, Dean of Cork, the following plan for the application of the fund was adopted at a Meeting of the Daunt Memorial Committee, held June 26, 1879, the Bishop of Cashel in the Chair, and approved by the General Synod of the Church of Ireland, April 27, 1880:—

1. That the Exhibitions be awarded by a Board, consisting of the Archbishop of Dublin, for the time being; the Regius Professor of Divinity, for the time being, or (in the event of there being no Regius Professor of Divinity) the Professor who may discharge the duties now discharged by him in connexion with the Divinity School; and the Incumbent of St. Matthias's Church, for the time being; two of whom shall form a quorum.
2. That the Exhibitions be conferred on meritorious Divinity Students who purpose entering the ministry of the Church of Ireland, and who, in consequence of their limited means, may require assistance in completing their theological education, regard at the same time being had to their attainments and their general fitness for the ministry of the Church.
3. That these Exhibitions be conferred on students who shall have commenced their Junior Divinity year, and be tenable during the Junior year, on condition of their duly proceeding with their Divinity Course.
4. That the Board determine the number and amounts of the several Exhibitions, provided that the amount of any one shall not be more than £40 or less than £20.
5. That in the event of there not being a sufficient number of deserving and qualified candidates, or the entire interest on the fund within any year not being expended from any other cause, the Board be empowered to place the unapplied portion of the annual interest to the credit of the capital of the fund.
6. That the Exhibitions be paid quarterly, on 1st October, 1st January, 1st April, and 1st July in each year, by an order on the Representative Body, signed by the Regius or other Professor of Divinity on the Board.
7. That it be in the power of the General Synod, on the application of the Board, to vary the foregoing regulations as circumstances may require.
8. That in the case of unavoidable absence, any member of the Board be empowered to appoint, by writing, a substitute to act for him.

The Regius Professor of Divinity receives applications for the Daunt and Butcher Exhibitions in the first week of Divinity Lectures of Michaelmas Term.

SALMON EXHIBITION.

This Exhibition, of the value of £20, being the interest on a sum of £500 left in the hands of the Representative Church Body by the late Rev. George Salmon, D.D., sometime Regius Professor of Divinity, and afterwards Provost of Trinity College, to be applied "as the interests of the Divinity School may require," is awarded annually in Michaelmas Term on the same conditions as the Daunt Memorial Exhibitions. The "Salmon Exhibition" is awarded by a Board consisting of the Archbishop of Dublin, the Provost of Trinity College (if a Member of the Church of Ireland, or, failing him, the Senior of the Fellows who is a Member of that Church), the Regius Professor of Divinity, and Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity, the Archbishop of Dublin having a casting vote in case of an equality of votes.

CARSON MEMORIAL EXHIBITION.

In Michaelmas Term, 1898, a sum of £180 Bank of Ireland Stock, equivalent to about £700 cash, was given by Miss Frances Anna Carson to found an Exhibition in the Divinity School, in memory of her father, the late Rev. Joseph Carson, D.D., Vice-Provost of Trinity College. The sum yields annually about £20.

The following Regulations were suggested by the donor, and have been adopted by the Provost and Senior Fellows:--

1. The Exhibition shall be called the Carson Memorial Exhibition.
2. It shall be awarded annually by a Board consisting of the Provost, the Regius Professor of Divinity, and Archbishop King's Professor.
3. This Board shall, in Michaelmas Term, elect as Exhibitioner a Student who, in that Term, shall have entered the Senior Divinity Class, and shall declare his intention of offering himself for the ministry of the Church of Ireland or some Church in communion therewith.
4. In electing, the Board shall have regard to the character, ability, attainments, and general promise of fitness for the sacred office, of such Student, as well as to his need of pecuniary assistance.
5. The Exhibitioner is entitled to receive in December the dividend of the preceding August, on his producing a certificate from the Regius Professor, that he has satisfied the requirements of the School to the end of Michaelmas Term; and the February dividend in June, on production of a similar certificate for Trinity Term.
6. The Exhibitioner shall be required, on election, to promise that he will not receive Holy Orders until he shall have obtained the Divinity Testimonium.

WALLACE EXHIBITION.

In Trinity Term, 1899, the Rev. William Wallace, D.D., Litt.D., gave to the College a sum of £500 to found an Exhibition in the Divinity School.

The following Regulations have been adopted by the Provost and Senior Fellows :—

1. The Exhibition shall be called the Wallace Exhibition.
2. It shall be awarded annually by a Board consisting of the Provost, the Regius Professor of Divinity, and Archbishop King's Professor, provided always, that if the Provost for the time being be not a member of the Church of Ireland, the Senior of the Fellows who is such shall take his place on the electing Board, it being the intention of the Donor that the Board shall always consist of Members of the Church of Ireland.
3. The remaining Regulations shall correspond with those in force for the Carson Memorial Exhibition.

The Fund given by Dr. Wallace produces annually about £13.

WALLACE DIVINITY SCHOOL AID FUND.

In the month of July, 1903, the Rev. William Wallace, D.D., Litt.D., deposited a sum of £600 with the Bursar of Trinity College, Dublin, as the nucleus of a Fund to aid the Divinity School of Trinity College, in any way expedient, and specially if it be found fitting to help in instances coming under the knowledge and discretion of the Board of Trustees appointed in 1899 for the Wallace Exhibition, otherwise called the "Electing Board" of that Exhibition.

The Fund shall be called the "Wallace Divinity School Aid Fund." The Trustees shall have the power, in the first instance, to draw on the Bursar annually for the average sum of £50, to be expended in aiding any Student or Students of the Divinity School in defraying the cost of residence within the College during their attendance upon Lectures, the amount of aid and its direction and continuance being at the discretion of the Trustees.

The Trustees shall not be bound to expend any part of the Fund, if the suggested purpose of the Fund cannot be secured; any interest accruing being added to the Capital of the Fund. At the end of six years the Trustees shall determine whether the intention of the Founder should be revised in the interest of the Divinity School, the Board of Trinity College giving their consent. The Trustees shall also inquire into the condition and prospects of the Fund at the end of this period.

Any Student aided by this Fund must make the declaration of intention expressed in the Regulation of the Carson and Wallace Exhibition existing at the present date.

In the event of the Divinity School ever being separated from Trinity College, Dublin, the said Trustees shall be the Trustees of all moneys given or bequeathed to this Fund at any time, and shall use such moneys for the general object of aiding the Teachers and Students of the Divinity School as shall seem to them most expedient.

In 1912, the Rev. Wm. Wallace, D.D., promised to pay £20 a year, for each of five years in succession, to aid the payment for residence in Trinity College of any student whom the electing Board of the Divinity School Aid Fund now existing may think a suitable Divinity Student to have this aid in the last year of his Divinity Course.

LAW SCHOOL.

THE Law School of the University of Dublin is under the control of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, who, however, act in concurrence with the Benchers of the King's Inns.

The Lectures delivered in the Law School of the University, taken along with those delivered at the King's Inns, constitute a complete Course of instruction in Theoretical, Scientific, and Practical Law.

Students joining the Law School are requested to enter their names with the Registrar of the School at the beginning of Michaelmas Term. Certificates for attendance at Lectures (Ordinary or Honor), or for passing examinations, and recognition of professional privileges, will be granted to Registered Students only. Solicitors' Apprentices who are not Students of Trinity College are required to pay a fee of £3 3s. to the Junior Bursar before presenting themselves at an examination.

The staff of the Law School consists of the following:—

The Regius Professor of Laws.^a

The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.

The Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence.

The Reid Professor of Constitutional and Criminal Law.

The Reader in Indian Law.

REGULATIONS.

Regius Professor of Laws.

The Regius Professor of Laws lectures on *Jurisprudence and International Law* on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 11 o'clock, a.m., and is bound to deliver not less than twelve Lectures in each of the three College Terms.

The Subjects of the Lectures are as follows:—

MICHAELMAS TERM.

The elements of Analytical Jurisprudence.

HILARY TERM.

The nature, source, and development of International Law. The rights and duties of States in time of peace.

TRINITY TERM.

International Disputes. The Law of War. The Law of Neutrality.

^a The Professorship, in the Statutes of Charles I., is described as the Profession of Jurisprudence, and the Professor, in the Letters Patent of Charles II., is styled, "Our Professor of the Laws." In the Decrees of the Board and Visitors, the title generally used is that of the Professor of Civil Law. The above is the style adopted by the Professor in his official acts.

Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.

The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law lectures (on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 9 o'clock, a.m.) on *The Law of Property*, and is bound to deliver not less than twelve Lectures in each of the three College Terms.

The Subjects of the Lectures are as follows:—

MICHAELMAS TERM. The origin and development of the law of Real Property. Tenure and Estates. Freehold and Leasehold Interests, Uses and Trusts.

HILARY TERM. Future Interests. Co-Ownership. Mortgages. The Transfer of Ownership inter vivos and on death.

TRINITY TERM. Involuntary Alienation. Incorporeal Hereditaments (including Easements). The Irish Land Acts and Land Purchase Acts.

[The following text-books may be referred to as dealing with the matters discussed in the Lectures: Williams, *Real Property*; Strahan and Baxter, *General View of the Law of Property*; Goodeve *Modern Law of Real Property*.]

Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence.

The Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence lectures in each of the three College Terms on Tuesdays and Fridays at 9 o'clock, a.m.

The Subject is *Roman Law*, and the Book used will be:—

The Institutes of Justinian (Moyle's Edition).

Reid Professor of Constitutional and Criminal Law.

The Reid Professor lectures during the year on the following subjects:—

MICHAELMAS TERM. The Principles of Criminal Law.

HILARY TERM. Constitutional Law.

TRINITY TERM. The Law of Evidence.

The Reid Professor lectures on Mondays and Thursdays at 9 o'clock, a.m., and twelve Lectures are delivered in each Term. He is bound to publish in each year six of these Lectures. The Lectures on Penal Legislation are open to the public. A fee of One Guinea a Term is payable by other Students (not being Students of Trinity College or the King's Inns) who attend the second and third Courses of Lectures.

Reader in Indian Law.

The Reader in Indian Law lectures selected Candidates for the Indian Civil Service.

The Ordinary Law Lectures are open to Students and to the Public, save as above mentioned, without payment, and no Fee is required from Students of the King's Inns beyond that already paid by them on admission into that Society.

Honor Lectures.

Honor Lectures are delivered on the Law subjects of the Honor, Prize, and Moderatorship Courses by the Professors of the Law School: see under LEGAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE for Courses.

In 1914-15 these Lectures will be as follows:—

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

Michaelmas Term.

*Jurisprudence.	|	Constitutional History.
*Roman Law.	|	

Hilary Term.

*Roman Law.	|	*Constitutional Law.
*International Law.	|	

Trinity Term.

*Roman Law.	|	Law of Contract.
*International Law.	|	

Lectures marked thus * are intended to supplement the ordinary Lectures on the given subject.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

Michaelmas Term.

Historical Jurisprudence.	|	Law of Torts.
Equity.	|	

Hilary Term.

Equity.	|	Common Law.
---------	--	-------------

Trinity Term.

Private International Law.	|	Legal History.
Equity and Real Property Cases.	|	

Lectures on Economics, Political Science, and Economic History are also available for Junior and Senior Sophisters.

It is the duty of each Professor to attend the Examination in person while the Students are engaged upon his Paper. In case he is unable so to attend, he is bound to give notice thereof to the Registrar of the Law School. On receiving such notice, the Registrar is required to provide a substitute from among the Fellows and Professors, whose duty it is to keep the Hall during such Examination.

The Professors are bound at the end of Michaelmas and Hilary Terms to furnish to the Senior Lecturer a List of all Students having their names on the College Books, and of all King's Inns Students who have had credit for the Term. At the end of Trinity Term they are bound to furnish to the Senior Lecturer a List of all Students having their names on the College Books, and of all King's Inns Students who have had credit for the Term, as well as of those who have obtained Academic credit for the year.

KEEPING OF TERMS.

A Term is kept by attendance at three-fourths of the Lectures, and by passing the Examination held at the end of the Term.

A General Examination is held by each Professor in Trinity Term at the end of the Academic year.

To obtain Academic credit for the year with any Professor, Students must keep three consecutive Terms, commencing with Michaelmas Term, and pass the General Examination held at the close of Trinity Term.

Any Student who fails to pass a Term Examination may, with the permission of the Examiner, present himself at a Supplemental Examination to be held in the following Term.

For any Supplemental Examination a fee of £1 1s. must be paid to the Junior Bursar before the Examination.

To obtain the certificate required by the Benchers, the answering at a Term Examination must not fall below 30 per cent. with any Examiner, and at a General Examination an average of 40 per cent. with two Examiners is required, and the answering must not fall below 35 per cent. with either.

Students are *classed* at the Term Examinations if their answering reaches 50 per cent., and at the General Examination if it reaches 60 per cent.

LAW PREMIUMS.

At the end of Trinity Term Prizes amounting to £45 may be awarded by the Professors at their discretion to the best answerers among the Students whose names are on the College Books, and who have obtained Academic credit for the year. The merits of the Candidates will be determined by the aggregate of marks obtained by them at the three Examinations which follow, respectively, the Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Courses of Lectures.

DUTIES OF THE REGISTRAR OF THE LAW SCHOOL.

It shall be the duty of the Registrar of the Law School to copy the Lists furnished by the Professors to the Senior Lecturer into separate Books, to be provided for that purpose.

It shall be the duty of the Registrar of the Law School to give to all Students, including those of the King's Inns, such certificates of attendance as they may be entitled to and may require.

The Registrar of the Law School shall be authorised to issue Certificates of Attendance on the lectures of the Professors of the Law School by Solicitors' Apprentices who are not Students of Trinity College, on condition that for each year of such attendance, a fee of £3 3s. shall be paid to the Junior Bursar, Trinity College, by every such apprentice who requires a Certificate.

REGULATIONS of the University with regard to Degrees in Law.

The Regius Professor of Laws is Moderator in all disputations for Degrees in Law, and presents the Candidates for those Degrees at the Commencements.

The Degrees are Bachelor and Doctor *in utroque Jure*.

1. Bachelor of Laws.

A Bachelor of Laws must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or the Degree of Master of Arts in Trinity College, Dublin (unless he seek the degree *ad eundem* as LL.B. of Cambridge, or a B.C.L. of Oxford, see page 14). He must also have passed the following Examination:—

1. The Intermediate Examination in Law.
2. The Final Examination for the Degree of LL.B.

2. The Intermediate Examination in Law.

Candidates may present themselves at this Examination if they have kept one term *by examination* in the Junior Sophister year.

The subjects of examination and the marks assigned to each subject shall be as follows:—

1. Jurisprudence—100 marks.
[Holland, Elements of Jurisprudence.
Markby, Elements of Law.
Maine, Ancient Law (edited Pollock).]
2. International Law—100 marks.
[Lawrence, Principles of International Law.
Hall, International Law.
Pitt Cobbett, Leading Cases in International Law.]
3. Roman Law—150 marks.
[“The Institutes” of Justinian, edited by J. B. Moyle.]
4. Constitutional Law and History—150 marks.
[Dicey, Introduction to the History of the Constitution (6th Edition).
Anson, Law and Custom of the Constitution.
Thomas, Leading Cases in Constitutional Law.]

3. *The Final Examination for the Degree of LL.B.*

Candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination in Law may present themselves at this examination, provided that they are in a position to present themselves for the examination for the Degree of B.A., or have already passed the Examination for the Degree of B.A.

The subjects of examination and the marks assigned to each subject shall be as follows :—

1. The Law of Property (Real and Personal)—250 marks.
[Strahan, General View of the Law of Property.
Williams, Law of Real Property.
Goodeve, Law of Real Property.]
2. The Law of Obligations—200 marks.
[Anson, Principles of the English Law of Contract.
Pollock, The Law of Torts.]
3. Equity—150 marks.
[Strahan and Kenrick, Digest of Equity ;
H. A. Smith, Principles of Equity.]
4. Criminal Law—75 marks.
[Kenny, Outlines of Criminal Law.]
5. The Law of Evidence—75 marks.
[Stephen, Digest of the Law of Evidence.]

Candidates who have credit for attendance on the Lectures of the Reader in Dutch-Roman Law, or who have obtained special permission, may substitute for 1. "The Law of Property (Real and Personal)" the following subject :—

1. (a) Roman-Dutch Law, . . . 250 marks.
[Van der Linden, Institutes of the Law of Holland ;
Grotius, Introduction to Dutch Jurisprudence ;
Van der Kessel, Theses Selectae ;
Van Leeuwen, Commentaries on Roman-Dutch Law.]

Such Candidates may, further, substitute for 3. "Equity" the following subject :—

3. (a) Roman and Roman-Dutch Law, Special Course, 150 marks.
Justinian, Digest, Lib. 46, Titles 1, 2.
Voet, Ad Pandectas, Lib. 46, Titles 1, 2.

Candidates selected for the Civil Service of India, or engaged in that service, or persons who have credit for attendance on the lectures of the Reader in Indian Law, or who have obtained special permission, may substitute for—1. "The Law of Property (Real and Personal)" the following subject :—

1. (a) Hindu and Muhammadan Law, 250 marks.
[Mayne, Hindu Law and Usage ;
Sir R. K. Wilson, Digest of Anglo-Muhammadan Law.]

Such Candidates may, further, substitute for—4. “Criminal Law” the following subject:—

4. (a) Indian Criminal Law and Procedure, 75 marks.
 [Indian Penal Code;
 The Code of Criminal Procedure.]

And for—5. “The Law of Evidence” the following subject:—

5. (a) The Indian Evidence Act, 75 marks.

Text-books given in brackets are intended to indicate approximately the general knowledge required of Candidates under each head.

The Examinations are mainly by Papers; but each Examiner is at liberty to supplement his Examination by questions *vivâ voce*.

Candidates for either of the Intermediate Examinations or the Final Examinations are required to give fourteen days' notice to the Registrar of the Law School, and to pay to the Senior Proctor an examination fee of £2 2s. Fees so paid will be allowed, up to the amount of £6 6s., in part payment for the Degree fee of £11 15s.

Candidates who are not Students of Trinity College, Dublin, must pay the fees necessary for the Degree *ad eundem* which they propose to take previous to presenting themselves at the Examination for the Degree of LL.B. or LL.D.

PROVISIONS FOR CANDIDATES WHO HAVE QUALIFIED IN PART FOR THE LL.B. DEGREE UNDER THE FORMER REGULATIONS.

1. Candidates who have passed Section A shall be regarded as having passed the Intermediate Examination in Law.

2. Candidates who have passed Section B shall be permitted to complete the course for LL.B. by passing the Intermediate Examination in Law.

3. These provisions shall cease to be operative after the close of the year 1914.

II.—*Doctor of Laws.*

A Doctor of Laws must be a B.A. of three years' standing in either Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge; and must have taken the LL.B. Degree.

Candidates may qualify themselves to obtain the Degree—

(1). By passing an Examination.

(2). By presenting to the Registrar of the Law School, for the consideration of the Professors, a printed Thesis on a subject connected with legal or political studies. If the Thesis be accepted, the Candidate is

further tested by examination in the subject-matter of his Thesis, and by a general paper on subjects connected therewith. Provided that, if the Thesis be regarded by the Examiners as being of special excellence, they may exempt the Candidate from the examination.

(3.) The Degree of LL.D. may also be obtained by a Candidate who is the author of original published work connected with legal or political studies, of merit sufficient, in the judgment of the Examiners, to entitle the Candidate to the Degree. The Examiners have power, if they consider it necessary, to question the Author personally on his work, and also on cognate subjects.

Candidates for the Degree of LL.D., other than those who take the Degree by Examination, are required to notify to the Registrar of the Law School, for the consideration of the Professors, not later than six months before the Commencements, the subject on which they propose to submit a thesis. They will then be informed whether in the opinion of the Professors the subject proposed is suitable. If the subject is approved by the Professors, the candidates shall send to the Registrar of the Law School, not less than two months before the date of the Commencements, five printed or type-written copies of the thesis.

The Subjects of Examination, and the marks allotted to each, are as follows :—

1. Roman Law.—100 marks.

(a) Candidates will be examined in the Principles and History of Roman Law.

(b) A special paper will be set on a prescribed Title of the Digest. Until further notice, the prescribed Title of the Digest will be: Book XVII., Title 1 (Mandati vel contra).

2. English Law—General Paper.—100 marks.

A general paper will be set, intended to test the Candidate's knowledge of the several branches of English Law comprised in the Course for the LL.B. Examination.

3. English Law.—100 marks.

(a) The Law of Trusts (omitting the Law of Charitable Trusts).

(b) The Sale of Goods.

4. Jurisprudence, Theoretical and Historical.—100 marks.

[Holland, Elements of Jurisprudence.

Markby, Elements of Law.

Holmes, The Common Law.

Maine, Early History of Institutions.]

5. International Law (including Private International Law).—100 marks.

(a) The Treatment of Commerce in War.

(b) The Law of Foreign Corporations.

6. Theory of Legislation.—100 marks.

[Bentham, Theory of Legislation.

Sidgwick, Elements of Politics, chaps. iii.—xiii.

M'Kechnie, State and Individual. Part 2.

Dicey, Law and Public Opinion in England.]

7. Legal History.—100 marks.

[Digby, History of the Law of Real Property.

Holdsworth, History of English Law, vol. i.

Pollock and Maitland, History of English Law. Book I.,
Book II., chaps. i., iv., ix.

Jenk, History of English Law.]

8. Public Administration.—100 marks.

[Goodnow, Comparative Administrative Law.

P. Ashley, Local and Central Government.

Wright and Hobhouse, Local Government and Taxation.]

Nos. (1), (2), and (3) are compulsory: but every Candidate must in addition answer in two of the five remaining subjects.

Candidates must send to the Registrar of the Law School notice of their selection one month before the Examination.

Text-books given in brackets are intended to indicate approximately the general knowledge required of Candidates under each head.

A Candidate for LL.D. Examination must have passed for LL.B. one year previously. In special cases (reserved for decision of the Board) this rule may be relaxed.

In 1914-15 the Examinations for Degrees in Law will begin on December 1, 1914, and June 8 and December 7, 1915.

Degrees will be conferred on December 19, 1914, and February 16, April 19, June 30, and December 20, 1915.

The Examiners require a minimum of 40 per cent. The answering must not fall below 30 per cent. in any subject.

At the Examination for the Degrees of LL.D. and LL.B., and the Intermediate Examination in Law, Candidates who have obtained 50 per cent. of the aggregate marks, and who have satisfied the Examiners in the several subjects of examination, are arranged in two classes. The usual standard for first class is 65 per cent. for LL.D. and LL.B. Examination, and 60 per cent. for the Intermediate Examination in Law. In each class the names are arranged in order of merit. The remaining Candidates who have passed the Examination are arranged in alphabetical order as unclassified Candidates.

In the LL.B. and LL.D. Courses, as in the other parts of the University Curriculum, changes are introduced from time to time by the Board and Council; and also the publishers issue new editions of the books. But this latter change is not allowed to operate to the disadvantage of any Candidate who has prepared himself for Examination in the prescribed Course.

The Fees for the Degrees of LL.B. and LL.D. are, respectively, £11 15s. and £22.

Candidates for the Degree of LL.D. are charged a Fee of £4 for each entry for the Examination. These Fees are allowed in the Fee for the Degree to the amount of £8.

Bachelors of Laws of Oxford or Cambridge, who are also Bachelors of Arts in either of these Universities, may present themselves for the LL.D. Examination on taking an *ad eundem* LL.B. Degree in the University of Dublin. Fee, £11 15s.

Specimens of Papers set at recent Examinations for the LL.B. and LL.D. Degrees can be obtained on application to the Registrar.

Students desiring information with regard to the Regulations of King's Inns, or the London Inns, should apply in the former case to the Under Treasurer, King's Inns, Dublin, and in the latter case to the Clerk of the Council of Legal Education, Lincoln's Inns, London.

SCHOOL OF PHYSIC.

REGULATIONS OF THE SCHOOL OF PHYSIC.

THE School of Physic in the University of Dublin consists of the following Staff for 1914 :—

- Regius Professor of Physic.*—James Little, M.D., LL.D.
Regius Professor of Surgery.—Sir Charles B. Ball, Bart., M.D., M.Ch.
University Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery.—Andrew Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.
University Professor of Chemistry.—Sydney Young, Sc.D., F.R.S.
University Professor of Botany.—Henry H. Dixon, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural Philosophy.—William E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.
Professor of Surgery.—Edward H. Taylor, M.D.
University Anatomist.—Sir Charles B. Ball, Bart., M.D., M.Ch.
Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.—H. W. Mackintosh, M.A.
King's Professor of Practice of Medicine.—James Craig, M.D.
King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.—Walter G. Smith, M.D.
King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine.—W. H. Thompson, M.D., Sc.D.
King's Professor of Midwifery.—T. Henry Wilson, F.R.C.P.I.
Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.—Henry T. Bewley, M.D.
Lecturer in Pathology.—Alexander C. O'Sullivan, M.D., F.T.C.D.
Lecturers in Dental Surgery and Pathology for 1914.—A. W. W. Baker, M.D., M. Dent. Sc.; William George T. Story, M.B.
Lecturer in Dental Mechanics for 1914.—Joseph Cockburn, L.D.S.
Lecturer in Orthodontia for 1914.—E. Sheldon Friel, M. Dent. Sc.
Lecturer in Anæsthetics for 1914.—T. Percy C. Kirkpatrick, M.D.
Examiner in Clinical Surgery for 1914.—A. J. Blayney, M.B.
Examiner in Ophthalmic Surgery for 1914.—L. Werner, M.B.
Examiner in Midwifery for 1914.—J. H. R. Glenn, M.D.
Examiners in Medicine for 1914.—J. A. Lindsay, M.D.; Francis C. Purser, M.D.
Examiner in Vital Statistics for 1914.—N. McI. Falkiner, M.D.
Examiner in Sanitary Engineering for 1914.—P. C. Cowan, Sc.D.
Examiner in Mental Diseases for 1914.—J. O'Connor Donelan, L.R.C.P. and S.I.
Examiner in Pathology for 1914.—Stuart McDonald, M.D., F.R.C.P. Ed.
Examiner in Anatomy for 1914.—J. K. Jamieson, M.B.
Examiner in Institutes of Medicine for 1914.—D. N. Paton, M.D., F.R.S.
Examiner in Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene for 1914.—F. E. Rainsford, M.D.

Curator of Museum of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.—Henry W. Mackintosh, M.A.

Curator of Pathological Museum.—Edward H. Taylor, M.D.

Curator of Materia Medica Museum.—Walter G. Smith, M.D.

Chief Demonstrator in Anatomy.—J. R. D. Holtby, M.B.

Assistant to Professor of Chemistry.—W. C. Ramsden, F.C.S.

Assistant to Professor of Institutes of Medicine.—W. Caldwell, M.A.

Assistants to Lecturer in Pathology.—J. T. Wigham, M.D.; Adrian Stokes, M.D.

Demonstrator in Röntgen Photography.—William G. Harvey, M.D.

Assistant to Professor of Botany.—W. R. G. Atkins, M.A., Sc.B., with Demonstrators.

Assistant to Professor of Surgery.—William Pearson, M.D.

Registrar.—A. Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.

Assistant Registrar.—George L. Allen, late Capt. R.A.M.C.

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.

The Office will be open during the Medical year from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., and from 2 to 4 P.M. daily, except on Saturdays. The Office is closed during the Christmas and Easter Vacations, and for the Summer Vacation about 12th July. No Certificates or Schedules can be issued or signed during the Vacations.

PAYMENT OF FEES.

Fees for all Winter Courses are to be paid to the Registrar of the School.

Fees for Summer Courses in Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Histology, Jurisprudence, Pathology, and Operative Surgery are to be paid to the Registrar of the School.

Cheques or Orders should be made payable to the Registrar of the School of Physic, Trinity College, Dublin, and should be drawn for the exact amount due.

The Fee for the Course in Materia Medica is to be paid to the Professor of Materia Medica.

The fee for a Course of Dissections in the Summer Session is to be paid to the Professor of Anatomy.

Hospital Fees are to be paid to the Hospitals.

Seats in the Lecture Theatres are assigned in the order in which Fees are paid.

No Fees for Winter Courses can be received after 5th November.

MATRICULATION.

Students cannot be permitted to attend any of the Courses of Instruction in the School of Physic until they have Matriculated. There is no special Examination; the Public Entrance and Term Examinations of Trinity College, or any other of the Preliminary Examinations recognized by the General Medical Council, being accepted as equivalent. The Matriculation Fee is Five Shillings. It is not necessary for Students to have their names on the College Books, or to attend any of the Academical duties of the University, unconnected with the School of Physic, unless they desire to obtain a Diploma or Degree in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery, or a Degree in Dental Science of the University of Dublin.

Students may matriculate at the commencement of either the Winter or the Summer Session. The Winter Session commences on October 1st, 1914, and the Summer Session on April 13th, 1915.

WOMEN STUDENTS.

Women Students are admitted to the Degrees and Diplomas in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, on the same conditions as men. A special Anatomical Department, with dissecting-room and reading-room, is provided for their accommodation.

WINTER SESSION, 1914-1915.

The Winter Session commences on the 1st October by the opening of the Dissecting-rooms, and terminates on the 20th March. Lectures commence on the 13th October.

Students in each year, including the final years, are required to enter their names and addresses at the Office of the Registrar of the School of Physic at the beginning of the Winter Session.

LECTURES AND PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

Mechanics.—Lectures for Freshman First Year Medical Students (see page 248).

Physics.—Professor Thrift, at 1 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Chemistry.—Professor Young, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and at 11 o'clock on Saturdays.

Practical Chemistry.—Professor Young, at 10 o'clock, on Saturdays.

Chemistry for Diploma in Public Health, see page 260.

Systematic Anatomy.—Professor A. F. Dixon, at 9 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Descriptive Anatomy (1st year).—Professor A. F. Dixon, at 9 o'clock on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Descriptive Anatomy (2nd year).—Professor A. F. Dixon, at 12 o'clock on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

Physiology (Junior Class).—Professor Thompson, at 11 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

Physiology (Senior Class).—Professor Thompson, at 12 o'clock, on Mondays and Fridays.

Surgery.—Professor Taylor, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Applied Anatomy.—Professor A. F. Dixon and Dr. A. A. McConnell, at 2 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Practice of Medicine.—Professor Craig, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Midwifery.—Professor Wilson, at 1 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Pathology.—Dr. O'Sullivan, at 2 o'clock on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and at 12 o'clock on Saturdays.

Bacteriology and Pathology for Diploma in Public Health, see page 24.

Practical Physiology (Division I.).—Professor Thompson and Assistants, 3 to 5 o'clock, on Mondays and Fridays.

Practical Physiology (Division II.).—Professor Thompson and Assistants, 3 to 5 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Dissections.—Six months are required, from October to March inclusive.

Christmas Vacation commences on 21st December, and terminates on 2nd January.

DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY.

During the Winter Session.—Students in their first year attend Lectures in Anatomy at 9 o'clock daily; Students in their second year attend Lectures on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, at 12 o'clock; and Students in their third year attend Lectures on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 2 o'clock. The Lectures of the third year are on Applied Anatomy, and are undertaken mainly by Dr. A. A. McConnell.

The Dissecting-room is subject to the following Rules, ordered by the Board:—

I. The Official Hours for Dissections are from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., during which time assistance and instruction are afforded to Students dissecting.

II. Students are allowed to dissect before 10 A.M., if they please, and, to facilitate such Dissections, the Gate leading into the College Park shall be opened at 7 o'clock, A.M., except during December and January, when it shall be opened at 8 o'clock. (Demonstrators attend from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.)

III. The Professor of Anatomy shall attend at the Anatomical School during two hours each day, including the hour of Lecture.

IV. One or more of the Demonstrators shall attend during Official Hours for Dissections.

During the Summer Session the Dissecting-room will be open from 8 o'clock, A.M., to 5 o'clock, P.M. Demonstrations on Topographical Anatomy will be given twice daily.

A Special Class in Embryology is held for Students who are preparing for Moderatorship.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.

The Class attending the Professor's Winter Lectures work in the Chemical Laboratory on each Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

The practical work includes the Preparation of Gases and other Inorganic Substances and Qualitative Analysis.

Students are provided with full sets of Apparatus and Tests.

Students requiring Laboratory Practice in special branches of Chemistry are admitted for either one, three, six, or nine months. For further information application should be made to the Professor of Chemistry.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY.

Two Courses of Lectures are required: one in the second, the other in the third, Winter Session.

Practical Physiology.—Students of the second year are required to attend Laboratory Courses of Instruction in Experimental Physiology, and in Physiological Chemistry, consisting of at least twenty lessons of two hours' duration. The combined fee for these Courses is £2 2s. Re-attendance on either section, £1 1s.

A Special Voluntary Course in Advanced Experimental Physiology is given at suitable hours to third-year Students. In addition to the stated instruction, assistance will be given at other times when required.

Research Work.—To encourage the prosecution of original investigation into Physiological Subjects having a practical bearing on Clinical Medicine, Graduates in Medicine will be given every facility by the Professor, and will be charged no fee beyond what may be required to cover cost of materials.

SUMMER SESSION, 1915.

The Summer Session commences on the 13th April. and terminates on the 30th June.

LECTURES AND PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

Laboratory Instruction in Chemistry.—Professor Young.

This Course comprises Quantitative Chemical Analysis and the identification of typical organic compounds. Students work in the Laboratory from 9 to 11 o'clock on Wednesdays and Fridays. Each Student is provided with full sets of Apparatus and Tests.

Chemistry for Diploma in Public Health, see page 260.

Laboratory Instruction in Histology.—Professor Thompson.

This Course is given in the Physiological Laboratory, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 2 to 4 o'clock. A Lecture is also given in the Theatre, on one day in each week, after which Illustrative Preparations are shown. Students have their own places in the Laboratory, each provided with a Microscope, and a full set of Apparatus and Reagents. The Laboratory is open to Members of the Class daily, from 10 to 5 o'clock.

Demonstrations in Operative Surgery.—Professor Taylor.

The Course of Operations will be given during the months of April and May, at 8 o'clock, a.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and at 11 o'clock, a.m., on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Demonstrations in Obstetric Medicine and Surgery.—Professor Wilson, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Pathology.—Dr. O'Sullivan from 2 to 4 o'clock, daily, except Saturdays.

The Course will be given in the Pathological Laboratory. Students will have places allotted to them, with Microscopes and the necessary Apparatus. The Laboratory will be open to Members of the Class from 10 to 1 o'clock daily.

Pathology and Bacteriology for Diploma in Public Health, see page 260.

Botany.—Professor H. H. Dixon, Lectures and Practical work, 9 to 11 o'clock on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, in the School of Botany. Students are provided with microscopes, reagents, and specimens, but are required to bring their own dissecting instruments.

Zoology Lectures.—Professor Mackintosh, at 1.30 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Practical Zoology.—Professor Mackintosh.

In the Zoological Laboratory. The Class will be divided. One section will work from 2.30 to 4 o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays; another will work from 2.30 to 4 o'clock on Tuesdays and Fridays; a third from 2.30 to 4 o'clock on Wednesdays, and from 12 to 1.30 o'clock on Saturdays. Students will be provided with Microscopes, Reagents, and Specimens, but must bring their own Dissecting Instruments.

Materia Medica.—Professor W. G. Smith, at 12 o'clock on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.—Dr. Bewley, at 1 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

Dental Anatomy.—Professor A. F. Dixon and Mr. E. S. Friel. Lectures and Practical Work, Tuesdays and Thursdays, 9 to 11 o'clock.

Anatomy.—An optional Course of Dissections and Demonstrations is given during the Summer Session, for which a fee of £2 2s. is charged.

Physiology.—A Special Voluntary Course of Advanced Chemical Physiology is given during the Summer Session. Fee, £2 2s.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

A Course of Demonstrations in Practical Pharmacy is given by the Professor of Materia Medica in the Museum of Materia Medica during the Summer Session. Each Student works at a separate compartment, and is provided with the necessary Apparatus and Reagents. The Course is open to Extern Students.

RÖNTGEN PHOTOGRAPHY.

A Course of Instruction in the principles and practice of Röntgen Photography is given by the Demonstrator during the Summer Session.

Degrees and Diplomas.

The Qualifications in Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Dental Science granted by the University are as follow:—

The Degrees are:—

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Bachelor in Medicine. | 5. Master in Surgery. |
| 2. Bachelor in Surgery. | 6. Master in Obstetric Science. |
| 3. Bachelor in Obstetric Science. | 7. Bachelor in Dental Science. |
| 4. Doctor in Medicine. | 8. Master in Dental Science. |

The Diplomas are:—

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Diploma in Public Health. ^a | 3. Diploma in Surgery. |
| 2. Diploma in Medicine. | 4. Diploma in Obstetric Science. |

^a Formerly Qualification in State Medicine.

REGULATIONS FOR OBTAINING MEDICAL OR DENTAL DEGREES.

I. Arts Course.

1. In order to join the Medical or Dental School, a Student must have either

(a) passed a Junior Freshman Term Examination, exclusive of Trigonometry,

or

(b) passed the Special Preliminary Examination held in March, the standard and subjects of which are those of the Hilary Junior Freshman Examination,

or

(c) obtained at the Examination for Junior Exhibitions marks showing sufficient merit in the subjects of (a) or (b).

or obtained credit as under—

(d) An Entrance Examination and a Special Preliminary Examination in Arts is held for Students desiring to enter the School of Physic at the beginning of the Winter Session. The examination begins on the 1st of October, or, if that day be a Sunday, upon the 2nd of October. This examination is recognized by the Senior Lecturer as an Entrance Examination into Trinity College. Students who pass both examinations may commence their combined Arts and Medical Courses under the Regulations for obtaining Medical or Dental Degrees.

Note.—Rising Junior Freshmen desiring to begin their Medical or Dental Curriculum have the privilege of presenting themselves at either the Michaelmas Junior Freshman Examination (exclusive of Trigonometry) *or* the Supplemental Hilary Examination at the end of Trinity Term, without paying the May fee of the Junior Freshman Year. But they obtain no academic credit for either examination beyond the right of entering the Medical or Dental School.

2. All Medical and Dental Students of undergraduate standing, who claim professional privileges in Arts, must attend at least one course of Arts Lectures in the Trinity Term of each year. The subjects of these lectures are as follows:—

Junior Freshman Year.

Mechanics (including Elementary Trigonometry) and English Composition.

Senior Freshman Year.

Logic (Formal) and English Composition.

Junior Sophister Year.

Astronomy and English Composition.

Senior Sophister Year.

Ethics and English Composition.

Note 1.—Students whose English Composition is unsatisfactory may be required to attend special lectures in that subject.

Note 2.—Students who enter the Medical or Dental School at the commencement of their Senior Freshman Year, and have obtained credit for only one term as Junior Freshmen, must, in the Trinity Term of the Senior Freshman Year, attend the Lectures in Logic (Formal) and English Composition, and in either the Hilary or the Trinity Term attend the Lectures in Mechanics.

Note 3.—In order to obtain credit for the Lectures of the Junior Sophister Year, every Student must, in addition to attending the Lectures, pass an Examination in Astronomy at the end of the Term.

Note 4.—A Student who enters the Medical or Dental School as a Senior Sophister, and has not passed a Junior Sophister Term Examination which includes Astronomy, must attend, in the Trinity Term of the Senior Sophister Year, the Arts Courses of the two Sophister Years, as above.

In order to obtain credit for these Lectures, he must pass an Examination in Astronomy as in *Note 3*.

3. Students who have entered the Medical or Dental School not later than the commencement of their Senior Freshman Year, and have obtained credit for such terms of Arts Lectures as they are required under § 2 to attend in the Freshman Years, will obtain credit for the Final Freshman Examination by passing—

- (a) The Preliminary Scientific Examination of the Medical School, or the Preliminary Scientific Dental Examination and the Examination in Dental Anatomy.
- (b) An Examination in Mechanics, Logics, English Composition, and one of the following languages:—Greek, Latin, French, German.

The Examination in Mechanics may be taken concurrently with the rest of the Arts part of the Final Freshman Examination, or as in § 4. If taken as in § 4, this examination must be passed before the Final Freshman Examination.

A student need not have passed (a) in whole or in part before presenting himself for (b), but he must have passed both before the Trinity Lectures of his Junior Sophister year.

4. An Examination will be held in the Mechanics of the Final Freshman Course (including Elementary Trigonometry), at the date of each of the Preliminary Scientific Examinations.

5. No student will be allowed to attend the Arts Lectures in the Trinity Term of the Junior Sophister Year until he has obtained credit for the Final Freshman Examination.

6. Students who have obtained credit for such attendance at Arts Lectures of the Sophister years as is required of them under § 2, and who have made satisfactory progress with their Medical studies during those years (see § 7), may present themselves for the Arts portion of their Degree Examination. This consists of Ethics and English Composition as in the ordinary Degree Examination.

7. The words 'satisfactory progress' in § 6 are thus interpreted. Before presenting themselves for the Arts Degree—

- (a) Students who have entered the School not later than the commencement of their Senior Freshman Year must have passed Part II. of the Intermediate Medical Examination, or have passed the Intermediate Dental Examination, and kept one year at the Dental Hospital to the satisfaction of their teachers.
- (b) Those who have entered the School not later than the commencement of their Junior Sophister Year must have passed Part I. of the Intermediate Medical Examination, or the Intermediate Dental Examination.
- (c) Those who have entered the School not later than the commencement of their Senior Sophister Year must have passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination, or the Preliminary Scientific Dental Examination, and the Examination in Dental Anatomy.

Note.—These regulations may be relaxed in the case of candidates for Moderatorship.

8. Students who have satisfied the conditions laid down in § 6 may obtain credit for the Degree Examination, either

- (a) by passing in Ethics and English Composition at an ordinary examination for the B.A. Degree, and passing Part II. of the Intermediate Medical Examination, or the Intermediate Dental Examination.

or

- (b) by obtaining a Moderatorship, or by passing the full ordinary examination for the B.A. Degree.

9. A student who has failed to obtain credit for attendance at the Arts Lectures given in Trinity Term, whether through sickness, or irregular attendance, or want of diligence, or by failing to pass the Examination in Astronomy mentioned in § 2, note 3, or from any other cause, may supplement the Term as follows:—

- (a) If a Junior Freshman, he may pass the Junior Freshman Michaelmas Term Examination, or the Senior Freshman Hilary or Trinity Term Examination.
- (b) If a Senior Freshman, he may pass the Supplemental Trinity Senior Freshman Examination in October or in the following January; and may pass the Final Freshman Examination for Medical Students in Hilary or Trinity following.
- (c) If a Junior Sophister, he may pass the Michaelmas Examination of his class, omitting the optional subject, or the Hilary or Trinity Examination of the Senior Sophister Year, taking one optional subject.
- (d) If a Senior Sophister, he must pass a Senior Sophister Supplemental Examination, taking one of the optional subjects.

A Student who fails to comply with these Rules loses his class.

Note.—A Junior Freshman who is prevented by sickness, or other sufficient reason, from attending Lectures in Trinity Term, may, by special permission of the Senior Lecturer, take a second course in his Senior Freshman year instead.

10. If at any time a Student is reported by the Medical School Committee to the Senior Lecturer, as having ceased to pursue his studies with diligence, he shall thereupon lose the privileges accorded to Medical or Dental Students, until such time as the Medical School Committee report that he has resumed diligent attendance.

If such unfavourable report be made at the end of the Summer Session, the Student will obtain no academic credit for the Arts Lectures he may have attended during the Trinity Term of that year.

11. Medical and Dental Students who do not claim professional privileges may keep their course in Arts by passing the usual Term Examinations and Degree Examination in full. Those who have kept part of their course in this way, may, at any time, claim the privilege of completing it under the scheme detailed above.

II. Medical Course.

Students produce evidence of having passed the Special Preliminary Examination in Arts, or its equivalent (see above), enter their names and addresses at the office of the Medical School, pay the Matriculation Fee of 5s., and proceed with the following Courses and Examinations:—

First Year.—

First Winter^a—

Chemistry Lectures and Laboratory,	£3	3	0
Physics and Mechanics Lectures, ..	0	0	0
Practical Physics,	0	0	0
Systematic Anatomy Lectures, ..	3	3	0
Descriptive Anatomy Lectures, ..	3	3	0
Dissections,	5	5	0
	<hr/>		
	£14	14	0

Examination in Experimental Physics.

First Summer—

Botany, Lectures and Practical, ..	£1	11	6
Zoology, Lectures and Practical, ..	2	2	0
Practical Chemistry, ^b	2	2	0
	<hr/>		
	£5	15	6

^a In the Table of Fees here given the reductions specified (p. 270) have already been made.

^b Students who join the School in a Summer Session must consult the Professors of Chemistry before entering for this Course.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

The subjects are—(a) Chemistry and Physics, and (b) Zoology and Botany. All the subjects may be passed at the same time, or they may be passed in two groups (a) and (b).

Before presenting themselves for this Examination, Students must have attended the recognized Courses of Instruction in the subjects of the Examination.

Students who pass the Examination in Experimental Physics at the end of the Winter Session are not required to present themselves in this subject at the Preliminary Scientific Examination.

In connexion with the course in Physics a course of Lectures in Mechanics, of a Physical rather than of a Mathematical character, is delivered between the 10th of October and the 4th of November. Students should take care to obtain credit for attendance on these Lectures. Failure to do so will prevent their obtaining credit for Lectures in Physics, and entering for the Preliminary Scientific Examination in that subject.

Second Year.—

Second Winter—

Anatomy Lectures,	£3	3	0
Physiology Lectures,	3	3	0
Practical Physiology,	2	2	0
Dissections,	5	5	0
Hospital Elementary Instruction,	12	12	0
	<hr/>		
	£26	5	0

Second Summer—

Histology,	5	5	0
------------------	---	---	---

Hospital attendance cannot be commenced until the student has obtained credit for six months' dissections.

Students are advised not to attend Hospital until they have passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination.

After the Winter Session 1914-15, attendance upon Clinical Work at Hospital will not be recognized until the Preliminary Scientific Examination has been completed.

Intermediate Medical Examination, Part I.

The subjects are — Anatomy, Histology and Physiology (omitting the Physiology of the Sense-Organs, and of the Central Nervous System). Both subjects must be passed at the same time.

Before presenting themselves for this Examination, Students must have attended the School Courses of Instruction prescribed for the First and Second years of Medical study, and must have completed the Preliminary Scientific Examination.

The Examination will consist of a paper, a practical, and an oral in each subject.

Third Year.—

Third Winter^a—

Applied Anatomy Lectures,	..	..	£3	3	0
Physiology Lectures,	..	..	3	3	0
Surgery,	..	..	2	2	0
Hospital Practice,	..	..	12	12	0
			<hr/>		
			£21	0	0

Intermediate Medical Examination, Part II.

The subjects are—Applied Anatomy and Applied Physiology (including the Physiology of the Nervous System and of the Sense-Organs). Both subjects must be passed at the same time.

Before presenting themselves for the Examination, Students must have attended the prescribed Courses of study, and *have completed Part I. of the Examination.*

The Examination will consist of a paper and an oral in each subject.

Third Summer—

Materia Medica and Therapeutics,	£3	3	0
Operative Surgery, ^b	2	12	6
			<hr/>
			£5 15 6

N.B.—The Courses of the Fourth Year cannot be commenced until Part I. of the Intermediate Examination has been completed.

Fourth Year.—

Fourth Winter—

Practice of Medicine,	..	..	£3	3	0
Midwifery,	..	..	3	3	0
Pathology, ^c	..	..	2	2	0
Hospital Practice,	..	..	12	12	0
			<hr/>		
			£21	0	0

Fourth Summer—

Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene,	£3	3	0
Practical Pathology,	2	2	0
			<hr/>
			£5 5 0

^a Students who have credit for two years' dissections in Trinity College will be allowed to dissect in their third or subsequent year on payment of £3 3s. for the Winter Session.

^b Operative Surgery may be taken by those Students only who have completed Part I. of the Intermediate Examination.

^c Freshman Students pay £3 3s.

Final Medical Examination, Part I.

The subjects are—Pathology, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.

Before they are admitted to the Examination, Students must have attended the prescribed Courses of study, passed the Intermediate Medical Examination, Part II, and paid the *Liceat* fee (£5).

Vaccination (Fee, £1 1s.) should be taken out in the fourth year.

Fifth Year—

Practical Midwifery,	£10	10	0
Mental Disease,	3	3	0
Ophthalmic Surgery,	3	3	0
	<hr/>		
	£16	16	0

Final Medical Examination, Part II.

The subjects are—(a) Medicine, Clinical Medicine, and Mental Disease; (b) Surgery, Clinical Surgery, Surgical Operations, and Ophthalmic Surgery; (c) Midwifery and Gynæcology (clinical, papers, and *vivâ voce*).

Students may present themselves for Examination in any of these groups (a), (b), or (c), separately, or together, at any of the Examinations during their Fifth Year; but they must leave at least one of these groups until the end of their Fifth Year. Before presenting themselves for any of these groups, Students must have attended all the prescribed Courses of Instruction in the subject in which they present themselves for Examination, and paid the *Liceat* fee (£5). Candidates in any group who fail to satisfy the Clinical Examiners are not permitted to proceed with the other parts of the Examination in which they have failed.

TOTAL EXPENSES OF FOREGOING COURSES.

I. Lectures,	£67	4	0
II. Hospitals,	55	13	0
III. Degrees (M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.),	27	0	0
	<hr/>		
TOTAL,	£149	17	0

Examinations.

A list of the days upon which the various Examinations begin will be found on pages 10*, 11*.

The following regulations hold with regard to the number, times, and conduct of Examinations, scale of marking, &c.:—

1. The Preliminary Scientific Examination is held three times in each year.

Equal marks are given to each subject and to each group of subjects.

2. The Intermediate Examination is held three times in each year.

Equal marks are awarded to Anatomy, and Physiology including Histology, in Part I., and to Applied Anatomy and Physiology in Part II., of the Examination.

The Extern Examiners are present in the case of Part I. only.

3. Part I. of the Final Examination is held three times in each year.

Scale of marking is as follows:—

Pathology,	50
Materia Medica and Therapeutics,	25
Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene,	25

4. Part II. of the Final Examination is held three times in each year.

Scale of marking is as follows:—

MEDICINE—

Paper,	25
Oral,	15
Clinical,	50
Mental Disease,	10

SURGERY—

Paper,	20
Oral,	10
Operations,	20
Clinical,	40
Ophthalmic Surgery,	10

MIDWIFERY & GYNÆCOLOGY—

Clinical,	40
Papers,	40
Orals,	20

5. No candidate is permitted to pass in Medicine or in Surgery, who fails to obtain 50 per cent. of the marks in the Clinical Examination.

The Clinical Examinations are in each case held before the papers and orals, and candidates who fail to obtain 50 per cent. in the Clinical are not permitted to present themselves for the other parts of the Examination.

6. All parts of the Final Examination—except *Materia Medica*, Mental Disease, and Ophthalmic Surgery—are conducted by at least two Examiners, both of whom mark each candidate.

7. The Examination in Mental Disease takes the form of an oral, and is held at an Asylum: candidates are required to fill up a form of certificate (such as is used for the committal of a lunatic to a public asylum) from their personal examination of a patient.

8. In publishing the results of the Examinations the percentages are announced only in the case of candidates who obtain “high marks”; the names of candidates who have passed are read out, but not their percentages; the names of those who fail are not read out.

This practice is followed at all the Examinations in the Medical curriculum.

9. The Court of Examiners have the power of compelling candidates whose answering has been very deficient in any subject, to attend a recognized Course of Instruction in that subject before presenting themselves for re-examination.

New Regulations are introduced only after due notice, but when introduced they are binding upon all Students of the Medical School.

RE-EXAMINATION.

Every Student, who having entered for any of the Medical Examinations, fails, for any reason, to obtain credit for it, shall pay a fee of 10s. 6d., for any occasion on which he presents himself again for the same Examination.

DEGREES.

Candidates who have completed the prescribed Courses of study and passed all the Examinations, will be entitled, if Graduates in Arts, to have conferred on them the Degrees of M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., on payment to the Senior Proctor of the Degree Fees amounting to £17. A corresponding regulation applies to the Diplomas, the Fees for which are £11. They will also obtain from the Senior Proctor a Diploma entitling them to be entered on the Register of Medical Practitioners under the Medical Act, 1886.

ATTENDANCE ON LECTURES.

Students are expected to attend all the Lectures or Demonstrations delivered in each Course for which they enter, whether

in the Winter or the Summer Session ; but in order to provide for unavoidable absence, such as illness or attendance at Examinations, they are allowed credit for a Course if they have been present at three-fourths of the Lectures or Demonstrations actually delivered. If this proportion involve a fraction, the next highest whole number is reckoned as the minimum. If more than one-fourth have been missed, application must be made through the Committee of the School of Physic to the Board of Trinity College, by whom each case is decided on its merits, but the applicant must produce satisfactory reasons for omission of *all* the Lectures missed, not of the excess above one-fourth only. No Student will be allowed credit for a Course who has not been found diligent in attendance, when not prevented by illness or other cause considered sufficient by the Board.

CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

Students will be required to show a reasonable knowledge, as ascertained by Examination during the Session, of the subject of a Course of Lectures before a certificate of satisfactory attendance is issued by the Professor in charge, and the return to the Senior Lecturer is to include a statement that this condition has been fulfilled.

HOSPITAL ATTENDANCE.

Three Courses of nine months' attendance on the Clinical Lectures of Sir Patrick Dun's or other Metropolitan Hospital recognized by the Board of Trinity College (see page 255) are required.

During the first three months of the Winter Session in which Students begin their Hospital work, they must attend an Elementary Course of Hospital Instruction for one hour per day.

The certificate for this Course must be signed by all the teachers who have taken part in the instruction, and the attendances of each day must be entered in a list, supplied by the Board of Trinity College, and initialled by the teachers for that day.

Students will be required to attend on at least forty-five occasions in this three months' Course in order to obtain credit for it.

During other years also a certificate of attendance at Hospital is required by the Board of Trinity College.

Students who shall have diligently attended the practice of a recognized London or Edinburgh Hospital for one year, of a recognized County Infirmary, or of a recognized Colonial Hospital for two years previous to the commencement of their Metropolitan Medical Studies, may be allowed, on special application to the Board of Trinity College, to count the period so spent as equivalent to one year spent in a recognized Metropolitan Hospital.

PRACTICAL VACCINATION.^a

One month's instruction in Practical Vaccination is required, to be attended at the Vaccine Department, Local Government Board for Ireland, 45, Upper Sackville-street; at No. 1 East Dispensary, 11, Emerald-street; or, until further notice, at the Grand Canal-street Dispensary.

MENTAL DISEASE.

A Certificate of attendance on a three months' Course of Practical Study of Mental Disease in a recognized Institution (see page 256) is required.

PRACTICAL MIDWIFERY.

A Certificate of attendance on a six months' Course of Practical Midwifery with Clinical Lectures, including not less than thirty cases, is required. For recognized Hospitals, see page 256.

OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

A Certificate of attendance on a three months' Course of Ophthalmic Surgery, at a Hospital in which at least twenty-five beds are kept for patients suffering from diseases of the Eye and Ear, is required.

ANÆSTHETICS

A Certificate of instruction and practice in the administration of General Anæsthetics is required.

^a The Local Government Board for Ireland require that Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts must have attended a six weeks' Course of instruction in Vaccination with six attendances, four being in consecutive weeks, must have passed an Examination, and must have shown practical knowledge in performing Vaccination. The L. G. B. recognises only the Certificates issued by the Medical Officers of the Vaccine Department, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, the Workhouse Infirmary, Cork, and the Workhouse Infirmary, Belfast.

SIR PATRICK DUN'S HOSPITAL.

Consulting Physicians.—John Mallet Purser, Sc.D., M.D.

John Magee Finny, M.D.

Physicians.—Walter George Smith, M.D., King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

James Craig, M.D., King's Professor of Practice of Medicine.

Henry C. Drury, M.D.

T. Henry Wilson, F.R.C.P.I., King's Professor of Midwifery.

Surgeons.—Sir Charles B. Ball, Bart., M.D., M.Ch., Regius Professor of Surgery.

Edward H. Taylor, M.D., University Professor of Surgery.

C. A. K. Ball, M.D.

Pathologist.—Alexander C. O'Sullivan, M.D., University Lecturer in Pathology.

Surgeon to Department for Throat, Nose, and Ear.—Sir Robt. H. Woods, M.Ch.

Assistant Physician.—Edward J. Watson, M.D.

Assistant Surgeon.—C. M. Benson, M.D.

X-Ray Department.—Edward J. Watson, M.D.

Anæsthetist.—W. C. P. Smyly, M.D.

House Surgeon.—Charles Joseph O'Reilly, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Dentist.—J. I. Kelly, M.Dent.Sci.

SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS RECOGNIZED BY THE BOARD OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

Courses of instruction taken at the Medical Schools of the following Institutions are recognized by the Board of Trinity College as qualifying for admission to the examinations in the School of Physic, provided that no student be permitted to take any of the Degrees in Medicine, Surgery, or Midwifery, unless he has attended at least three of the necessary five years in the School of Physic, Trinity College:—

The Royal College of Surgeons
in Ireland.
The Queen's University, Belfast.
The University College of South
Wales and Monmouthshire.
The University of Adelaide.
The University of Bombay.
The University of Calcutta.

The University of Lahore.
The M'Gill University, Montreal.
The University of Madras.
The University of Melbourne.
The University of Otago.
The University of Sydney.
The University of Toronto.

The following Hospitals, in addition to Sir P. Dun's Hospital, are recognized by the Board of Trinity College:—

General Hospitals.

Adelaide Hospital.	Mercer's Hospital.
Royal City of Dublin Hospital.	Meath Hospital.
Dr. Steevens' Hospital.	Richmond, Whitworth, and
Jervis-street Infirmary.	Hardwicke Hospitals.
Mater Misericordiæ Hospital.	St. Vincent's Hospital.

Ophthalmic Hospital.

Royal Victoria Eye and Ear Hospital.

Midwifery Hospitals.

Rotunda.	National Maternity.
Coombe.	

Hospitals for Study of Mental Disease.

Richmond Lunatic Asylum.	Swift's.
--------------------------	----------

Master in Obstetric Science.

M.A.O.

Masters in Obstetric Science must have passed the Final Examinations in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, and produce a Certificate of having attended a Summer Course in Obstetric Medicine and Surgery.^a

They are then required to pass an Examination in the following subjects:—

1. Practice of Midwifery.	3. Anatomy of Female Pelvis and
2. Gynæcology.	Elementary Embryology.
	4. Clinical Gynæcology.

Notice should be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic one month before the first day of the Examination. The dates are the same as those for the Final Examination, Part II., Midwifery.

Fee for the Degree of Master in Obstetric Science, £5.

^a Existing Graduates in Medicine of the standing of M.D. are not required to attend this Course.

Master in Surgery.

M.CH.

Masters in Surgery must be Bachelors in Surgery of the University of Dublin, of not less than three years' standing, and must produce satisfactory evidence of having been engaged for not less than two years from the date of their Registration in the study or practice of their profession. They must then pass an Examination in the following subjects:—

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Clinical Surgery. | 4. Surgery. |
| 2. Operative Surgery. | 5. Surgical Anatomy (on the dead |
| 3. Surgical Pathology. | subject). |

And one of the following optional subjects, viz. :—

1. Surgery, in one of its recognized branches, viz. :
Ophthalmic and Aural ; Gynæcological ; Dental.
2. Mental Disease.
3. Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.
4. Advanced Anatomy and Physiology.
5. Comparative Anatomy.

Notice should be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic one month before the Examination begins, the optional subject selected being named at the same time. The dates are the same as those for the Final Examination, Part II., Surgery.

Graduates in Surgery of the University of Dublin, of not less than ten years' standing, may be recommended for the Degree of M. Ch., by the vote of the Court of Examiners, on such Examination as they shall determine. Candidates claiming this privilege must give one month's notice to the Registrar of the School, state in full their qualifications, and name the optional subject selected.

Fee for the Degree of Master in Surgery, £11.

Doctor in Medicine.

M.D.

Doctors in Medicine must have passed the Final Examinations in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, and must be of M.A. standing. They must also read a Thesis publicly before the Regius Professor of Physic, or must undergo an Examination before the Regius Professor of Physic, according to Regulations to be approved by the Provost and Senior Fellows.

The Regius Professor attends at 12 o'clock on the day before Commencements to hear Theses.

Candidates who intend to present themselves are required to send a notification to the Regius Professor not less than a week before the appointed day. Forms of notice may be obtained from the Registrar of the School.

Commencements will be held on December 19, February 16, April 19, June 30.

Fee for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine, £18.

UNIVERSITY DIPLOMAS.

Candidates for the Diplomas in Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetric Science, must be matriculated in Medicine, and must have completed two years in Arts, and five years in Medical Studies.

The dates, regulations, and subjects of Examination are the same as for the Degrees.

Diplomates on completing the Course in Arts, and proceeding to the Degree of B.A., may be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor on paying the Degree Fees.

The *Liceat* fees are the same as for the Final Examinations for the Degrees.

REGISTERED PRACTITIONERS.

Registered Practitioners will be admitted to the Degree of M.B. on the following conditions:—

1. That their names have been on the Medical Register for not less than five years.
 2. That they hold the Degree of B.A. of Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge; or are qualified to proceed to that Degree.*
 3. That they have passed the Intermediate Part II., the Final Part I., and Medicine, Clinical Medicine, and Mental Disease at the Final Part II.
 4. They must have passed the Intermediate Part II., and the Final Part I., and the necessary Examinations for B.A., before being admitted to the Final Part II.
-

Diploma in Public Health.

In the year 1870 a "Diploma in State Medicine" was instituted by a resolution of the Board of Trinity College. In 1898 it was resolved that the title of the "Diploma in State Medicine" be changed to that of "Diploma in Public Health."

* Candidates who hold B.A. Oxford or Cambridge must take B.A. Dublin, *ad eundem*, before they can be admitted to the Degree of M.B.

The conditions under which the Diploma is awarded are governed by the Regulations and Rules adopted by the General Medical Council.

A copy of these Rules and a list of Institutions recognized for purposes of instruction by Dublin University may be obtained by application to the Registrar of the School of Physic, Trinity College, Dublin.

EXAMINATION.

The Examination for the Diploma is divided into two parts, which may be taken separately or together.

Part I : the subjects are :—

Chemistry in relation to Public Health—Paper and Practical.

Experimental Physics and *Meteorology*—Practical.

Bacteriology and *Pathology*—Paper and Practical.

Before presenting himself for examination the candidate must be a Registered Medical Practitioner, and must produce certificates of having attended a Laboratory Course or Courses in accordance with the Rules of the General Medical Council.

Part II : the subjects are :—

Hygiene and *Epidemiology*—Paper.

Sanitary Engineering—Paper.

Public Health and *Vital Statistics*—Paper.

Practical Sanitary Inspection and Report.

Before presenting himself for examination, the candidate must have passed Part I, and have attended the Courses of Instruction in accordance with the Regulations of the General Medical Council.

Candidates are required to send in their applications and certificates of the required courses of study at least 14 days before the first day of examination.

The Fee for each part of the examination is £5 5s., which must be paid to the Registrar of the School of Physic at least one week before the Examination begins.

The fee for re-examination in either part is £2 2s.

The Diploma is granted by the Senior Proctor to candidates who complete Part II, of the examination.

Dates of Examinations.—The examinations are held three times in each year.

Part I will begin on October 19, 1914, and March 15, June 21, October 18, 1915.

Part II will begin on October 22, 1914, and March 18, June 24, October 21, 1915.

D.P.H. EXAMINATION : PART I.

LABORATORY COURSES.

Candidates for the Diploma in Public Health can attend the following Laboratory courses, which are given in the Laboratories of the School of Physic.

CHEMISTRY IN RELATION TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

This course is conducted by Mr. C. W. Ramsden in the Chemical Laboratory; it is continued through two terms, and comprises lectures, demonstrations and laboratory practice in the chemical analysis and microscopical examination of water, sewage, sewage effluents, air, foods, &c. The class meets three times weekly, and begins in the first week of November and February, and in the second week of April.

The Laboratory is open at other hours in addition to those at which the class meets for the use of candidates taking this course.

The fee for the course is £5 5s.

SYLLABUS OF COURSE IN CHEMISTRY.

Examination of water. The chemical analysis of water, sewage, and sewage effluents. Examination of air. The estimation of carbon dioxide and detection of other impurities in air. Complete analysis of milk and butter. Detection of adulterants, preservatives, and poisons in milk, butter, flour, tea, coffee, mustard, pepper, vinegar, and other common foodstuffs.

Detection and estimation of picric acid in beer, and of alum in bread and flour.

Determination of the acidity of vinegar.

Microscopic examination of starches.

Chemical analysis of aerated and alcoholic beverages.

Identification and examination of common disinfectants and antiseptics.

Detection of various common poisons in organic mixtures.

General chemistry of ether, chloroform, chloral, salicylic acid, boric acid, phenol, cresols and formaline. Assay of caffeine in coffee.

BACTERIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY.

A course in Bacteriology and Pathology is given in the School of Pathology three times in each year for candidates for the Diploma in Public Health. Instruction includes the subjects contained in the following syllabus:—

Micro-organisms. — Definition, classification, conditions of growth, vitality. Chemical changes produced.

Cultures.—Preparation of culture media, different kinds of cultures, anaerobic methods.

Methods of Isolation.

Staining methods.—Direct stains, special stains (Gram, Ziehl-Neelsen, Neisser). Staining of flagella and spores, making and staining sections.

Pathogenic micro-organisms and allied species—Morphology, staining reactions, appearance in cultures, clinical methods of search. Pathogenic yeasts and moulds.

Protozoa.—Life history, hosts, morphology, and methods of investigation of the commoner pathogenic protozoa.

Methods of quantitative bacterial analysis.

Water, Milk, Air.—The commoner non-pathogenic micro-organisms found in each. Identification of pathogenic organisms, quantitative analysis.

Food.—Micro-organisms in putrefaction and meat poisoning.

Sewage.—Quantitative analysis and methods of treatment.

Germicides and Disinfectants—Mode of action, standardisation.

Immunity.—Definition. Theories. Clinical use of the methods of complement fixation, agglutination, opsonic index, preparation of antitoxins, preparation and standardisation of vaccines, use of vaccines.

The class meets three times in each week.

The courses begin in the first week in November, the first week in February, and the second week in April.

The Fee for the Course is £6 6s.

METEOROLOGY.

Candidates will be examined in the subject-matter of the following Syllabus:—

Use and theory of instruments required in meteorological stations.

How to read the barometer, to correct and reduce readings.

Barometric charts, isobars, cyclones and anticyclones. Weather forecasting.

Measurement of temperatures—air and ground temperatures. Maximum and minimum thermometers.

Measurement of solar and terrestrial radiation.

Determination of dewpoint and hygrometric state of atmosphere. Wet and dry bulb hygrometer. Crova's hygrometer.

Rain-gauge. Measurement of rainfall, Influence of mountains on rainfall.

Measurement of wind velocity. Anemometers.

Sunshine recorders.

Electrical state of the atmosphere. Lightning conductors. Upper-air Investigation.

A course of instruction on the subject-matter of the above syllabus and the use of meteorological instruments is given in the Physical Laboratory and Normal Climatological Station in Trinity College three times in each year. The class meets twice a week, and begins in the first week of February, the first week of May, and the first week of November.

A Fee of £1 1s. is charged for this instruction.

EXAMINATION FOR PART II.

For the information of candidates the following particulars are given regarding the subjects included in Part II. of the examination for the Diploma in Public Health:—

HYGIENE AND EPIDEMIOLOGY.

Sanitation of dwellings, schools, factories, and workshops, and of villages and towns. School hygiene, medical inspection of schools, housing of the working classes, lodging-houses. Control of infectious diseases; Inspection of slaughter-houses and cowsheds. Inspection of meat and other articles of food. Milkshops—Taking of samples for analysis. Hospital administration. General epidemiology, with special reference to the origin, pathology, symptoms, propagation, geographical distribution, and prevention of endemic, epidemic, and other infectious diseases of temperate and tropical climates. Methods applicable to the medical investigation of epidemics. Unwholesome trades and occupations, and the diseases to which they give rise. Nuisances injurious or dangerous to health.

Diet: modifications associated with age, sex, occupation, and climate. Sound and unsound food. Diseases produced by unsound food. Diseases transmitted by animals, by water, and by milk. Taking of samples for analysis. Ætiology, period of incubation, and characteristics of the principal Epidemic Diseases. Prophylaxis. Methods of disinfection. Port sanitary work.

SANITARY ENGINEERING.

Planning and construction of healthy dwellings, schools, barracks, and hospitals; arrangements and regulations for slaughter-houses, cow-sheds, and dairies.

Heating and ventilation of public and private dwellings.

Collection and disposal of house refuse.

Sewage disposal for towns, villages, and isolated dwellings.

Water supply sources, collection and storage of water. Sources of pollution. Filtration and softening of water.

Books recommended to candidates:—"Hygiene" (Notter and Firth); "The Purification of Sewage" (Barwise); "A Practical Guide for Sanitary Inspectors" (Stockman); "House-drainage and Sanitary Fitments" (Jensen).

VITAL STATISTICS AND PUBLIC HEALTH LAW.

Principles and Methods of Vital Statistics.

Marriage, Birth, and Death Rates; their relation to age, sex, occupation, and density of population. Population and housing statistics; causes of increase and decrease of population; estimates of population; emigration. Construction of statistical tables; graphic methods of illustration; calculating machines; life tables. Vaccination. Classification of diseases and causes of death. Epidemic diseases; syphilis; tuberculosis; cancer; infant mortality; notification of infectious diseases. Vital Statistics of Colonies and of foreign countries. Routine work of Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, and Sanitary Inspector. Office routine, records, office books, and reports.

The Acts Relating to Public Health.

Candidates will be given an opportunity of showing special knowledge of Sanitary Law as it operates within particular parts of the British Empire, provided that, when applying for admission to the examination, they indicate the special law in which they desire to be examined.

Books recommended:—"Vital Statistics" (Newsholme); reference to "Elements of Statistics" (Bowley); Reports of the Registrars-General for the United Kingdom; Census and Emigration Reports; "Handbook of Irish Sanitary Law" (Birmingham); reference to "The Law relating to Public Health in Ireland" (Vanston), 1913.

The attention of Students is directed to the importance of obtaining a Diploma in Public Health as soon as possible after they obtain their Medical Degrees. An increasing number of Public Bodies are requiring it as well as the usual Qualifications in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

REGULATIONS OF THE SCHOOL OF DENTAL SCIENCE.

The School of Dental Science consists of the following staff for 1914-15:—

University Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery.—Andrew Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.

University Professor of Chemistry.—Sydney Young, Sc.D., F.R.S.

Professor of Surgery.—Edward H. Taylor, M.D.

Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural Philosophy.—William E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.

King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine.—W. H. Thompson, M.D., Sc.D.

Lecturer in Pathology.—Alexander O'Sullivan, M.D., F.T.C.D.

Lecturers in Dental Surgery and Pathology.—A. W. W. Baker, M.D., M. Dent. Sc.; W. G. T. Story, M.B.

Lecturer in Dental Mechanics.—Joseph Cockburn, L.D.S.

Lecturer in Orthodontia.—E. S. Friel, M. Dent. Sc.

Lecturer in Anæsthetics.—T. P. C. Kirkpatrick, M.D.

WINTER SESSION, 1914-15.

Lectures commence on 12th October.

Mechanics.—Lectures for Freshman First Year Dental Students (see page 248).

Physics.—Professor Thrift, at 1 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Chemistry.—Professor Young, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and 11 o'clock on Saturdays.

Practical Chemistry.—Professor Young, at 10 o'clock, on Saturdays.

Systematic Anatomy.—Professor A. F. Dixon, at 9 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Physiology (Junior Class).—Professor Thompson, at 11 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

Practical Physiology (Junior Class).—Professor Thompson and Assistants, 3 to 5 o'clock, on Mondays and Fridays.

Surgery.—Professor Taylor, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Medicine.—Professor Craig, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Dental Mechanics.—Mr. Cockburn, at 5 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Dental Surgery and Pathology.—Drs. Baker and W. G. T. Story, at 5 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Dissections from October to March inclusive.

SUMMER SESSION, 1915.

Lectures commence on 13th April.

Laboratory Instruction in Chemistry.—Professor Young.

Students work in the Laboratory from 9 to 11 o'clock, on Wednesdays and Fridays. Each Student is provided with full sets of Apparatus and Tests.

Laboratory Instruction in Histology.—Professor Thompson.

This Course will be given in the Physiological Laboratory on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 2 to 4 o'clock. A Lecture will be given in the Theatre, on one day in each week, after which Illustrative Preparations will be shown. Students will have their own places in the Laboratory, each with a Microscope, and a full set of Apparatus and Reagents. The Laboratory will be open to Members of the Class daily, except during Class hours.

Dental Anatomy and Physiology.—Professor A. F. Dixon and Mr. Friel, 9 to 11 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Orthodontia.—Mr. Friel, at 5 o'clock, on Mondays and Fridays.

Anæsthetics.—Dr. Kirkpatrick, at 5 o'clock, on Wednesdays.

COMBINED ARTS AND DENTAL CURRICULUM.

The University of Dublin grants the degrees of Bachelor and Master in Dental Science.

Either of these qualifications entitles the holder to be registered as a licensed Dental practitioner.

In order to obtain the Degree of Bachelor (B. Dent. Sc.) Candidates must have completed the course for the Arts degree (B.A.) of the University and have spent at least four years in the School of Dentistry. The Degree of Master in Dental Science (M. Dent. Sc.) is awarded after a further examination, and cannot be taken until the end of a fifth year of study.

The Dental and Arts Courses may be taken separately or concurrently.

It is to be understood (*a*) that the Arts Courses to be attended by Dental Students are the same as those to be attended by Medical Students; and (*b*) that, with the exceptions noted, the Professional Courses mentioned below as necessary for Dental Students are the same as those for Medical Students.

The following curriculum has been drawn up for students who desire to pursue their Arts and Dental studies concurrently:—

The student should—

1. Pass the Entrance Examination (Trinity College) in June, October, or January.
2. Pass any Junior Freshman Term Examination, or the Special Preliminary Examination in Arts held in March and October.

Upon the completion of the second of these examinations the student should register as a Dental Student^a at the office of the Registrar of the School of Medicine, and begin his combined Course for the Arts and Dental degrees in October or April.

^a Students are advised to register *both* as Dental and Medical Students. A Student who has done this is entitled to count some of the Courses which he takes as a Dental Student as a part of his Medical Course, should he at a later date determine to take the Medical Degrees.

NOTE.—The Fees for the courses marked thus * are included in the Arts Fees.

First Winter—

*Mechanics (Statics and Dynamics, see page 248).

*Physics Lectures (Michaelmas and Hilary Terms).

*Physics, Practical.

Chemistry Lectures and Laboratory.	..	..	£3	3	0
Systematic Anatomy Lectures ^a	..	..	3	3	0
Anatomy, dissections	..	..	5	5	0

£11 11 0

Examination in Experimental Physics.

First Summer—

Practical Chemistry, together with Practical Dental Metallurgy	..	..	..	..	£2	2	0
Histology, together with Dental Histology	..	..	..	..	5	5	0
Dental Anatomy and Physiology (Human & Comparative) ^b	2	2	0				
					£9	9	0

*Mechanics (Statics and Dynamics).

*English Composition.

Preliminary Scientific Dental Examination.

In June of his first year the Student should complete the Preliminary Scientific Dental Examination in Chemistry and Physics, and also the Examination in Dental Anatomy. Before he is admitted to any of these Examinations he must have attended the courses indicated above to the satisfaction of his Teachers.

Second Winter—

General Hospital	..	..	..	..	£12	12	0
Dissections	..	..	..	..	5	5	0
Physiology Lectures	..	..	..	..	3	3	0
Physiology, Practical	..	..	..	..	2	2	0
Surgery, including the elements of Surgical Pathology and Surgery in its applications to Dental Surgery Lectures	..	..	..	..	2	2	0
Medicine, including the elements of General Pathology and the applications of Medicine to Dental Surgery Lectures	..	..	..	..	3	3	0
					£28	7	0

Intermediate Dental Examination.

Students who begin their Dental course in the Summer Session are advised in their first summer to attend Dental Anatomy, Statics and Dynamics, and English Composition.

^a Together with an elementary course at the beginning of the Winter Session.

^b Special Course; two days per week, together with practical work and demonstrations.

At the completion of his second Winter Session the Student should pass the Intermediate Dental Examination in Anatomy and Physiology.

Before he is admitted to the Intermediate Dental Examination the Student must have completed the courses of instruction indicated above, to the satisfaction of his Teachers, and must have passed the Preliminary Scientific Dental Examination in Chemistry and Physics, and in Dental Anatomy.

Second Summer—

General Hospital (included in Winter Fee).

Dental Mechanics (Practical).^a

*Logic Lectures and English Composition.

During the Summer, Students should prepare for the Arts Part of the Final Freshman Examination, and should pass it in the following October. The subjects are:—Mechanics, Logics, English Composition, and one language, viz.: Latin, Greek, French, or German.

Having completed the Final Freshman and Intermediate Dental Examinations, the Student should devote his time to work at the Dental Hospital. For two years he should attend each forenoon the surgical practice of this Hospital, and in the afternoons the instruction given in Mechanical Dentistry.

Third Winter—

Dental Surgery (Hospital Practice)	..	..	£12	12	0
Dental Mechanics (Practical) ^a	..	..	52	10	0
Lectures in Elementary Dental Mechanics and Dental Metallurgy (from October to Christmas).					
Dental Surgery and Pathology, including Materia Medica and Therapeutics in their applications to	}		3	3	0
Dental Surgery Lectures (for rest of Winter Session)					
			£68	5	0

Third Summer—

Dental Surgery (Hospital Practice)	}	(included in Winter Fee)
Dental Mechanics (Practical)		

*Astronomy Lectures.

Fourth Winter—

Dental Surgery (Hospital Practice)	..	..	£12	12	0
Dental Mechanics (Practical) ^b	..	..	52	10	0
Advanced Dental Mechanics (from October to Christmas)					
Dental Surgery and Pathology, including Materia Medica and Therapeutics in their application to	}		2	2	0
Dental Surgery and Pathology (for rest of Winter Session).					
			£67	4	0

^a Students who have failed to complete the Intermediate Dental Examination are advised not to begin their instruction in Dental Mechanics until June or October. Before presenting himself for the Final Examination, the Student must have taken a minimum of 27 months' instruction in Primary Dental Mechanics.

If this instruction is taken with a Dental Practitioner, the fee charged is a matter of arrangement.

^b If this instruction is taken with a Dental Practitioner, the Fee charged is a matter of arrangement.

Fourth Summer—

Dental Surgery (Hospital Practice) }	(included in Winter
Dental Mechanics (Practical) }	Fee)
Orthodontia .. .. .	.. 1 1 0
Demonstrations in the use of Anaesthetics ..	.. 1 1 0
*Ethics Lectures.	
	<hr/>
	£2 2 0

Final Dental Examination.

At the completion of the fourth year the Student should enter for the Final Dental Examination, the subjects for which are—

Dental Mechanics and Metallurgy.

Paper, Practical and *Viva voce*.

Dental Surgery and Pathology, including Materia Medica and Therapeutics in their application to Dental Surgery.

Paper, Practical and *Viva voce*.

Orthodontia. *Viva voce*.

The Principles of Surgery and Medicine in their application to Dental Surgery. *Viva voce*.

The degree of Bachelor in Dental Science is conferred on Students who have completed the above Courses and Examinations, and passed in Ethics and English Composition at an ordinary Examination for the B.A. Degree.

The total Fees in order to obtain the degree of Bachelor in Dental Science are:—

Entrance Fee, Arts Fees (4 years), and Fee for
B.A. Degree, £83 4 0

Lecture, Laboratory, and Hospital Fees—

First Winter .. .. .	.. 10 10 0
First Summer .. .. .	.. 10 10 0
Second Winter .. .. .	.. 28 7 0
Second Summer —
Third Winter .. .. .	.. 68 5 0
Third Summer —
Fourth Winter .. .. .	.. 67 4 0
Fourth Summer .. .. .	.. 2 2 0
Examination Fee .. .. .	.. 5 0 0
Fee for Degree .. .. .	.. 10 0 0
	<hr/>
	£285 2 0

EXAMINATIONS.

For dates of Examinations, see page 11*.

Graduates in Medicine of the University of Dublin who desire to take a degree in Dentistry are admitted to the B. Dent. Sc. Examination on producing certificates as follows :—

1. One year's attendance at the surgical practice of a recognized Dental Hospital.
 2. Two years' practical Dental Mechanics.
 3. Lectures on Dental Surgery and Pathology, Mechanics, Anatomy, Orthodontia, and Anæsthetics.
-

MASTER IN DENTAL SCIENCE.

Candidates for the Degree of Master in Dental Science must be Bachelors in Dental Science of at least one year's standing. They will be required to pass an examination in Pathology and Bacteriology, and either to carry out Dental work of an advanced character to the satisfaction of the Examiners, or to present a thesis, to be approved of by them, giving evidence of original research on some subject connected with Dentistry.

COURSE IN CHEMISTRY FOR DENTAL STUDENTS.

Winter Session (November to March)—

Lectures, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 1 o'clock, and Saturdays at 11 o'clock.

Demonstrations and Laboratory work as may be arranged.
Subject—Inorganic and Elementary Organic Chemistry.

Fee—College students, £2 2s.; Externs, £3 3s.

Summer Session (April to June)—

1st Part. Demonstrations and Laboratory Work, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 9 to 11 o'clock.

Subject—Qualitative analysis of single inorganic salts.

2nd Part. Laboratory work on composition of bone and teeth; anæsthetics and antiseptics; dental metallurgy.

Fee—£3 3s.

PRIVILEGES AND PRIZES ATTACHED TO THE SCHOOL OF PHYSIC.

PRIVILEGES OF MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

Students in Arts are entitled to attend a Course of Lectures in Surgery, in Botany, and in Zoology at a reduction of one-half, and in Chemistry at a reduction of one-third, of the usual Fees. They are also entitled to a Course of Experimental Physics free.

Sophister Students and Graduates in Arts are entitled to attend a Course of Pathology at a reduction of one-half of the usual Fees.

PRIZES.

The following Prizes, obtainable either during, or at the completion of, the preceding Courses of Education, are open to the Students of the School of Physic.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TRAVELLING PRIZES.

A Prize of £100, founded in 1869, is awarded by the Board, in alternate years, to the best answerer at a special Examination in Medicine or in Surgery, provided that the merit be deemed sufficient. Successful Candidates are required to spend three months in the study of Medicine or Surgery, as the case may be, in Berlin, Paris, or Vienna. Before they can obtain the first instalment of £50, they must satisfy the Senior Lecturer that they possess sufficient knowledge of a Continental Language to derive full benefit from the Prize. The Examination is held in June, and is open to Students who have passed the Final Examination in Medicine or in Surgery, as the case may be, within two years of the Examination.

In order to obtain the second sum of £50, Prizemen must have furnished to the Regius Professor their formal Report on the Hospitals attended by them, within two years from the time of obtaining the Prize.

The subjects of the Medical Travelling Prize Examination are Clinical Medicine, Practice of Medicine, Therapeutics, Pathology, and Obstetric Medicine.

The subjects of the Surgical Travelling Prize Examination are Clinical Surgery, Operative Surgery, Pathology, Surgical Anatomy, and Ophthalmic Surgery.

In accordance with the above conditions, an Examination in Medicine will be held in June, 1915, at which a Medical Travelling Prize, of the value of £100, will be competed for.

A similar Travelling Prize in Surgery will be competed for in 1916.

Notice must be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic a week before the first day of Examination.

THE SIR JOHN BANKS MEDAL AND PRIZE.

These were founded in 1907 by Sir John T. Banks, K.C.B., M.D., for twenty years (1849-69) King's Professor of the Practice of Medicine, and for eighteen years (1880-98) Regius Professor of Physic. A bronze Medal is awarded to the winner, and a Money Prize, value about £15, to the second best candidate, at the Medical Travelling Prize Examination.

THE EDWARD HALLARAN BENNETT MEDAL AND PRIZE.

These were founded in 1907 by past pupils of E. H. Bennett, M.D., for nine years (1864-73) University Anatomist, and for thirty-three years (1873-1906) Professor of Surgery, in "appreciation of his eminent services to the surgical profession, and of his many acts of kindness to them while students." A bronze Medal and a Money Prize are awarded respectively to the winner, and to the second best candidate, at the Surgical Travelling Prize Examination.

FITZ-PATRICK SCHOLARSHIP.

This Scholarship was founded in November, 1901, by Mrs. Fitz-Patrick, in memory of her husband, Thomas Fitz-Patrick, M.D. (Dub.). It consists of the interest on £1000. It will be awarded annually to the Student who obtains the highest aggregate marks at Part II. of the Intermediate, and Parts I. and II. of the Final Examinations, provided that the Student has completed the Medical Course in the prescribed period of five years.

MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Two Medical Scholarships, founded in 1860, are offered annually, tenable for two years, with a Salary of £20 per annum, one being for Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine, the other for Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology.

The following Regulations have been adopted:—

(1). No Students can compete for the Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine after the completion of their third year; nor for that in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, after the completion of their second year.

Students who enter the Medical School in a Summer Session will be allowed to compete for Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine at the end of their Fourth Summer Session, provided that they have not taken out a Course of Practical Anatomy or Histology in their first Summer Session.

(2). No Student can hold both Scholarships together.

(3). Sixty per cent. of the marks at the Examination for the Scholarship in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, are allowed to the two former, and the remaining forty per cent. to the two latter subjects.

The best answerers at the Examination are elected to these Scholarships, provided that they are in the Senior Freshman or some higher Class, that they have their names on the College Books, that they have kept one *Annus Medicus* in the School of Physic, and that their answering is of a high order.

Graduates in Arts otherwise qualified may be Candidates for Medical Scholarships without having their names on the College Books.

Candidates for the Scholarship in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, are recommended to attend the Demonstrations of the Professors of Botany and Zoology during Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Terms.

An Examination for Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine will be held on June 14 and following days, and for Scholarship in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, on June 14 and following days. Notice must be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic a week before each Examination begins.

Candidates for Medical Scholarship will be allowed to substitute attendance on the Lectures and Demonstrations in Zoology and Comparative Anatomy given in Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Terms for attendance on the Lectures in Zoology given during the Summer Session.

DR. HENRY HUTCHINSON STEWART MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarships in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine, and in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, of the value of £10 per annum, tenable for three years, are awarded from time to time to the second-best answerers at the examination for Medical Scholarships, provided sufficient merit be shown.

The Regulations for these Scholarships are:—

No Students can compete for the Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine after the completion of their third year; nor for that in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, after the completion of their second year.

Students who enter the Medical School in a Summer Session will be allowed to compete for Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine at the end of their Fourth Summer Session, provided that they have not taken out a Course of Practical Anatomy or Histology in their first Summer Session.

They may be of any standing in Arts.

Sixty per cent. of the marks at the Examination for the Scholarships in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology are allowed to the two former, and the remaining forty per cent. to the two latter subjects.

No Student is allowed to compete a second time for a Scholarship in the same subjects.

**DR. HENRY HUTCHINSON STEWART SCHOLARSHIPS IN
MENTAL DISEASE.**

These Scholarships are awarded from time to time. They are of value about £50 per annum, and are tenable for three years. The Regulations are as follows:—

An Examination will be held for a Scholarship on Monday, June 21st, 1915.

Candidates must not be more than two years qualified.

The successful candidate must spend not less than six months as resident or outdoor pupil in a recognized Institution for the treatment of Mental Diseases approved by the Board of Trinity College, and under such conditions as they shall from time to time prescribe; this period to be commenced within six months from the date of election.

The Scholarship will not be awarded unless sufficient merit be shown.

No person will be admitted to compete a second time for the Scholarship.

Examination.

Psychological Medicine, . . .	{ Paper, 3 hours. 50 marks. Clinical. 50 marks.
Pathology of the Brain and Spinal Cord,	{ Paper, 3 hours. 50 marks. <i>Vivâ Voce</i> . 50 marks.
Diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord,	{ Paper, 3 hours. 25 marks. Clinical. 25 marks.
Anatomy of the Normal Brain and Spinal Cord,	{ <i>Vivâ Voce</i> . 25 marks.
Physiology of the Brain and Spinal Cord,	{ <i>Vivâ Voce</i> . 25 marks.

At the *vivâ voce* Examinations Candidates will be examined upon microscopic and other preparations of the Brain and Spinal Cord.

The Examination will be held at the close of the Summer Session.

Candidates are advised to consult the following books:—

W. James. Text-Book of Psychology (Briefer Course).

L. Bianchi. Text-Book of Psychiatry (trans. Macdonald).

E. Krapilin. Lectures in Clinical Psychiatry (trans. Johnstone).

W. F. Robertson. Text-Book of Pathology in relation to Mental Disease.

Marie. Leçons sur les Maladies de la Moelle.

Quain. Anatomy; the Central Nervous System.

Schafer. Text-Book of Physiology; the Central Nervous System.

W. R. Gowers. Manual of Diseases of the Nervous System.

THE JOHN MALLET PURSER MEDAL.

The past pupils of John Mallet Purser, M.D., King's Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the School of Physic, Trinity College, wishing to permanently record their appreciation of him as a teacher, their respect for him as a scientist, and their regard for him as a friend, at the completion of the twenty-fifth year of his Professorship, subscribed a sum of money for the purpose of founding a medal in the School of Physic to be called the "John Mallet Purser Medal." The dies, which cost £73 10s., and the sum of £42 were handed over to the Board to present annually a bronze medal in Physiology and Histology at the Intermediate Medical Examination, Part I. The Board accepted the gift, and agreed to the following conditions:—

1. That the Medal be called "The John Mallet Purser Medal."
2. That the Medal be awarded annually to the Student who, at the ordinary June Intermediate Medical Examination, Part I., shall obtain the highest marks in Physiology and Histology, provided that, at the same time, the Student is successful in passing the Intermediate Medical Examination, Part I.
3. That no students may compete for the Medal, who, at the time of the Examination, shall have spent more than three years since entering for their first classes in the Medical School.

The Medal is presented to the successful Candidate at the opening meeting of the University Biological Association, which is usually held in November.

DANIEL JOHN CUNNINGHAM MEMORIAL MEDAL AND PRIZE.

On November 3rd, 1909, a Meeting of former pupils and friends of the late Professor Daniel John Cunningham resolved to establish a Memorial of his work in connexion with the Medical School of Trinity College, Dublin. It was decided to place a Bronze Portrait Panel in the Department of Practical Anatomy, and to establish a Medal and Prize in Anatomy to be awarded each year at Part I of the Intermediate Examination which is held in June.

The entire work connected with the designs for the Medal and Portrait Panel was entrusted to Mr. Oliver Sheppard, R.H.A. The Panel has been placed in a suitable position in the Dissecting Room of Trinity College, and the first award of the Medal was made in June, 1910.

As a result of communications with the Cunningham Memorial Committee of the University of Edinburgh, it was decided that the Memorials in Dublin and Edinburgh Universities should be on the same lines, and it was arranged that the Bronze Portrait

Panels for the Dissecting Rooms of the two Universities should be identical, and that the obverse of the Medals established in Dublin and Edinburgh should also be identical.

The Medal and Prize are awarded to the Student who obtains highest marks in Anatomy at Part I of the Intermediate Examination, held in June, provided that at the same time he is successful in completing his Examination.

No Student is eligible who, at the time of the Examination, has been longer than three years in the School of Medicine.

BEGLEY STUDENTSHIPS.

In Trinity Term, 1905, bequests from William Chapman Begley, B.A., M.B. of £5200, 2½ per Cent. Consols, and from his wife, Jane Begley, of £1004 14s. 6d., for the purpose of endowing four Medical Studentships, were received by the Board.

The Studentships are open to all Undergraduates who have passed the Final Senior Freshman Examination, and who have entered or intend immediately to enter the Medical School. Where the qualifications and merits of the Candidates for the Studentships are, in the opinion of the Board, otherwise equal, preference is given according to the seniority of their standing in Arts at the time of their entering the School. Every Student during his tenure shall pursue his studies in the School to the satisfaction of the Board; if he fails to do so, or is guilty of any serious misconduct or breach of College discipline, he shall cease to be entitled to the Studentship, unless for special reasons the Board shall determine otherwise.

One Studentship, value about £37 per annum, tenable for four years, is awarded annually about the last Saturday in November. Candidates must apply through their Tutors to the Board, and submit a list of their distinctions in Arts, and also of their distinctions in Medicine, if they have been for some time students in the School.

PROFESSORS' PRIZES.

The Professor of Institutes of Medicine gives Prizes in the Winter Session amounting to £6, and in the Summer Session amounting to £4.

The Professor of Practice of Medicine gives Prizes in the Winter Course amounting to £5.

The Professor of Materia Medica gives Prizes in the Summer Course amounting to £5.

The Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence gives Prizes in the Summer Course amounting to £5.

All the Professorial awards are open to Extern as well as College Students.

Sessional Examinations in Anatomy are held at which Honor Certificates are awarded to those candidates who show sufficient merit.

MUSEUMS.

The Museums of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, of Pathology, of Materia Medica, and of Botany, are open to the Students of the School of Physic for the purpose of Education.

I.—MUSEUM OF ZOOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Curator—HENRY W. MACKINTOSH, M.A., Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

The present building was completed in 1876, and contains the Zoological Collection formerly kept in the Regent House; and the Comparative Anatomy Collection, formerly combined with that of Pathology, and kept in the Medical School.

The Zoological Museum was founded in 1777, and contains a large series of typical specimens. The Mammals, Birds, and Reptiles are arranged on the ground-floor. The Amphibians and Fishes are in the gallery. The Invertebrates are arranged in the table cases, with the exception of the Insects, which are in cabinets in the Curator's room. The centre of the hall is occupied by the skeletons of large Mammals and Birds. The Galleries contain the Anatomical collection, and a set of Microscopes, under which are arranged specimens, specially intended for the Students attending the Lectures in Zoology during the Summer Session.

There is a Zoological Laboratory in connexion with the Zoological Department, to which Students are admitted during Terms on payment of a Fee of 5s. for the Junior, and 6s. 8d. for the Senior Division per Term. The Laboratory is provided with Microscopes and Appliances, and Students are supplied with specimens.

The Museum is open to Students daily from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

II.—MUSEUM OF SURGICAL AND MEDICAL PATHOLOGY.

Director—EDWARD H. TAYLOR, M.D., Professor of Surgery.

This Museum is intended for the use of the Students in Medicine, and to illustrate the Professors' Lectures. It is open daily to Students from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

III.—MUSEUM OF MATERIA MEDICA.

Curator—WALTER G. SMITH, M.D., King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

A Course of Demonstrations on Practical Pharmacy will be given in the Museum of Materia Medica. Each Student will be provided with apparatus and tests.

The Museum is open to Students from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

IV.—ANTHROPOMETRIC MUSEUM AND LABORATORY.

The Museum forms a portion of the Department of Anatomy, and is in the charge of the Professor of Anatomy. Visitors are admitted on application.

V.—HERBARIUM.

Keeper of the Herbarium.—HENRY H. DIXON, Sc.D., F.R.S.

The Herbarium is open for reference during Term, from 11 till 3; and at other times on special application to the Keeper.

It contains—

1. A Herbarium, containing the Plants indigenous to Great Britain and Ireland.

2. A General Herbarium, open to receive the Plants of all countries. This latter is particularly rich in the Plants of North America (including Mexico and California), British India, South Africa, and Australia; and less so in those of South America, North Asia, and parts of Europe.

Donations of specimens from all countries are solicited from Students of the University.

The Board allows an annual sum for the support of the Herbarium.

BOTANIC GARDENS.

Director—H. H. DIXON, Sc.D., F.R.S.

The Gardens are situated about one mile from the College, near Ball's Bridge, and now contain about eight acres of ground.

Since their inception in 1806, the Gardens have been added to in 1832 and in 1848.

The inner or original Garden contains a well-arranged collection of the principal Natural Orders of hardy plants for teaching purposes, and there are also heated plant-houses in which choice and tender exotics are grown.

A small pond is utilised for the growth of aquatic and marsh plants, and there are borders of rock-edging of considerable extent, on which herbaceous, Alpine, and bulbous plants are grown.

Classes for Students in Arts and Medicine are held in the Gardens as occasion arises. Strangers to Dublin are admitted by orders from the Provost, or from any of the Fellows, or Professors.

For the conditions under which keys giving admission to the Gardens are granted to residents in Dublin, application should be made to the Director.

POST-GRADUATE CLASSES.

A special three weeks' course of instruction is given during the months of September and October.

Subjects and Lecturers.

Medicine.—James Craig, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.

Alfred R. Parsons, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.

Surgery.—Thomas E. Gordon, M.B., F.R.C.S.I.

Edward H. Taylor, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

Wm. Pearson, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

Gynæcology.—Henry Jellett, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.

Diseases of Eye.—Louis Werner, M.B., F.R.C.S.I.

Diseases of Throat, Nose, and Ear.—Sir Robert H. Woods, M.B., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.I.

Diseases of Skin.—Wallace Beatty, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.

Pathology.—Alex. O'Sullivan, M.D., F.T.C.D.

Anatomy.—A. Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.

Physiology.—William H. Thompson, M.D., Sc.D., F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

X-Ray Work.—William G. Harvey, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.

Cystoscopy.—K. E. L. G. Gunn, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

The Composite Fee for the entire Course is £5 5s. ; and for this sum each member is entitled to attend all the classes, or such of them as he desires.

Arrangements are made by which a limited number of members of the class can reside in College Rooms, and dine on Commons, at an inclusive cost of £1 1s. per week.

Further information will be given on application to the Honorary Secretary for Post-Graduate Classes in Medicine, ALFRED R. PARSONS, M.D., 27, Lower Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin.

THE RECOGNITION BY THE UNIVERSITY OF COLONIAL TEACHING INSTITUTIONS.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

Recognition of Courses, in the case of Students of Medicine, taken at Colonial Universities and Colleges.

The Board and Council are prepared, in the case of students of medicine, to consider applications from Colonial Universities and Colleges for recognition of courses of instruction given by them if the following regulations are complied with:—

1. The application for recognition shall be made to the Registrar of the College, and shall supply information under the following headings:—

- (a) The names of the subjects for the teaching of which recognition is sought.
- (b) The names of the teachers in each subject whose courses are to be recognized, a note of their university degrees, or other qualifications, and a statement of their published work. Particulars regarding the opportunities which each teacher has had of qualifying himself for the work which he undertakes, and of the length of time during which he has devoted himself to the teaching of his subject, should be included.
- (c) The names and qualifications of any assistants employed in conducting the courses for which recognition is sought, and a note of the amount of teaching entrusted to each.
- (d) A note of the average number of students attending the courses under consideration.
- (e) A note of the number of lecture hours devoted to each course, of the number of written or *viva voce* examinations held during the progress of the course, and a clear statement of the hours necessarily spent in practical class-work by the students of each subject.
- (f) A detailed syllabus of each course, and a time-table showing the hours at which the various classes meet, and the duration of the courses. The fees charged for the courses of instruction should also be noted.
- (g) A short description of the accommodation which each teacher has at his disposal, and a note of the apparatus, illustrative museum specimens, diagrams, and other appliances which he has for use in his teaching-work.

2. Every recognized Institution shall at the end of each year furnish to the Registrar of the Medical School of Trinity College a statement showing :—

- (a) The number of students who have attended each of the recognized courses in a satisfactory manner.
- (b) A clear statement of any changes which it is proposed to introduce regarding the conduct of the courses for next session.
- (c) A note of any changes made during the year, or proposed to be made, in the personnel of the teaching staff responsible for the recognized courses.

3. A certificate of attendance on a recognized course can only be accepted if it clearly states that the student has satisfactorily performed the work of the class. The certificate must also show the number of attendances made by the student, and the total number of possible attendances. In each certificate, attendance upon practical class-work, lectures, and class-examinations should be distinguished.

4. The University shall, if it thinks fit, defer recognition until an inspection has been made of the accommodation, apparatus, and teaching-appliances of the Institution making application.

5. A recognition once granted may be withdrawn, or suspended, at any time, should the University deem such action desirable.

6. No recognition of courses granted under this scheme will exempt a student wishing to take the degree of the University of Dublin from spending at least three full years of Medical study in Trinity College.

Applications from individual students for recognition of courses taken by them in Colonial Universities or Colleges shall, as hitherto, be decided on by the Board of Trinity College after consultation with the Medical School Committee, and the Tutors' Committee.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

TEACHING STAFF.

I.—*Mathematics.*

ROBERT RUSSELL, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Dublin, and Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics in the University of Dublin.

II.—*Mechanics.*

J. FRASER, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Dublin, and Assistant to the Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Dublin.

III.—*Experimental Physics.*

W. E. THRIFT, M.A., HON. M. INST. C.E.I., M.I.E.E.; Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and Erasmus Smith Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Dublin.

HARRY THRIFT, M.A., F.T.C.D.	} Assistants to the Erasmus Smith Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.
H. H. POOLE, SC.B.	

IV.—*Chemistry.*

SYDNEY YOUNG, SC.D., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Dublin.

E. WERNER, SC.D., F.I.C., F.C.S.L., Professor of Applied Chemistry.

W. C. RAMSDEN, F.C.S.L., Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry.

V.—*Geology, Petrology, Mineralogy, and Mining.*

JOHN JOLY, M.A., B.A.I., SC.D., F.R.S., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Dublin.

VI.—*Engineering.*

T. ALEXANDER, M.A.I. (*hon. causâ*), M.I.C.E.I., Professor of Civil Engineering in the University of Dublin.

W. E. LILLY, M.A.I., SC.D., M.I.C.E.I.,	} Assistants to the Professor of Civil Engineering.
J. T. JACKSON, M.A.I., M.A.,	

VII.—*Electrical Engineering.*

WM. TATLOW, B.A.I., A.M.I.E.E., Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering.

Lecturer in Electric Traction.

George Marshall Harris, Electrical Engineer to the Dublin United Tramways Company.

VIII.—*Mechanical Engineering.*

W. E. LILLY, M.A.I., SC.D., WH. EX., M.I.MECH.E., Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering.

Introductory.

THE School of Engineering in the University of Dublin was established in the year 1842 for the purpose of affording to such Students as intend becoming Civil Engineers systematic instruction in those branches of knowledge which are most useful to the Engineer in the practice of his profession.

While keeping this object in view, it has been deemed advisable to require the Student, during his Course in the School, to be a member of Trinity College, and subject to its regular discipline, giving him at the same time the opportunity of obtaining the advantages of a general University Education.

Membership of Trinity College.

In order to become a member of the College, it is necessary to pass the Entrance Examination, and pay the Entrance Fee of £15.

The Course for this Examination is given in the Calendar, p. 30, or in the Shorter Programme, p. 2. The dates at which it is held are given in the Calendar, pp. 1* to 5*, or in the Shorter Programme, p. 2.

Admission to the School of Engineering.

Having become a member of the College, the Student is eligible for admission to the School of Engineering, which is obtained by his passing a further Examination (in the subjects enumerated below), held annually at the end of Trinity and also at the beginning of Michaelmas Term. Students can join the classes only at the beginning of Michaelmas Term. Students intending to enter must be at the Engineering School at 10 o'clock on the day fixed in the Almanac.

Subjects for Entrance Examination to Engineering School.

Arithmetic.

Algebra (to the end of Quadratic Equations).

Geometry (Euclid, first six Books).

Trigonometry (to the end of Solution of Plane Triangles).

Elementary Mechanics.

Upon passing this Examination the Candidate is admitted to the School, and begins his studies in it.

Duration and Subjects of Professional Course.

The Professional Course continues for three or four years, as explained below, from the time of entering the School, during which instruction is given partly by Lectures, and partly in Laboratories and in the Field, being arranged thus:—

FIRST YEAR (JUNIOR CLASS).

Mathematics.
Mechanics.
Experimental Physics.
Chemistry.
Elementary Geology and Mineralogy.
Drawing and Practical Geometry.

SECOND YEAR (MIDDLE CLASS).

Practical Mechanics.
Theory of the Steam Engine.
Chemistry—Analyses of Ores, Minerals, &c.
Elementary Geology.
Drawing, Designing, and Office Work.
Levelling, Surveying, and General Engineering
Electrical Engineering.

THIRD YEAR (SENIOR CLASS).

Mineralogy, Petrology, Field Geology, and Mining.
Drawing, Designing, and Office Work.
Levelling, Surveying, and General Engineering.
Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering.

FOURTH YEAR (OPTIONAL).

Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.

An optional fourth year's Course has been instituted, and Students wishing to make a special study of Electrical Engineering are recommended to do so in this fourth year.

Students taking the ordinary three years' Course are allowed to specialise during part of the third year, and to present themselves accordingly in special Papers at the Final B.A.I. Examination: those who may wish to devote themselves to the ordinary Civil Engineering work being only required to study a certain part of the Electrical Engineering work, and to take at the B.A.I.

Examination a certain part of the Electrical Engineering Examination in addition to the full Civil Engineering Examination; and those who may wish to devote themselves to Electrical Engineering being allowed to substitute the Electrical Engineering Lectures and Demonstrations of the Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering, for certain parts of the Civil Engineering work, as arranged by the Professor of Civil Engineering, and to be allowed to substitute the Electrical Engineering Examination for two of the Papers set by the Professor of Civil Engineering at the B.A.I. Examination: the Drawing of Students thus specialising will be arranged so as to be suited to their Electrical Engineering work as far as possible.

Examinations.

At the end of the Trinity Term, in each year, the Junior and Middle Classes are examined as to their proficiency in the subjects they have been lectured in previously; and no Student can rise from a lower to a higher Class except he shall have *first* obtained credit for the necessary attendance at the Lectures delivered to his Class, and at Laboratory and Field Work and in the Drawing School, during each of the three Terms of the Academic Year then closing, and also have passed the Examination at the end of the Trinity Term above mentioned or a Supplemental Examination at the beginning of the following Michaelmas Term.

A Student who has failed to pass one of these Examinations may, on payment of half the Fee for the corresponding year, attend over again the Lectures in the subjects in which he was deficient.

A part of the regular Final (or Degree) Examination of the Senior Class is held at the end of Trinity Term, and the remainder in Michaelmas Term. There is also a Supplemental Examination at the beginning of the next Trinity Term.

Students are required to give notice to the Registrar of the School of their intention to present themselves at any of these Examinations at least a week before the commencement of the Examination, and at the same time to send in their Drawings, &c., to the Professor of Engineering or his Assistant.

Attendances at Lectures, &c.

In order to obtain credit for attendance at Lectures, a Student must have attended at least three-fourths of the Lectures delivered to his Class by each Lecturer during each of the three Terms in the Academic Year.

To obtain credit for *Office Work, &c.*, the following attendance in the Drawing School is necessary :—

Middle Class, at least 14 hours each week during Term.

Senior Class, ,, 16 ,, ,, ,, ,,

That is, the work done by each Student in the Drawing School from week to week must be equivalent to these numbers of hours work in the judgment of the Professor of Engineering.

To obtain credit for *Field Work*, the Student must attend during the entire time on at least three out of every four occasions when the Professor of Engineering or his Assistant takes the Class out for practical instruction in the Field.

And he must further make out and plot as many Surveys and Sections as the Professor of Engineering may consider it desirable to require of him, in order to ensure his proficiency in these branches.

The time thus occupied will be credited to the Student as if spent in the Drawing School.

The hours spent at Arts Lectures or Laboratory Work count as half that number of hours' attendance in the Drawing School. Notice must, however, be given to the Assistant to the Professor of Engineering during the first week of such attendance.

Eighteen hours' attendance is sufficient for the fortnight within which a Student has to pass an Arts Examination, and a similar notice to that mentioned in the preceding paragraph must be given in order to obtain this remission.

Certificate in Engineering.

Upon concluding the Senior Year of his Course, and obtaining credit for the required attendance at Lectures, and at Field and Office Work, the Student, after passing the final Examination, will be entitled to receive the Certificate in Engineering granted by the Professors of the Engineering School.

License in Engineering.

A Student who has not only completed his Course in the Engineering School, but has also completed the first two years of the Course in Arts, and passed the Final Freshman Examination ("Littlego"), will be entitled to receive the License in Engineering granted by the University.

Degree of Bachelor in Engineering.

A Student who has not only completed his Course in the Engineering School, but also graduated in Arts, will be entitled to proceed to the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering.

Degree of Master in Engineering.

A Bachelor in Engineering, who has been actually engaged upon Engineering Works for a period of three years, is entitled to proceed to the Degree of Master in Engineering.

Diploma in Electrical Engineering.

A Course in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering is provided for those Students who may study the subject in the Optional fourth year, and a Diploma in Electrical Engineering is awarded to Students taking out this Course satisfactorily.

Honors in the Engineering School.

Honors are awarded at the Degree Examination by giving Special Certificates for superior merit in each of the following subjects:—

1. Practical Engineering.
2. Mechanical and Experimental Physics.
3. Mining, Chemistry, Geology, and Mineralogy.
4. Electrical Engineering.

In the first and fourth, Honors are awarded on the results of the corresponding parts of the Degree Examination; in the second, on the combined results of Examinations in the subjects at the close of the Junior and Middle Years; and in the third, on the combined results of Examinations in Chemistry at the close of the Junior and Middle Years; in Elementary Geology at the end of the Middle Year; and in Mineralogy, Petrology, Geology, and Mining at the Degree Examination.

No private Certificate can be issued by any Professor or Lecturer connected with the School.

*Scale of Fees and Charges.***COLLEGE FEES.**

Entrance Fee to College (which must be paid at latest within twelve days after his Entrance Examination is passed), £15 0 0

Half-yearly Fee for keeping name on College Books, payable to the Junior Bursar *before* the first Saturday in May and the first Saturday in November, . . . 8 8 0

ENGINEERING SCHOOL FEES.

In addition to the foregoing College Fees for Entrance to College and keeping name on Books, the Student will have to make the following annual payments:—

In the Junior Class,	£10 0 0
„ Middle „	£15 0 0
„ Senior „	£15 0 0
„ Optional fourth year, ^a	£15 0 0

^a If the Student paying this Fee be a graduate, he is not required to continue paying the ordinary College half-yearly Fees.

These latter annual payments in the Engineering School should be made to the Junior Bursar *before* Nov. 20 in each year. After that date a fine of 5s. per week commenced is inflicted, and after two weeks the names of all Students whose Fees are then unpaid are removed from the books of the Engineering School.

Students in Engineering requiring to use the Drawing School only, may do so on payment of £5 for the half-year in which they use it.

The Fee for the License in Engineering or for the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering is £1.

The Fee for the Degree of Master in Engineering is £10.

A Fee of 10s. is payable on taking out the *Testimonium* of the Degree of Master in Engineering.

All the Fees are payable to the Junior Bursar, except those for Licenses and Degrees in Engineering, which are payable to the Senior Proctor.

A Student in the Engineering School may, should he so desire, pursue his Course in Arts at the same time, without having to pay any further Fees than those already specified.

Students who have passed the B.A. Degree Examination need not pay the half-yearly College Fee in May of their Senior Year, as their names are kept on the College books till the end of June. Such Students must pay a *liceat ad examinandum* fee of one guinea and the ordinary replacement fee of 15s. before entering for their final Engineering Examination.

Laboratories and Museums, &c.

Attached to the School there are large Laboratories, Museums, and a Model Room, containing numerous valuable models of Engineering Works and Machinery, which are of great assistance to the Students in pursuing their studies.

Syllabus of the Course.

The instruction given to the Students by the different Professors and Lecturers connected with the School is arranged as follows, subject to such modifications and alterations as the circumstances require:—

I.—MATHEMATICS.

The Lecturer in Mathematics delivers about 90 Lectures to the Students, during the first year of their Course, upon the following subjects:—

1. Plane Trigonometry, and the nature and use of Logarithms.
2. Differential Calculus.
3. Integral Calculus and Mensuration, &c.

II.—MECHANICS, &c.

The Lectures and Demonstrations upon Mechanics and Mechanism, Hydrostatics, &c., extend over the first two years, and reach the number of about 120, the subjects treated of being—

In the Junior Year—

Theoretical Mechanics.

Demonstrations with practical instruction in Elementary Mechanics.

In the Middle Year—

Applied Mechanics, including Kinematics of Machines.

Demonstrations with practical instruction in Experimental Mechanics and Mechanism.

III.—EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

The Erasmus Smith Professor of Experimental Physics and his assistants deliver about 52 Lectures to the Junior Class, 30 to the Middle Class, and 20 to the Senior Class, on the subjects enumerated below :—

To the Junior Class.

1. Heat.
2. Electricity and Magnetism.
3. Sound and Light.

To the Middle Class.

The Theory of the Steam Engine.
Electrical Engineering.

The Steam Engine Lectures are delivered to the Middle Class in Michaelmas Term, the practical work thereon is carried out in Hilary Term, and the Preliminary Theoretical Lectures in Electrical Engineering by the Professor of Experimental Physics are delivered in Trinity Term.

To the Senior Class.

Electrical Engineering.

The Professor of Experimental Physics concludes his Course of Lectures in Electrical Engineering in the Michaelmas Term of the Senior year, and all Students are required to attend this Course. The Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering gives such of his Demonstrations as he considers necessary for all Students in Michaelmas Term; the Special Electrical Engineering Lectures and Demonstrations are given in Hilary and Trinity Terms.

Six Lectures and Demonstrations on the Dublin United Electrical Tramways system are given by the Lecturer in Electric Traction.

In addition to these Lectures, the Students are given Courses of Laboratory Instruction in Physical Measurements, and in studying the electrical installation.

The Students can, at any period of their Course, take out special Courses of practical instruction in Physical Measurements.

IV.—CHEMISTRY.

The Professor of Chemistry's Lectures and Demonstrations are the following :—

Junior Class.

LECTURES.—On three days in each week during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. As part of the Course, the Students conduct Experiments in one of the Laboratories, which relate, as far as possible, to the processes and materials concerned in the Arts of Construction.

Middle Class.

LABORATORY PRACTICE.—During four hours in each week, from November to March, inclusive. The Course of Instruction comprises the Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis of Metallic Ores and Minerals, Assays of Metals, Testing Cements, estimation of Carbon in Iron and Steel, Analysis of Water, of Fuels, and of Furnace Gases, &c. In addition (during Hilary Term), Lectures are given on Metallurgical Processes, open to members of both Classes.

V.—MINERALOGY, PETROLOGY, GEOLOGY, AND MINING.

The Junior Class attend in *Trinity Term* a Course of Lectures introductory to the Sciences of Mineralogy and Geology in so far as these concern the Engineer. In these the Student is instructed in the nature and properties of the more important minerals and rock-forming substances. The Examination, which is held in June, is entirely practical, the Student being expected to identify and pronounce on the nature of such minerals and rocks as have been submitted to him in the Course of the Lectures.

The Middle Class attend in *Michaelmas Term* a Course of Lectures in General Geology. This Course (which is also open to Arts Students and to the Public) is prefaced by a School Course of about six Lectures recapitulating and extending the work done in the Junior Year.

The Course on General Geology extends over about twenty Lectures, and embraces Physiography and Physical Geology.

At the Examination held in May a Prize of £5 is awarded for the best answering. The Examination is conducted in part on paper and is in part practical—Minerals and Rock-specimens being submitted for identification.

The Senior Class—

In *Michaelmas Term* attend a Course of Lectures on the Mineralogy and Physical properties of the more important Rocks and Building Stones.

In *Hilary Term* a School Course of about eleven Lectures and Demonstrations on Building Stones, followed by a Course in Stratigraphical Geology and Palæontology (open to Arts Students and to the Public) extending over about eighteen Lectures.

In *Trinity Term* a Course of Lectures on Applied Geology, Ores, and Mining.

At intervals, during the year, the Class accompanies the Professor to places of Geological interest in the neighbourhood of Dublin, for practical instruction in the Field.

Candidates for the final Examination are required to prepare an original Geological Section, which must be sent in to the Professor of Geology at least a week before the final Examination. At this Examination a Prize of £10 is awarded on the marks obtained.

The Prizes in Geology and Mineralogy, awarded to second and third year's men, were founded by the Board in December, 1887.

VI.—ENGINEERING.

During his first year in the School, the Student is instructed in Drawing by the Assistant to the Professor of Engineering, who delivers to the Class three Courses of Lectures, accompanied by Demonstrations (one Course each Term), making about 120 Lectures altogether on the following subjects:—

1. Use of Drawing Instruments, Scales, &c.
2. Practical Examples in Plane Geometry.
3. " " in Conic Sections.
4. Descriptive Geometry.
5. Shadows, &c.
6. Isometric Projection.

In the second and third years, Levelling and Surveying are taught practically in the Field by the Professor of Engineering and his Assistant; and the Student, when sufficiently expert, is required to perform these operations himself repeatedly and to plot his work on paper.

Regular attendance is also required in the Drawing School, where the object kept prominently in view is to make the Student an intelligent and efficient Draughtsman and familiar with the taking out of Quantities, the calculation of Strains on Bridges, Roofs, and other structures, and Office Work generally.

During the second and third years demonstrations with practical instruction are given on testing cements, a testing machine and other apparatus being provided for this purpose.

A Steam Engine and a Gas Engine are available for instruction. The new equipment of the Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Laboratory includes a Locomotive Boiler and a Compound Condensing Steam Engine of 30 H. P., equipped with feed heater, ejector, condenser, measuring tanks, and other apparatus for taking indicator diagrams and for the carrying out of efficiency tests, coal and water consumption, &c., and an 8 H. P. Gas Engine of the latest type.

In addition to this, during the two years, about 230 Lectures are delivered by the Professor of Engineering as follows:—

TO THE MIDDLE CLASS.

On four days of each week of each Term.

Surveying.—Embracing Levelling and Surveying of all descriptions, with the nature, use, and adjustment of the instruments. Plotting plans and sections, and taking out quantities from plans. Construction of Earthwork tables. Simpson's Rules and Amsler's Integrator, and their application to areas, volumes, and the locating of centres of gravity.

Road and Railway Construction.—Route and preliminary survey, ruling gradients, equalizing earthworks, profile and side slopes. Formation and maintenance of plank and paved roads, of the Macadam and Telford road and tramway. Setting out railway curves. Execution and drainage of earthworks and rock cuttings. Formation of the permanent way, points and crossings, over and under bridges, culverts, stations. The specification, and estimate, and standing orders of Parliament.

Descriptive Engineering.—The technical arrangement of plans and sections of Engineering Works, manner of finishing and marking

dimensions, illustrated by the description in detail, of some work, *e.g.* a bridge. Foundations, piling, concrete, brick and metal cylinders and cofferdams. Tunnelling. Building construction, the preparation, preservation, and testing of the materials used in Masonry, Carpentry, and Metal trades.

Text Books.—Rankine's Civil Engineering; Mill's Railway Construction; Seddon's Builders' Work; Aitken's Road Construction.

Books of Reference.—Aitken's Road Making; Simms on Tunnelling; Middleton and Chadwick's Surveying; Jackson's Surveying; Johnston's Surveying (American).

TO THE SENIOR AND MIDDLE CLASSES.

On one day of each week of Hilary and Trinity Terms.

A consecutive Course of descriptive Lectures on some of the subjects comprised under Hydraulic Engineering. Portions of standard works will be prescribed as reading.

On alternate years the subjects may be—*Water Works and River Engineering*, or *Sanitary Engineering, Drainage, and Harbours*.

Books of Reference.—Humber's Water Works; Farr's Paper on Moving Loads, Proc. Inst. C.E., 1900; Stevenson's Canals and Rivers; Stevenson's Harbours. Also Harcourt's Works. Turner and Brightmore's Treatise on Waterworks. Moore's Sanitary Engineering. Burton on Waterworks.

TO THE SENIOR CLASS.

On four days of each week of each Term.

Engineering Science and some applications, *e.g.*—

Earthworks.—Rankine's method of the ellipse of stress with Alexander's Kinematic Model, showing its application to the design of embankments, foundations, retaining walls, sea walls, sewers, tunnel roofs, inverts and side walls.

Strength, Elasticity, and Resilience of Materials.—Application of Graphic and Analytic Methods, bending-moment and shearing-force diagrams for fixed and moving load systems, illustrated by the Alexander and Thomson Moment Delineator. The distribution of the internal direct and shearing stress for lineal, transverse, and compound states of strain. Lines of stress in beams, illustrated by a polariscope method. Scientific and commercial testing.

Frame Work Structures.—Their stability, strength, stiffness, and durability. Graphic Statics. Details, numerical calculation of the ties, struts, beams, stiffeners, stays, and fasteners. Fidler's systematic application of the Rankine-Gordon formula to the design of long struts. Lévy's analyses of triangular trussing with three variables for the form, number of bays, and ratio of depth to span, Fink, Bollman, and other systems. Plate girders and distribution of rivets.

Block Work Structures.—The rectangular buttress, piers, chimneys. The equilibrium of the masonry arch. Theoretical equilibrium curves for different loads. The design of the Elliptic Arch by Rankine's

approximations from the linear 'Hydrostatic,' 'Geostatic,' and 'Stereostatic' arches. Tables of the properties of the 'Two-nosed Catenary,' and their application to the immediate and direct numerical design of masonry arches in brick, sandstone, or granite, for dead and live loads

Iron Arched Girders, Suspension Bridge, and Compound Structures.—Rankine's 'Sloping Beam,' its application to the approximate design of arched ribs of uniform stiffness. Simpler parts of Rankine's analysis and Lévy's detailed graphical constructions for completely determining the direct thrusts and bending moments on arched ribs of any section, either hinged at crown or abutments or otherwise fixed and subjected to complete or partial loading. Fidler's treatment of great cantilever bridges.

Text-Books.—Rankine's Civil Engineering; Alexander and Thomson's Elementary Applied Mechanics, and Graphic Statics, and Exercises on Graphic Statics.

One or more copies of the following books lie in the office for daily reference, or duplicates may be borrowed from the Lending Library:—

Molesworth Pocket Book; Rankine's Applied Mechanics; Stoney on Strains, 1886; Fidler's Practical Bridge Construction, 1887; Du Bois, Strains on Framed Structures (American), 1883; Walmisley on Iron Roofs; Unwin's Testing of Materials of Construction, 1888; Lévy's Statique Graphique, 1888. Tables and Numerical Examples from Alexander and Thomson's Paper on 'Two-nosed Catenaries' in the *Transactions of the R.I.A.*, 1888. Matheson's Aid Book, 1889. Clark's Steam Engine, 1889. Trans. I. C. E. Longmans' Engineering Series, now being published. Marsh's Reinforced Concrete. Lilly's Design of Plate Girders.

ENGINEERING SCHEME.

In Trinity Term the Students of the Senior Class in groups of four or five prepare the office and field work of an Engineering Scheme for a short line of Railway, Tramway, Road, or Canal or other work approved of by the Professor of Engineering. The details of this scheme are carried out during the long vacation by the Students themselves. This scheme forms an integral part of the work for Degrees in Engineering.

VII.—ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

The Lectures of the Professor of Experimental Physics are on the general theory of Electricity as applied to Electrical Engineering.

The Lectures of the Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering are on the following subjects:—

Generation of electric currents—Continuous current dynamos and motors—Transmission of power—Alternating current generators for single-phase and for polyphase currents.

Synchronous motors, induction motors.

Alternating current transformers—Motor-generators, rotary converters, boosters.

Storage batteries—Switchboards, regulating apparatus, and safety devices.

Distributing systems for the supply of light and power—Measurement of power—Meters.

Wires, cables, and transmission lines—Insulators and insulating materials.

The wiring of buildings for electric light and power—Testing—The use of ordinary electric measuring instruments, testing of magnetic properties of iron, location of faults in dynamos and cables, measurement of efficiency of dynamos and transformers.

Are and incandescent lamps.

Telephones and signalling apparatus.

General arrangement of plant for electric lighting, and for power transmission—Operation of railways and tramways by electricity—Production of chemicals by electricity.

The Lectures will be supplemented by Practical work in the Laboratory, and Demonstrations on the above.

A Laboratory and workshop has been constructed, which contains a gas engine of 8 H. P. for driving the dynamos, a storage battery, rotary converter, continuous current dynamo, a potentiometer, oscillograph, and outfit of modern electrical measuring instruments.

A supply of three-phase alternating current is available.

LABORATORY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

The Mechanical Engineering Laboratory is under the superintendence of the Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering. Its equipment includes a 10-ton Wicksteed Testing-machine, a Locomotive Boiler and Compound Condensing Engine of 30 H. P., a 8 H. P. Crossley Gas Engine, and a 4 H. P. Tangye Oil Engine. The Mechanical Workshop is fitted with Lathes, Shaping and Drilling-machines, and other Machine-tools for the preparation of specimens for testing and other mechanical work. A part of the Laboratory is fitted up for the testing of Cements: its equipment includes a tensile Testing-machine and other apparatus used in the preparation of samples for testing.

In the Michaelmas and Hilary Terms second year Students attend a Course of Demonstrations, with practical work in the Laboratory, on the following subjects:—

The construction and working of steam, gas, and oil engines.

Indicated and brake horse-power.

The carrying out of tests, coal and water consumption, and other measurements necessary for determining the efficiency of the steam engine.

In the Hilary and Trinity Terms third year Students attend a Course of Demonstrations, with practical work in the Laboratory, in the following subjects:—

The preparation of specimens for testing.

Tests on materials for tension, shear, torsion, bending, and compression.

Tests on columns, and the method of plotting the experimental results.

Lathe and other machine tools.

The apparatus required for the testing of cements, and the tests used in determining the value of a cement.

MUSEUM OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Curator—WILLIAM EDWARD THRIFT, M.A., Professor of Experimental Philosophy.

This Museum was founded about the year 1730, when Dr. Richard Helsham was Professor of Natural Philosophy. It contains a collection of various Philosophical Instruments, chiefly in connexion with the sciences of Optics and Practical Mechanics, Theory of Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism. Steps have lately been taken by the Board of Trinity College to place this Museum in a condition more suited to the purposes of modern scientific research, as well as more adapted to illustrate the Lectures given in Natural and Experimental Philosophy. The Instruments are now kept in the new Physical Laboratory, the gift of Viscount Iveagh to the College, along with the instruments purchased out of the funds supplied by him for its equipment.

MUSEUM OF GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Curator—JOHN JOLY, Sc.D., F.R.S., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.

This Museum is intended principally for the use of Students in Engineering. It contains typical collections of Minerals and Fossils, arranged for the use of Students, and also some rare specimens of Fossil Reptiles and Deer.

MUSEUM OF ENGINEERING MODELS.

Curator—THOMAS ALEXANDER, M.A.I., Professor of Engineering.

This Museum was founded in 1846. It contains a variety of Engineering Models, amongst which will be found a series of models illustrating the progress of invention in the Steam Engine; a model of a Locomotive Engine (scale one-fourth); a model of a Cornish Pumping Engine (scale one-twelfth); a large collection of timber bridges; a model of the lifting apparatus of the Conway Tube; a model of the Boyne Viaduct, and other lattice structures. It contains likewise a complete collection of the weights and measures of the Metric System.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE CERTIFICATE FOR PROFICIENCY IN FIRST AIDS TO THE INJURED.

Engineering Students may, optionally, take out a short course of lectures in the elementary principles of Physiology and Anatomy, followed by demonstrations in First Aids to the Injured. The Instruction, which will begin in Michaelmas Term, will be such as to qualify the Student to present himself at the examination for the St. John's Ambulance Certificate. The examination may be arranged for any convenient date, and for any number of candidates up to thirty. The cost of the examination, which is £4, is jointly borne by the candidates. There are no fees required for the lectures and demonstrations.

Particulars as regards the hours and dates upon which the lectures and demonstrations are given will be posted in the Hall of the Engineering School.

LENDING LIBRARY.

In the Trinity College Lending Library there are copies of new and important books on Engineering.

It is open for the lending and return of books on three days of each week during Term, from 1.30 to 2.30 o'clock. A Catalogue can be obtained for one shilling on application to the Clerk in charge. The Lending Library is situated in the Engineering School Building.

FURTHER INFORMATION.

Communications from persons desirous of further information should be addressed to the Registrar, Engineering School, Trinity College, Dublin.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY ENGINEERING STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

The object of this Society is to afford an opportunity for the discussion of subjects of interest to Engineers.

Meetings are held fortnightly in the Engineering School.

The Professor of Engineering is President of the Society.

The Hon. Secretary will be happy to supply any further information regarding the Society.

TERMS OF ADMISSION OF ENGINEERING STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND TO THE ENGINEERING SCHOOL OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

The cases of students applying to join the Engineering School will be dealt with on the general principles of allowing those who have passed the Second Professional Engineering Examination of the Royal University to join the Middle year, the Junior year's fees being remitted; and of allowing those who have passed the First Professional Engineering Examination to join the Junior Class. It is, however, open to any Professor of the School to inquire as to the previous work done in his subject by any student; and to require him to do such work as may be necessary to bring him up to the general standard, if he is found deficient.

(Order of the Board, December 17, 1910.)

Indian and Home Civil Service School.

University Lectures in Oriental Languages for Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India.

On the 13th October, 1877, a communication was received by the Provost and Senior Fellows from the Secretary of State for India, stating that Trinity College had been placed on the list of the Institutions in which Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India will be permitted to reside during their year of "Probation."

Arrangements have been made enabling selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India to complete their studies in Oriental Languages with the aid of Special Lectures given by Professors of the University.

Candidates will be required to elect at the beginning of the Term the Languages in which they wish to be prepared.

Three Lectures in each Language will be given weekly during each of the three Terms of the year, except in Sanskrit and Arabic, in each of which five Lectures weekly will be provided.

Sophisters having credit for full attendance on two of these special courses of Lectures can claim professional privileges; see under "Professional Privileges."

Students who desire to reside in Trinity College, Dublin, during their year of probation, after passing the Open Competition for the Indian Civil Service, will be allowed to put their names on the College Books without Entrance Fee; the College and University Fees during their residence will therefore be £8 8s. half-yearly. Candidates will further have to pay a fee of £2 2s. per Term for the Lectures in the History of India. They will be allowed Residence and Commons on the same terms as other Students, and will not be required to pass Terms in Arts while pursuing their special studies.

The total cost of a year's residence should not exceed £120.

The Lecturers appointed by the Board of Trinity College are as follows :—

Sanskrit and the Neo-Sanskritic Languages,	[Vacant.]
Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani,	Prof. L. White King, LL.D.
Tamil, Telugu, Burmese, Hindi, Bengali, and Marāṭhī,	Prof. John van Someren Pope, M.A.
History of India,	Prof. L. White King, LL.D.
Indian Law,	George William Place, LL.B.

The Board offer annual Prizes of £10 in Sanskrit, £10 in Arabic, £5 in Hindustani, and £5 in Persian.

It may be added that the Law Courts, Police Courts, &c., in Dublin, afford ample opportunities for Candidates to observe the practice of the Law in its various branches.

Candidates intending to reside in Trinity College are requested to communicate with E. H. Alton, M.A., F.T.C.D., 37, Trinity College, Dublin, who will give any further information which may be required.

Classes for the Indian, Colonial, and Home Civil Service (Class I.).

1. These Classes are open to all Candidates for the Examination for the Indian, Colonial, and Home Civil Service (Class I.), whether those Candidates belong to Trinity College or not.

2. The Course of Study will be divided, during the current Academic year, 1914–1915, into two Sessions (a Winter Session from October 26th to March 25th, and a Summer Session, from April 26th to June 30th); in each of which Sessions not less than two hours of teaching per week will be given in each Class except during the Christmas Vacation (December 20th to January 21st). This teaching will comprise not only specific instructions directed entirely to the requirements of the Examination, but also guidance to the several Candidates as to the course of private reading which will best suit the needs of each.

3. It is proposed, for the Academic year, 1914-1915, to offer instruction in the following subjects:—

Mr. E. J. Gwynn,	English Literature and Composition.
Prof. Goligher,	{ Greek Language and Literature.
Mr. Rogers,	{ Latin Language and Literature.
Mr. Dockrill,	Mental and Moral Science.
	Political Economy.
	Political Science.
	Roman Law.
Mr. Dockrill,	English Law.
Mr. Johnston,	Ancient History (Greek and Roman).
	General Modern History.
	English History (especially English Constitutional History).
Prof. Rudmose Brown,	French Language and Literature.
Prof. Williams,	German Language and Literature.
Prof. Young and Mr. Ramsden,	{ Chemistry.
Mr. H. Thrift,	Physics.
Prof. H. H. Dixon,	Botany.
Prof. John Joly,	Geology.
Mr. H. H. Poole,	Geography.

4. At the end of the Winter Session a General Examination will be held in all the subjects in which instruction has been given; and Prizes will be awarded by the Board, varying from £1 1s. to £4 4s., to every Candidate who is considered to have shown merit of a high order.

5. A Student who belongs to Trinity College shall pay *either* (1) Five Guineas Entrance Fee to the Classes and a Special Fee of $2\frac{1}{2}$ guineas for each Class which he attends during the Winter Session, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ guinea for each Class he attends during the Summer Session; *or* (2) he may pay no Entrance Fee, but in that case he shall pay a Special Fee of $3\frac{1}{2}$ guineas for each Class which he attends during the Winter Session, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ guineas for each Class which he attends during the Summer Session.

A Student who does not belong to Trinity College shall pay *either* (1) Five Guineas Entrance Fee to the Classes, and a Special Fee of $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ guineas for each Class which he attends in the Winter and Summer Sessions respectively; *or* (2) he may pay no Entrance Fee, but in that case he shall pay a Special Fee of $4\frac{1}{2}$ guineas and $3\frac{1}{2}$ guineas for each Class which he attends in the Winter and Summer Sessions respectively.

Students who have once paid the Entrance Fee will not be required to pay it again for any subsequent year in which the Classes are continued.

All Fees must be paid to the Registrar of the Classes previous to attendance at any Class. No Lecturer will receive the name of any Student unless he is shown the Registrar's receipt for the Fees.

Students wishing to join these Classes are requested to communicate with the Registrar of them, E. H. Alton, M.A., F.T.C.D., 37, Trinity College, Dublin, who will supply any further information which may be required.

Army School.

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY FOR UNIVERSITY CANDIDATES.

THE Army Council offers every half-year Six Commissions in the Indian Army; Six in the Royal Artillery, and at least thirty in the Foot Guards, Cavalry, Line, or Army Service Corps to candidates nominated by the Universities of the United Kingdom.

From 1913 the number of Indian Army and Artillery Commissions allotted to any one University will be in proportion to the total number of candidates nominated by that University. The effect of this rule will be that only about one in seven candidates nominated by Trinity College can obtain an Indian Commission.

Under this scheme, Examinations in Military Subjects will be held in March and October of each year, and will be conducted under the direction of the War Office.

N.B.—Candidates are particularly requested to notice that these Commissions are not to be awarded on the results of Examinations alone—the following conditions must be observed :—

A. General Conditions.

A Candidate must—

1. Have attained the age of 21, and not have attained the age of 25 on the 15th January for a Winter Nomination, or the 15th July for a Summer Nomination.
2. Be unmarried, and of pure European descent.
3. Be suitable, in the opinion of the Army Council, in all respects, to hold a commission in the Regular Forces.

B. Academical Conditions.

A Candidate must—

1. Be a Graduate of Dublin University.
2. Be a Residential Student during his Undergraduate Course.

A Residential Student means one who keeps his Arts Lecture Terms, and who either resides inside Trinity College or with his parents or guardians in Dublin or its neighbourhood. Residence in lodgings recognized by the College authorities will be permitted if no accommodation is available inside the College.

3. Have completed the Course of University Lectures in the Military subjects specified below.
4. If a candidate for the Royal Artillery, he must have satisfied the University Authorities that he has attained the standard of Mathematics and Science required for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

Examinations for this purpose will be held in Trinity Term. Candidates must give notice to the Registrar of the School before the end of Hilary Term.

C. Military Conditions.

A Candidate must—

1. Be an “efficient” member of the Dublin University Contingent of the Officers’ Training Corps each year from the date of his registration as an Army Candidate.
2. Be attached during his course to a Regular unit for six consecutive weeks, and obtain certificates of proficiency.

In cases where efficient service in the Officers’ Training Corps as a Registered Army Candidate will not have amounted to two years by the date of nomination, a second period of attachment for six weeks will be necessary.

3. Have passed an Examination in military subjects, consisting of a Written Examination and a Practical Test.

The Written Examination will be held in March and October, and the subject of Examination will be as follows:—

GROUP A.—Military History, Strategy, and Tactics.

GROUP B.—Field Engineering, Map Reading, and Field Sketching.

GROUP C.—Military Administration and Organization.

The Practical Test will be in Map Reading and Field Sketching, and will take place about the time of the Written Examination.

A Candidate may take this Examination *before or after* presenting himself for the B.A. Degree Examination, and he may take one, two, or three groups at a time.

To qualify, a Candidate must obtain $\cdot 4$ in each paper, and $\cdot 5$ in the aggregate of marks allotted to each group. Where, however, the three groups are taken together at one Examination, a Candidate may be considered to have qualified if he obtain $\cdot 4$ in each paper, and $\cdot 5$ of the aggregate marks allotted to the whole Examination. A Candidate who fails in one paper only of a group, but who obtains $\cdot 5$ in the aggregate of the remaining papers of the group, will be re-examined in that paper only. When that paper is taken on re-examination, a Candidate will, to complete

his qualification in the group, be required to obtain .5 in that paper. Such a paper must be taken up with any remaining group, paper, or papers, in which the Candidate has yet to qualify.

A Candidate who fails in more than one paper of a group, or in the aggregate of a group, will be re-examined in the whole of that group.

The selection of Candidates who have satisfied the above conditions will be made by a Joint Board chosen partly by the Board of Trinity College and partly by the War Office. This Nomination Board reports to the War Office on or before the 15th January and the 15th July in each year. Therefore it will usually meet during the first week of these months.

In making the selection, regard will be had, not merely to the places obtained by a Candidate in the Arts and Military Examinations, but also to his record of service in the Officers' Training Corps, and to his physique and general fitness to hold His Majesty's Commission. In the case of Commissions in the Indian Army, preference will be given to those, other things being equal, who shall have graduated with Honors.

N.B.—The Military authorities reserve to themselves an absolute right of veto on any Candidate.

Candidates are requested to consider the importance of taking an active part in University sports and games, and of possessing a knowledge of at least one modern language.

Antedate.

Candidates will receive eighteen months antedate on joining the service. Senior or Junior Moderators will receive two years. This antedate will count for promotion but not for retired pay.

COURSE OF UNIVERSITY LECTURES IN MILITARY SUBJECTS.

GROUP A.—Mr. Claude Fulcher will give thirty hours' instruction in each College Term, and also in September, in the subjects of this group, at 34 Dawson Street. Special Lectures will be arranged in Hilary Term, if necessary, for second-year Students who have failed to qualify in this group at the end of their first year.

GROUPS B. and C.—Mr. Marmaduke Backhouse, M.A.I., will deliver twenty-four Lectures each Term in the subjects of these groups, at 8 Harcourt Terrace. He will also give extra personal instruction to Students for about six weeks preceding an examination at which they intend to enter for these groups, or at such other time as may be mutually convenient.

Practical Test.—Mr. Fulcher will give instruction in the field in Hilary and Trinity Terms on one day in each week of Lectures.

The Course will extend over two years, beginning in October. The fees are £40, payable, £20 on joining the School, and £20 in the following October.

Students who have completed the full Course, but have not passed all parts of the Military Examination, may continue attendance at Lectures by paying £2 10s. a Term for each Course.

The foregoing payments should be made to the Junior Bursar *before* November 20th in each year. After that date a fine of 3s. per week commenced is inflicted, and after a fortnight the names of all Students whose fees are unpaid are removed from the books of the Army School.

COURSE OF STUDY PRESCRIBED.

In their first year Students will attend all the above Lectures, and will present themselves for Examination in October in Groups A and C.

If successful they will attend Lectures in Group B during their second winter, and will present themselves in March for Group B, and the Practical Test.

Students who fail in Group A or C will go up again in March, and will attend Lectures in these groups during the winter in addition to Lectures in Group B. Such Students may postpone the Examination in Group B until the following October.

No Student will be allowed to present himself for the Military Examination until he shall have been one year in the School.

Students who desire to present themselves for a Military Examination must give notice to the Lecturers before the 1st February or 1st July; and permission shall not be given to any Student to present himself, unless on the recommendation of the Lecturers, countersigned by the Provost.

No departure from the foregoing rules will be allowed, unless leave shall have been obtained from the Army School Committee.

Students are advised to join the School as Rising Junior Sophisters, and to take their Military training in the following Long Vacation, or in the Long Vacation preceding their entry to the School. By completing the Military Examination in the March of their Senior Sophister year, and by taking the Special B.A. Degree Examination in the following June, it will be *possible* for a Student to obtain a Commission in one year and nine months; but in most cases two years and a quarter will be found necessary.

Students who wish to take a Moderatorship are advised to consult the Registrar as early as possible in their College Course as to the best means of fitting in their Honor and Army work.

REGISTRATION.

Students should send written notice of their intention to enter the Army School to the Registrar of the School as early as possible in their College Course in order that their service in the Officers'

Training Course may count for the purpose of fulfilling the foregoing Conditions C. No fee is charged for Registration, and a Student will not incur any liability for Army Class Fees by the mere fact of registering his name should he subsequently decide not to enter the School.

PROFESSIONAL PRIVILEGES IN ARTS.

To obtain Professional Privileges in Arts for a Junior or Senior Sophister Term, Students must attend a minimum of three-fourths of each Course of Lectures in the Army School during the term ; but second-year Students who, by the above rules, are exempt from certain Lectures in the School, may obtain these privileges by attending five-sixths of the remaining Lectures during the term.

Professional Privileges for the B.A. Degree Examination are granted—

- (a) To Students who have passed Group A or B of the Military Examination, and have credit as above defined for their three Senior Sophister terms ;
- (b) to Students who have completed the Military Examination in the March of their Senior Sophister year, and have credit for the preceding Michaelmas and Hilary Lectures in the Army School.

The attention of intending Candidates is drawn to the fact that idleness, inattention at Lectures, or failure to pass the necessary Examinations from the foregoing causes, will entail removal from the School. In such event no fees will be returned.

Lectures will begin immediately after the conclusion of the Final Freshman Examination in October. For further information, application should be made to the Registrar of the Army School, 27 Trinity College, Dublin.

Dublin University Contingent, OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS.

COMMITTEE OF MILITARY EDUCATION.

President.

THE PROVOST OF TRINITY COLLEGE, Anthony Traill, LL.D.,
M.D., M.Ch., D.L., Provost's House, Dublin.

Ordinary Members.

J. P. Mahaffy, D.D., S.F.T.C.D.

R. Russell, M.A., F.T.C.D.

W. A. Goligher, Litt.D., F.T.C.D.

J. Fraser, M.A., F.T.C.D.

S. B. Kelleher, M.A., F.T.C.D.

G. R. Webb, M.A., F.T.C.D.

Right Hon. Mr. Justice Ross, P.C., 66 Fitzwilliam Square.

Brigadier-General A. E. Sandbach, C.B., D.S.O., 50 St. Stephen's
Green.

Lt.-Colonel H. B. Williams, D.S.O., General Staff, Cuil-na-Greine,
Carrickmines, Co. Dublin.

Appointed as Officers of the Contingent.

Major—R. W. Tate, F.T.C.D.

Major—G. A. Harris, 31 Sydney Parade, Merrion.

Capt.—W. C. Ramsden, 36 Highfield Road, Rathgar.

The Adjutant.—Major C. Toogood, D.S.O., Lincolnshire Regiment,
Belgrove, Stillorgan Road, Booterstown.

Hon. Secretary—Major R. W. Tate, F.T.C.D., 34 Trinity
College, Dublin.

Headquarters.—The Headquarters of the Contingent are at the
Officers' Training Corps Buildings, Lincoln Place, Trinity College,
Dublin.

All information with reference to the Corps can be obtained
there, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.; 2 p.m. and
4 p.m.

Enrolment.—Intending Members should attend at Headquarters
to obtain the enrolment and proposal forms, &c.

Only British subjects of pure European descent, who are
physically fit, are eligible to join.

Conditions of Service.—No oath of allegiance is taken, and no liability for Service is incurred. Each member contracts:—

- (a) To abide by the rules of the Corps.
- (b) To serve for three years (if in possession of Certificate A, two years).
- (c) To make himself efficient during each year of Service.

Efficiency.—To be efficient, a Cadet must in each year—

- (1) Attend not less than 15 Instructional Parades (30 if a Recruit).
- (2) Attend Camp for 15 days, and be present at the Annual Inspection, except in case of sickness, duly certified, or leave officially granted.
- (3) Undergo the prescribed training in Musketry (Medical Unit exempt).

Drills.—All Instructional Parades are arranged with a view to their causing as little interference as possible with College lectures or athletic engagements, pastimes, etc.

These parades consist of not less than 45 minutes' actual training. Not more than two parades may be counted in any one day.

The times for parades are published in weekly orders, which are posted on the Contingent and Company notice-boards.

Special Field Days.—Field days will be arranged, if possible, once or twice a month. Each field day counts two parades.

Uniform.—Each Cadet is provided with all necessary arms, uniform, and equipment.

A Recruit will be issued, on payment of ten shillings, with an order form on the tailor's representative, and he will be required to attend at the tailor's to be measured.

Camp.—All expenses, messing, transport, &c., are met by grants paid by the War Office.

Object.—The primary object of the Officers' Training Corps is to provide students at schools and universities with a standardized measure of elementary military training, with a view to their eventually applying for commissions in the Regular Army or Special reserve of Officers, or the Territorial Force.

For fuller information, see "Handbook of the Dublin University Contingent, Officers' Training Corps."

School of Agriculture.

Entrance to the School of Agriculture is by Examination in general education ; to be held in October.^a The Course for this examination will be English Composition, English History, Geography, Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra and Geometry, and one of the following :—Greek, Latin, French, German. The examination may be remitted in the case of students having credit for an equivalent educational test at any well-recognized institution. Entrance fee for external students, one guinea.

EDGE EXHIBITIONS.

The Edge Exhibitions are awarded at the Entrance Examination to the Agricultural School, and at the Final Examination for the Diploma.

At Entrance £4 and £2 to be given on the result of an examination in Agriculture. At the Final Examination £10 and £4 respectively to the Candidates receiving the highest marks in all subjects.

The Exhibitions are limited to students on the College Books, or Graduates of Trinity College, Dublin.

(The Board and Council have approved of the following scheme of co-operation with the Department of Agriculture and with the Royal College of Science for Ireland):—

FIRST TWO YEARS (taken at Trinity College).

First Year.

Mathematics.
Physics (general).
Practical Meteorology.
Chemistry (general principles).
Drawing.
Arts.

Second Year.

Analytical Chemistry and Practical
Organic Chemistry.
Mechanics and Mathematics.
Zoology.
Botany.
Geology.
Arts

SECOND TWO YEARS (taken at the Royal College of Science).

Third Year.

Agriculture.
Agricultural Chemistry.
Agricultural Geology.
Agricultural Engineering.
Arts (at Trinity College), with
professional privileges.

Fourth Year.

Agriculture.
Agricultural Zoology.
Agricultural Botany.
Agricultural Bacteriology.
Veterinary Hygiene.
Arts (at Trinity College), with
professional privileges.

^a Candidates must send notice (addressed to the Registrar of School of Agriculture Trinity College, Dublin) of their intention to enter, before the 1st October.

According to this scheme (which is on the lines of that framed by the Department) the student spends his first two years in the School in studying the general principles of the sciences which later find practical application in the scientific study of agriculture. He keeps the usual Freshman terms in Arts, and, if desirous of proceeding to the Degree in Agriculture, he also keeps the Sophister terms in Arts. During the Sophister years he receives "professional privileges" in Arts.

At the conclusion of the first two years the student is examined in the Science Courses pursued by him. This examination is conducted in Trinity College and by the Examiners of the University.

During the second two years the student studies Agriculture and Agricultural Science in the Royal College of Science and at the Farm at Glasnevin. During one of these years the student carries out research in Agricultural Science under the direction of one of the Professors or Lecturers of the Royal College of Science. Students who aim at obtaining a Diploma in the University of Dublin, and do not seek the Degree (Agr. B.) need attend no Arts lectures in Trinity College after passing the Final Freshman Examination. They would, after their first two years, take a less specialized course than that required for the Associateship of the Royal College of Science.

The final examination in Agriculture and Agricultural Science is conducted in the Royal College of Science, and mainly by the Professors of that College; but the University of Dublin is represented at that examination by an examiner appointed by Trinity College, and extern to the Royal College of Science.

The following particulars apply to the Courses pursued during the first two years in Trinity College. For the Courses pursued during the second two years the student must make application to the Royal College of Science for Ireland.

First Year.

Mathematics, including Mensuration—

Three lectures per week during Michaelmas Term.

Fee for course for External Students,* three guineas; for Arts Students, two guineas.

Physics (general)—

Simple Measurements, Elementary Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Heat, etc., delivered by the Professor during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms.

Fee for External Students, two guineas; free to Arts Students

Practical Meteorology.—During Trinity Term.

External Students pay two guineas; Arts Students, one guinea.

* External Students are Students, other than Graduates, whose names are not on the College Books.

Chemistry—

(a) The course of lectures on General Chemistry, three times per week during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms.

(b) Practical Chemistry, three afternoons in the week during Michaelmas and Hilary Lecture Terms, and as far as practicable, during the interval between these terms, on three days in the week.

(c) Practical Chemistry during Trinity Term according to time available.

Fee for course—External Students, six guineas; Arts Students, five guineas.

Drawing (Geometrical).—During Trinity Term.

Fee for External Students, three guineas; for Arts Students, two guineas.

[Total fees—External Students, sixteen guineas; Arts Students, ten guineas.]

Second Year.

Chemistry—

(a) Twelve or more lectures and demonstrations on Analytical Chemistry. (b) Practical work in the laboratory (quantitative analysis) three days a week during two terms, and, if practicable, during the third term.

Fee for course—External Students, six guineas; Arts Students, five guineas.

Mechanics and Applied Mathematics—

Three lectures per week in Michaelmas Term.

Fee for External Students, three guineas; Arts Students, two guineas.

Zoology—

Three terms as given to Junior Sophisters.

Fee for course—External Students, four guineas; Arts Students, three guineas.

Botany—

The lectures and demonstrations of the Professor, extending over ten weeks during Trinity Term.

Fee for External Students, three guineas; for Arts Students, two guineas.

Geology—

The Professor's lectures and demonstrations over Michaelmas and Hilary Terms.

Fee for External Students, three guineas; for Arts Students, two guineas.

[Total fees—Externals, nineteen guineas; Arts, fourteen guineas.]

School of Forestry.

The Courses in Forestry of the Royal College of Science are open to Students of Trinity College in the School of Agriculture, replacing the agricultural work of the second two years of the School of Agriculture.

The Courses in Forestry would be taken at the Royal College of Science, and would be as follows:—

3RD YEAR.

(a) *October to June—3 Terms.*

Forestry.

Forest Engineering and Surveying.

Forest Zoology.

Forest Botany, including Structure of Timber and Diseases of Trees.

Soil Geology.

Elementary Agriculture.

Arts (at Trinity College), with professional privileges.

(b) *July to September.*

Outdoor work for three months at Avondale, or in an approved Irish or British Forest.

4TH YEAR.

(a) *October to March—2 Terms.*

Forestry.

Forest Botany, including Structure of Timber and Diseases of Trees.

Forest Zoology.

Forest Chemistry.

Practical Work on Excursions.

Arts (at Trinity College), with professional privileges.

(b) *Third Term—April to June.*

Outdoor work for three months in an approved Continental Forest.

These Courses, along with the first two years' curriculum of the School of Agriculture, as at present arranged, would entitle the Student to the Diploma in Agriculture (Forestry) of the University; or, provided the B.A. has been obtained, to the Degree in Agriculture (Forestry).

Examinations for Qualifications in Education.

The Examinations for Qualifications in Education are held twice a year. The candidates are first examined in Theory and History ; and if their answering be satisfactory, they are called on to teach before the Examiners.

Three Qualifications are granted—viz. the Certificate in Elementary Education, the Diploma in Education, and the Diploma with Distinction.

Candidates must produce satisfactory evidence (*a*) that they are of good character ; (*b*) that they have had sufficient experience of teaching (which must extend over a year at least), or have undergone a year's training at a recognized Training College ; and (*c*) that their scholastic attainments are adequate.

The usual requirement for admission to the Examination for the Diploma in Education is that the candidate shall have graduated in some University under the British Crown. For the Certificate in Elementary Education, the candidates must have passed the "Final Examination of King's Scholars," or must have been ranked as First or Second Class Teachers under the rules of the Board of National Education in Ireland in force before the year 1900.

For the year 1915 all candidates for Qualifications in Education are expected to study—

Stout (G. F.), M.A., *Groundwork of Psychology* (University Tutorial Series, W. B. Clive).

Welton's *Logical Bases of Education* (Macmillan).

Bagley, *The Educative Process* (Macmillan).

Urwick, *Growth of the Child's Mind* (Arnold).

Monroe, Text Book in the *History of Education*, chap. vi. to end (Macmillan).

They are also required to show a general knowledge of the Hygienic Principles bearing on Schools and School-work.

Candidates for the Certificate in Elementary Education are expected to study, in addition to the above, Salmon's *Art of Teaching*, or Landon's *Principles and Practice of Teaching and Class Management*.

Candidates for the Diploma in Education are expected to study a more extensive Course, to be arranged or approved by the Examiners, including other works set for the Arts Course in Education.

The Diploma with Distinction is granted on the result of a second and stricter examination. Those only will be admitted who have attained a high standard at a previous Diploma Examination.

Essays by candidates may be required in addition to Examination in the Hall.

Candidates must also select, from the following list, certain subjects in which they are prepared to give lessons before the Examiners. In the case of candidates for the Certificate not less than five subjects should be named; other candidates may, if the Examiners approve, select fewer subjects. The list of subjects selected must be sent to the Registrar of the School of Education, so that it shall be received a fortnight before the stated date of the Examination in Theory and History.

1. Arithmetic. 2. Algebra. 3. Euclid. 4. Elementary Science.
5. English Literature. 6. History. 7. English Grammar and Composition. 8. Physical and Descriptive Geography. 9. Kindergarten. 10. Object Lesson. 11. French. 12. German. 13. Latin.
14. Greek.

If candidates show sufficient merit at the Examination in Theory and History, the Examiners will direct them to prepare and send for their inspection copies of their notes of certain lessons in the subjects they have selected. A suitable class will be provided on the day arranged for the Examination (which will be chosen, as far as possible, to meet the convenience of the candidates); and in addition to one or more of the prepared lessons, the Examiners may call upon the candidates to give a short unprepared lesson in any one of the subjects they have selected.

The fee payable for the Diploma Examination is £2 2s. for Graduates of the University of Dublin, and £4 4s. for other candidates, except those seeking only the Certificate in Elementary Education, who pay £3 3s.; it may be paid in equal moieties if the Examinations in Theory and in Practice are taken at different dates; and a candidate who fails to reach the desired standard may, with the permission of the Examiners, be allowed to present himself a second time for either examination on payment of £1 1s. The fee for the additional Examination for the Diploma with Distinction is £1 1s. for graduates of the University of Dublin, and £2 2s. for other candidates.

In 1915, the Examination in Theory and History will be held on Friday and Saturday, April 30 and May 1; and on Friday and Saturday, October 15 and 16.

The dates on which the candidates are required to teach before the Examiners will be arranged as far as possible to suit the convenience of the candidates who have entered their names.

Candidates must send their fees to the Registrar of the School of Education a fortnight before the date of the Examination.

Further information will be supplied on receipt of a stamped and directed envelope.

Diploma in Economics and Commercial Knowledge.

1. This Diploma will be granted for proficiency in the various branches of a higher business education, as tested by an Examination.

2. The Examination will be open to anyone who can produce evidence (*a*) that he is of good character; (*b*) that he has a satisfactory Preliminary Education: *e. g.*, that he has matriculated in any University or University College; has passed the Middle or Senior Grade Intermediate Examination; has the certificate of any recognized Technical School or School of Commerce; or possesses any other qualification deemed sufficient by the Board.

3. The Examination will be held annually on days named in the University Almanac. In 1915 it will be held on April 13, 14, 15, and 16. It shall be in the power of the Examiners, if it is thought advisable, to hold parts of the Examination at night, a week's notice at least being given to the candidates.

4. Candidates will be required to give at least *one* month's notice of their intention to compete for any portion of the obligatory subjects of the Examination: and at least *three* months' notice of the special optional course or courses which they intend to offer.

5. The Course for the Examination will be as follows:—

OBLIGATORY SUBJECTS.

I.—*Economics, Descriptive and Theoretical.*

Candidates will be required to have a general knowledge of the scope and method of economics, and the principles of production, exchange, and distribution. Also an acquaintance with the chief forms of industrial organization, especially those existing in the United Kingdom.

[Nicholson, *Elements of Political Economy*, or Devas, *Political Economy*, may be used as a convenient text-book. Marshall, *Elements of Economics*; Hadley, *Economics*; and Pierson, *Principles of Economics*, Vol. I., will be found useful for additional reading.]

II.—*Economic and Commercial History.*

The outlines of the industrial and commercial development of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Particular attention should be paid to the growth of the great industries and the progress of trade.

[T. Warner, *Landmarks of English Industrial History*, may be used as an introduction. For Irish History, Murray, *Commercial Relations between England and Ireland*. For reference, Meredith, *Economic History of England*, and Cunningham, *Growth of English Industry and Commerce*, Vol. II.]

III.—*Commercial Geography.*

- (a) General physiographical conditions. •
- (b) The chief economic products.
- (c) The economic conditions and resources of the chief countries of the world.
- (d) Trade routes.

[Chisholm, *Smaller Commercial Geography*, or Adams, *Commercial Geography*. For additional reading Chisholm, *Handbook of Commercial Geography*, is recommended.]

IV.—*Accountancy and Business Methods.*

- (a) The principal forms of accounts. The preparation of a Balance sheet. Cost-taking. Depreciation and the formation of reserves.

- (b) Organization of business departments. Office work.

[Cropper, *Book-keeping and Accounts*.
Lisle, *Accounting in Theory and Practice*.
Dicksee, *Office Organization*.]

V.—*Commercial and Industrial Law.*

- (a) The law of contract. The principal trade contracts. Company law. Negotiable instruments.

- (b) The factory code. Workmen's compensation. Employer's liability.

[Steven, *Mercantile Law*.
Redgrave, *The Factory Acts*.
For further reading, Topham, *Company Law*, and Anson, 'Contracts' are recommended.]

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

[Of which one under each head may be taken.]

VI.—*A Modern Language.*

- (1) French.
- (2) German.
- (3) Spanish.

Candidates will be tested in translation from and into English, dictation, and conversation.

VII.—*Special Economic Subjects.*

Candidates who take one of the Optional Economic subjects will be expected to possess a fuller knowledge of the theory and of the facts relating to the subject that they select. Particular attention should be given to the modern developments in theory and to the existing conditions.

(1)—*Money and Monetary Systems.*

Definition and historical development of money. The conditions that determine the value of money. The different monetary systems. The history of the English currency. Monetary changes in the nineteenth century. Controversies respecting the standard of value. The actual monetary systems of the world.

[Jevons, *Money*, and Nicholson, *Money and Monetary Problems*, are recommended.

F. A. Walker, *Money*, Withers, *The Meaning of Money*, and Conant, *The Principles of Money and Banking*, may be used for further reading.]

(2)—*Foreign Trade.*

The nature of foreign trade and the conditions on which its development depends. Values in foreign trade. The use of money in foreign trade. The foreign exchanges. Imports and exports. The regulation of foreign trade and its effects. Customs duties.

[Fisk, *International Commercial Policies*.

Giffen, *The Use of Import and Export Statistics*.

Clare, *The A B C of the Foreign Exchanges*.]

(3)—*Taxation.*

The development of taxation. The different kinds of taxes. The principal rules of taxation. Direct and indirect taxation. General and local taxation. The incidence and effects of taxation.

[Plehn, *Public Finance*, Part II., or G. Armitage Smith, *Taxation*, is recommended as an introductory book.

Blunden, *Local Taxation*, and J. S. Mill, *Principles of Political Economy*, Book V., chaps. 2-6, may be used for further reading.]

(4)—*Associations and Combinations in Trade and Industry.*

(a) The growth of association in the modern economic system. Trusts and Kartells. Combination and monopoly. The control or combinations by the State.

(b) The rise and growth of Trade Unionism. Effects of workmen's combinations. Modern Trade Union problems.

[Jenks, *The Trust Problem*, and Howell, *Trades Unionism*, Old and New, are recommended.

J. B. Clark, *The Control of Trusts*.

M'Crosty, *The Trust Movement in British Industry*.

S. and B. Webb, *The History of Trade Unionism*, may be used for additional reading.]

(5)—*Statistics and Statistical Methods.*

Nature and scope of statistics. Use of averages. Tabulation. Sampling. Elementary graphic methods. The use of index-numbers. Tests of accuracy. The statistics of population, trade, prices, wages, and employment.

[Bowley, *An Elementary Manual of Statistics*, is recommended as a convenient introductory book. For further reading, Mayo-Smith, *Statistics and Economics*, may be used.]

VIII.—*Special Subjects in Economic and Business Organization.*

Candidates who take one of the Optional Business subjects will be expected to have an adequate knowledge of the development of the class of business and of its organization. The methods pursued, and the economic principles underlying them, should also be studied.

(1)—*Banking and Credit Institutions.*

The functions of banks. Credit as an economic agent. The growth of banking in Great Britain and Ireland. Banking legislation. The Bank Charter Act, 1844. Modern banking problems. Banking in other countries.

[Dunbar, *Theory and History of Banking*, is recommended as an introductory text-book.

Clare, *Money Market Primer*.

Bagehot, *Lombard Street*;
and

Rae, *The Country Banker*, will supply a general account of British banking.

For the law of bills, cheques, and promissory notes, Chalmers, *Bills of Exchange Act, 1882*, should be read.

For reference, Hart, *Treatise on the Law of Banking*; or Chalmers, *Digest of the Law of Bills of Exchange, &c*].

(2)—*Railways and Transport Agencies.*

The rise of the modern transport system. The railways of Great Britain and Ireland. Principles of railway rates. Legislation respecting railways. Competition and combination in transport. The general features of foreign railway systems.

[Acworth, *Railway Economics*, and Hadley, *Railroad Transportation*, are recommended.

Findlay, *Working and Management of an English Railway*,
Grierson, *Railway Rates*, may be consulted.]

(3)—*Insurance.*

The general character of insurance. The different kinds of insurance. The theory of insuring risks. Growth of insurance business. Insurance Law.

[T. E. Young, *Insurance*.

F. Harcourt Kitchin, *The Principles and Finance of Fire Insurance*.

W. Schooling, *Life Insurance Explained*.

W. Gow, *Marine Insurance*.

C. F. Morrell, *Insurance : a Manuel of Practical Law*.]

(4)—*Agriculture.*

The different systems of farming. Small and large farms. Land-rent and its variations.

Combination in agriculture. Farmers' associations. Agricultural credit. Insurance. The effect of markets on agriculture. Transport charges. Fluctuations in prices. Model farms. The State and agriculture. Effects of taxation.

[Taylor, *Agricultural Economics*; Rogers, *The Business Side of Agriculture*; Pratt, *Organization of Agriculture*, and The Report of the Recess Committee, are recommended.]

6. Candidates, in order to obtain any credit for the Examination, must pass in *three* subjects, of which Economics, theoretical and descriptive, must be one.

Candidates who satisfy this condition may pass in the remaining subjects at a subsequent Examination.

The Diploma will not be issued until the candidate has passed in all the obligatory subjects.

7. The Diploma will be given for proficiency in the Obligatory portion of the Examination. The Optional Courses, in which the candidate passes, will be further specified on the Diploma. Exceptional excellence in any subject will also be indicated.

8. Members of Trinity College will be allowed to present themselves for the Examination each year on payment of a fee of One Guinea. Candidates who are not members of Trinity College shall pay a fee of Two Guineas each year. The fees should be paid to the Junior Bursar not later than three days before the commencement of the Examination.

9. The obtaining of this Diploma will be accepted as equivalent for the exercises required for keeping the Hilary and Trinity Terms of the Senior Sophister year, but not for the B.A. Degree Examination.

10. Candidates who propose to present themselves for the Examination for this Diploma should communicate with Professor C. F. BASTABLE, Trinity College, Dublin, who will give any further information which may be required.

University Appointments Association.

AN Association has been formed, under the sanction of the Board of Trinity College, with the object of assisting Students and Graduates of the University to obtain appointments and employments at home and abroad.

The Executive Committee of the Association keep a Register of Students and Graduates desiring appointments, with a record of their qualifications. They collect and supply to those who register, information as to posts vacant, either at home or in the Colonies, in the various branches of the Civil Service, in Medicine, Engineering, Scholastic work, &c. ; and endeavour to place applicants in communication with Boards, Firms, Agencies, &c., who desire to find men to fill such posts.

Those who wish to place their names on the Register should obtain from the Secretary a Form of Application, and subsequently should notify the Secretary in case of change of address. The Committee will not undertake to recommend for an appointment any applicant of whose fitness they are not satisfied.

The Committee hope that Graduates who reside at a distance will join the Association as corresponding members, and will co-operate by keeping the Secretary informed as to openings that may offer in different lines.

No fees are charged.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary.

Committee.

The Provost, *ex-officio*, Chairman.

Rev. John Pentland Mahaffy, D.D., Vice-Provost.

Thomas Alexander, M.A.I., Professor of Engineering.

A. Francis Dixon, Sc.D., Professor of Anatomy.

Edward John Gwynn, M.A., Fellow and Tutor.

John Joly, Sc.D., Professor of Geology.

A. C. O'Sullivan, M.D., Lecturer in Pathology.

Robert Russell, M.A., Fellow and Tutor.

William E. Thrift, M.A., Professor of Experimental Philosophy.

William Kennedy, M.A., Fellow and Tutor, *Hon. Sec.*

Secretary and Registrar.

William G. Hodson, M.A.

Library of Trinity College.

Library Hours.

THE Library is open on week-days, except Saturday, from 10 to 4 o'clock, from February 1 to October 31; and from 10 to 3 o'clock during the months of November, December, and January; and on Saturdays throughout the year from 10 to 2 o'clock.

The Reading Room is open on week-days from 10 to 6 o'clock, except during the months of July and August, when it closes at 2 o'clock on Saturdays, and at 4 o'clock on the other days of the week.

The Reading Room is also open in the evening from 7 to 10 o'clock, except on Saturdays, and during the months of July and August.

The Library (including the Reading Room) is closed on Christmas Day, and the three week-days following; on Good Friday, Easter Eve, and Easter Monday; on Monday in Whitsun Week; and on the Bank Holidays, St. Patrick's Day, the King's Birthday, and the first Monday in August. It is also closed for a fortnight in July at a date fixed in the Calendar.

Admission of Readers.

Life Admission is granted only to Graduates of the Universities of Dublin, Oxford, and Cambridge.

Six-month tickets are issued to Undergraduates of Trinity College in their Sophister years.

Six-month tickets are issued to Undergraduates in their Freshman years, on recommendation by their tutor, with the approval of the Board.

Strangers, not being Students or Graduates, may, in cases approved by the Board, obtain six-month tickets, which are renewable at the discretion of the Librarian. Forms of application for admission, to be signed by two Fellows of Trinity College, are obtainable from the attendant in the Reading Room.

All readers, on admission, are required to make and sign the Library Declaration before the Provost, and to sign the Readers' Admission Register.

Temporary permission to consult specified books is granted to strangers at the Librarian's discretion.

Historical Summary.

In the year 1601, the Spanish troops were defeated by the English at Kinsale, and Her Majesty's army, to commemorate their victory, subscribed the sum of £1800, from the arrears of their pay, to establish in the University of Dublin a public Library.* Dr. Challoner

* Dr. Mahaffy, in his "Epoch in Irish History," gives a different account of this matter.

and Mr. James Ussher, afterwards the celebrated Archbishop, were selected by the benefactors as the trustees of their donation, and commissioned to purchase such books as they should judge most necessary and useful for the advancement of learning. "And it is somewhat remarkable" (says Dr. Parr) "that at this time [1603], when the said persons were at London about the laying out this money in books, they then met Sir Thomas Bodley there, buying books for his new erected Library at Oxford, so that there began a correspondence between them upon this occasion, helping each other to procure the choicest and best books on several subjects that could be gotten; so that the famous Bodleian Library at Oxford, and that of Dublin, began together."

The private collection of Ussher himself, consisting of 10,000 volumes, with many MSS. of great value, was the first donation of moment which the Library received; and for this also literature is indebted to the officers and soldiers of the English army. In 1640, Ussher left Ireland, and the insurgents soon after destroyed all his personal property, with the exception of his books, which were fortunately secured, and soon after conveyed to Chester, and from thence to London.^a In 1642, Ussher was nominated one of the Westminster Assembly of Divines, but refused to attend, and even preached against their proceedings at Oxford.^b For this crime his library, or a portion of it, which he had left behind him at Chelsea College, was seized and confiscated by order of the House of Commons, as the property of a delinquent; but John Selden, his particular friend, by the interference of Dr. Featly, obtained permission to purchase them as if for his own use, though really for the purpose of restoring them to their original owner. On the Archbishop's death in 1655, although he had destined his books for Trinity College, the misfortunes of the times compelled him to leave them to his only daughter, Lady Tyrrell, then mother of a numerous family,^c and in narrow circumstances. Proposals were soon after made to her for the purchase of the library, by the King of Denmark and Cardinal Mazarin; but Cromwell issued an order prohibiting the Primate's family from selling it without his consent, and he refused to permit it to be brought out of the kingdom. Soon after, the officers and soldiers of the army then in Ireland, wishing to emulate those of Elizabeth, purchased the whole Library for the sum of £2200, together with all the Archbishop's manuscripts, and a choice though not numerous collection of ancient coins, with the design of presenting them to the College. But when the books were brought over to Ireland, Cromwell refused to permit the intentions of the donors to be carried into effect, alleging that it was his intention to found a new College or Hall, in which the collection might more conveniently be preserved separate from all other books. The library, therefore, was deposited in the Castle of Dublin, and being

^a Parr, p. 47.

^b Ibid., p. 56.

^c Ibid., p. 102.

there kept with great negligence, an immense number of valuable books and MSS. were stolen or destroyed. At length, on the Restoration, His Majesty King Charles II. ordered that what remained of the Primate's library should be given to the University, according to the generous purpose of the original purchasers.

In 1674, Sir Jerome Alexander, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas in Ireland, left his collection of law books to the College, with £100 for fitting up a place for them; as also the valuable MSS. contained in Class G in the Manuscript Room.

In the year 1726, the Library received an addition of upwards of 4000 volumes, from the books bequeathed to it by Dr. Wm. Palliser, Archbishop of Cashel, who had been a Fellow of the College, and also during his lifetime a munificent benefactor to it. The following extract from his will contains the conditions of this valuable bequest:—

“Item, I devise unto the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of the College of the Holy Trinity near Dublin, and their successors, such of my books of all kinds as they now have not, or at the time of my death shall not be furnished with, to be sorted, and set out by the Rev. Doctor Claudius Gilbert, and my said son, William Palliser. Item, I devise unto the said Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, and successors, such editions of my books as they now have not, or at the time of my death shall not be furnished with, to be in like manner sorted and set out by the said Doctor Gilbert and my said son, William Palliser. Provided always, and my will is, that the editions and books hereby devised shall go by the name, and be always called *Bibliotheca Palliseriana*, and that the same shall be, and continue placed and kept next to the library devised to the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, by the late Lord Primate Ussher, now called *Bibliotheca Usseriana*. And my farther will and meaning is, that if the said Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, or their successors, shall at any time fail to call the editions and books hereby devised by the name of *Bibliotheca Palliseriana*, or shall at any time fail to keep them next to the said library, devised by the late Lord Primate Ussher, the disposition hereby made to the said Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, and their successors, shall, upon such failures become void and of no effect.”

Another most valuable addition to the Library was the collection of Dr. Claudius Gilbert, Vice-Provost and Regius Professor of Divinity, consisting of nearly 13,000 volumes. In the year 1735 he retired on the living of Ardstraw, and soon after presented his Library to the College, having spent his whole life in collecting books for that purpose.*

In 1741, Dr. John Stearne, Bishop of Clogher, and Vice-Chancellor of the University, bequeathed to the Library the valuable

* The following passage appears in the “Annual Register” for 1759:—

“Doctor Claudius Gilbert, formerly Vice-Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. This excellent person besides other valuable donations, bequeathed to that College a collection of books consisting of 13,000 volumes, chosen with great discernment and care. His bust was this day (Feb. 1, 1758) placed at the head of the books. It is the workmanship of Verpoil, and for exuberance and elegance does great credit to the taste and skill of the Statuary.

collection of MSS. preserved in Class F of the Manuscript Room, together with all such books from his private collection as were not already in the Library.

Besides these, the Manuscript Library is indebted to Dr. Miles Sumner, admitted a Fellow during the Commonwealth, and afterwards for many years Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics in the University; to Sir William Gore; Sir Henry Prescott; Dr. Henry Jones, Bishop of Meath and Vice-Chancellor of the University; Dr. John Parker, Archbishop of Dublin; William Barry, M.A.; John Lyon, M.A., and Librarian; Thomas Hey of Chester ("Cestensis Signifer"), A.D. 1646; Gordian Strowbridge; Murtogh Dowling, Esq., A.D. 1693; Charles Willoughby, M.D.; Cornelius Higden; and Edward Worth, M.D. Besides these, Peter Carewe, President of Munster in the reign of Elizabeth, gave to the Library a valuable collection of Irish Manuscripts.

In 1774, the sum of £100 was bequeathed to the Library by Thomas Holles, Esq., to be applied to the purchase of books written by English, Irish, or Scotchmen, upon Politics, Natural and Civil History, and Mathematics.

A very considerable addition was made to the Library in the year 1802, when the Fagel Library, consisting of upwards of 20,000 volumes, was purchased by the Board of Erasmus Smith for £10,000, and presented to the University. This valuable collection was made by M. Greffier Fagel, Pensionary of Holland, and in 1794, when the French invaded that country, was removed to England for sale, and there purchased for the College.

In the year 1805, a small but choice collection of books, including many *Editiones Principes* of the Classics, was bequeathed to the Library by Henry George Quin, Esq., under the conditions expressed in the following extract from his will, dated September 23, 1794:—

"I give and bequeath my large mahogany book-case, together with such of my books and manuscripts as are specified in a catalogue bound in red morocco leather, written in my own hand, and marked with the letters L. T. C. D., which book-case, books, and manuscripts, together with the catalogue itself, and the hammer which was presented to me at Amsterdam by Signor Crevanna, I give and bequeath for ever to the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, in order that they may be placed in the Library of the College. And as most of the books hereby bequeathed are of considerable value, and on that account the more liable to be stolen if placed in a situation easy of access, it is my will and desire that they be deposited, not in the great public room of the Library, but in that part of it called the Manuscript Room. And it is my will that the book-case hereby bequeathed which is to contain them, may be placed exactly in the centre of the side of the room, opposite to the door of entrance, and I desire that the words *Bibliotheca Quiniana*, in capital letters, two inches in height, and gilt on a dark-coloured ground, be put on the top of the two central doors of the aforesaid book-case, one word on each door. And it is my will and desire, that the said book-case be generally kept locked, and that it be never opened, or the books handled by any

person, but in presence of the librarian or his assistant, one of whom shall always keep the key thereof. And it is my desire that none of the books hereby bequeathed shall ever be taken out of the Manuscript Room. I desire likewise that none of them shall ever be rebound, or any new or additional covering or lettering of any kind be put upon them, but that they shall always remain precisely in the same state wherein they shall be found at the time of my decease. And I desire that a copy of the part of my will which relates to the disposal of my books be sent by my executors to the Provost and Senior Fellows, within one month after my decease, in order that my bequest may, in every particular, be fully carried into effect."

The Library is continually increased by copies of every book published in England. This privilege it enjoys by Act of Parliament,^a 54 Geo. III. cap. 156.

In addition to gifts from Colonial and Foreign Governments, Universities, Academies, Institutions, and Societies, the following presentations were made to the Library between July 1, 1913, and June 30, 1914:—

Miltons Morgen-Gesang componirt von Reichard.

From A. H. Mann, Mus. Doc., King's College, Cambridge.
Ye Sette of odd volumes, Year books, and Opuscula.

From the Committee.

Bibliotheca Lindesiana, vol. viii., Hand list of Proclamations, 1714–1910.

From the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.

Regula Fratrum Minorum S. Francisci Assisiensis.

From the Franciscan Fathers, Merchants' Quay.

A transcript of the Registers of the Worshipful Company of Stationers, 1640–1708, A.D., printed for the Roxburghe Club, and presented by G. E. Briscoe Eyre.

Light on the four Gospels from the Sinai Palimpsest. By A. Smith Lewis.

From Author, Cambridge.

Catalogue of a collection of early German books in the library of C. Fairfax Murray. Compiled by H. W. Davies.

From Owner.

Creation of a World Centre of Communication. By Hendrik Christian Andersen.

From Author, Rome.

Forty Years of the Rajkumar College; compiled by H. H. Sir Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., Maharajah of Bhavnagar. In seven volumes.

From the Maharajah.

Illustrations from 16 MSS. of English origin in the Library of Henry Yates Thompson.

From H. Y. Thompson.

^aThe privilege was first given in the year 1801 (41 Geo. III. cap. 107). By 5 and 6 Victoria, chapter 45, the right of obtaining a copy of every book printed in the United Kingdom is confined to five Libraries, viz.:—The British Museum; the Bodleian Library; the Public Library at Cambridge; the Library of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh; and the Library of Trinity College.

- The collection of J. Pierpont Morgan, Antique bronzes, Greek, Roman, &c.
 From his Executors.
- Italian book-illustrations and early printing; a catalogue of early Italian books in the Library of C. W. Dyson Perrins.
 From the Owner.
- Catalogue of the MSS. remaining in Marsh's Library, Dublin.
 From Rev. Canon N. J. D. White, D.D.
- Notes from the Botanical School, T.C.D.
 From Professor H. H. Dixon, Sc.D., F.R.S.
- University College, Dublin, Museum of ancient history: Report and Catalogue.
 From Rev. Prof. H. Browne, M.A., S.J.
- Idiocy. By E. Seguin.
 From Prof. Culverwell, M.A., F.T.C.D.
- Dr. Steevens' Hospital: A calendar of anniversaries. Compiled by T. Percy C. Kirkpatrick, M.D.
 From Compiler.
- Tirumantram; Tamil text, with notes.
 From Henry Lefanu, Sch., B.A.
- Some recently discovered letters of William Harvey, &c. By S. Weir Mitchell.
 From Percy Kirkpatrick, M.D.
- Supplement to Sir A. Vicars' Index to Prerogative Wills. Compiled by Frank S. Marsh, M.A.
 From Compiler.
- The scientific papers of Sir Walter Noel Hartley, F.R.S.
 From W. J. Hartley, B.A.
- The Jurist. 1837-54. With fifteen other legal works.
 From W. Cotter Stubbs, M.A.
- Photographs of the cover of a MS. in the Franciscan Library in Dublin. Also portion of P. Barron's "Ancient Ireland."
 From J. J. Buckley, National Museum.
- A woman's reliquary. Edited by Edward Dowden.
- Responsibilities: poems and a play. By W. B. Yeats.
 From Miss E. C. Yeats, Cuala Press.
- Journal of the American Irish Historical Society. Vol. xii.
 From the Secretary, New York.
- Calendar of Ancient Records of Dublin. Vol. xvi.
 From the Corporation of Dublin.
- Charters and House books of the Corporation of York. Compiled by W. Giles.
 From the Town Clerk
- Bibliography of Irish philology and of printed Irish literature.
 From the Trustees of the National Library of Ireland.
- The Award of William Alnwick, Bishop of Lincoln.
 From the Chapter Clerk, Lincoln.
- MS. Notes on the Castles of Co. Limerick.
- Ring Forts of Co. Clare.
- Folk-lore of Co. Clare.
- Kilkee and its neighbourhood.
- Prehistoric remains of Co. Clare.
- Promontory Forts of the Co. Mayo.

- King Brian, the hero of Clontarf.
 From T. J. Westropp, M.A.
- Sermons to children. By a Lady.
- The art of contentment.
- The Guipuscoan Verb.
- Basque almanacs.
- Epicteti Enchiridion Latinis Versibus adumbratum per E. Ivie.
 And other books.
 From E. S. Dodgson, M.A., Oxford.
- Hall's Graphical Algebra.
- Hunter's Higher Arithmetic.
- Horace, Works, in 4 vols., with ordo and translation. By John Stirling.
 From M. J. McGauran, B.A.
- Astronomical papers.
 From A. A. Rambaut, Sc.D., Oxford.
- Notice sur deux MSS. de la Bibliothèque de Trinity College.
 From Mario Esposito, B.A.
- Scientific papers.
 From R. J. Anderson, M.D., Galway.
- Biblia Sacra. (Lugd. 1710).
- Bartholini Anatomicae institutiones.
- Disputatio perjucunda, 1641.
- La Liturgie . . . du Canton Vaud.
- D'Aubigné's Protector (Edward Dowden's copy).
 From Henry Harden, LL.B.
- Memoirs of the life and writings of Jonathan Swift, 1752.
- Iusti Lipsi De Cruce libri tres, 1695. And other books.
 From S. H. Tickell, B.A., London.
- Disease in Milk: the remedy Pasteurization. By Mrs. Nathan Straus.
 From Author, New York.
- The Gordon Highlanders. By J. M. Bulloch.
 From Author, Banff.
- The hygienic treatment of labour in the tropics. By P. N. Gerrard, M.D.
 From Author, Kuala Kangsar.
- Jacob Leisler, a play of old New York. By W. O. Bates.
 From Author, Indianapolis.
- Reports of the 1st and 2nd Irish Roads Congress.
 From P. C. Cowan, M.Inst.C.E.
- The War in the Peninsula: some letters of Lt. R. Knowles.
 From Sir Lees Knowles, Bart., C.V.O.
- The genealogy of the O'Malleys of the Owals.
 From Dr. Austin O'Malley, Philadelphia.
- Memorials of the family of Shelly of Great Yarmouth: compiled by John Shelly.
 From Compiler, Plymouth.
- Union with Christ. By Aug. H. Strong, D.D.
 From Author, Rochester, N.Y.
- Tra due mondi. F. di Silvestri-Falconieri
 From Author, Rome.
- American thumb-prints. By Kate Stephens.
 From Author, New York.

- Verlagskatalog der Beck'schen Verlagsbuchhandlung: Oskar Beck, Ph.D.
 From Author, Munich.
- Three Cork Bank Post Bills, 1803-5.
 From G. E. Haines.
- Milton's epitaph to Shakespeare: with facsimile.
 From Sir Edwin Durning-Lawrence, Bart.
- The vestry book and accounts of St. Mary's, Leicester, 1652-1729.
 From J. R. Abney, New York.
- Mexican linguistics. By T. S. Denison, A.M.
 From T. S. Denison & Co., Chicago.
- Hail mighty empire: song. By Miss A. C. Murray.
 From Author, Toronto.
- History of the Church and Parish of St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury. By P. C. Carter.
 From Author, London.
- Horace Walpole and Samuel Johnson: a paper. By J. H. Edge, K.C.
 From Author, Dublin.
- A plea for the study of the Classics. The story of Ulster. Two lectures, by Alexander Leeper, LL.D.
 From Author, Melbourne.
- Five questions on Kamma, with answers. By Ven. Ledi Sayadaw.
 From Kan Kline, Mandalay.
- Martyrologium Hieronymianum Cambrense. Par Rev. H. Delehay, S.J.
 From Author, Brussels.
- Love songs and other verses. By J. B. Stephenson.
 From Author, Willesden.
- A day with Corps-Students in Germany. By Sir Lees Knowles, Baronet, C.V.O.
 From Author.
- The descendants of Rev. George Hill, D.D.
 From Mrs. E. Rodger.
- Catalogue of the pictures belonging to John Reid.
 From J. Reid, Glasgow.
- Income of the nation and dividends of the masses. By V. Morawetz.
 From Author, New York.
- Princess Ælfrida's charity. By H. Lansdell, D.D.
 From Author, Blackheath.
- David Laing: a memoir. By G. Goudie.
 From Author, Edinburgh.
- Les mathématiques en Portugal. Par R. Guimaraes.
 From Author, Amadora.
- The family of Inglis of Auchindinny and Redhall. By J. A. Inglis.
 From Author, Edinburgh.
- Elsass-Lothringen und das Reich. Von Dr. Otto-Günther von Wesendonk, Tangier.
 From Author.
- Complete works of Rev. Thomas Smyth, D.D.
 From Miss J. A. Flinn, Columbia, S.C., U.S.A.
- Handbook of idiomatic English. By John Kirkpatrick, M.A.
 From Author, Paris.

- Papers on land tenure. By J. H. Edge, M.A., K.C.
From Author, Dublin.
- L'Inquisition en Dauphiné. Par Jean Marx.
From Author, Paris.
- Excursions of a book-lover. By F. R. Marvin.
From Author, New York.
- Popular lectures on the Books of the New Testament. By A. H. Strong, D.D.
From Author, Rochester, N.Y.
- Beth Abigdor and Keter Torah : new commentaries on the Talmud and Bible. By George S. Wigoder, M.D.
From Author, Dublin.
- The origin of the chemical elements and of cell life. By Clara E. Speight-Humberston.
From Author, Ontario.
- Miscellaneous writings, 1883-96, and, The First Church of Christ Scientist and Miscellany. By Mary Baker Eddy. Editorial comments on her life and work.
From Christian Science Literature Committee, Dublin.
- Das Parakletasyl. Von R. Ludloff.
From Author, Erlangen.
- The history of the Worshipful Company of Coopers. By John Jackson.
From Author, Essex.
- An old Lynch MS. and Account of the Lynch family. By Martin J. Blake, B.A.
From Author, Lincoln's Inn.
- Études Carmélitaines, tome 3.
From R. P. Marie Joseph, Belgium.
- Grasse, Riviera. By Walter J. Kaye, Jr., B.A.
From Author, Harrogate.

The number of volumes contained in the Library (including MSS.) was as follows:—

September, 1889,	. 218,241	September, 1902,	. 275,110
„ 1890,	. 221,336	„ 1903,	. 280,741
„ 1891,	. 224,586	„ 1904,	. 287,248
„ 1892,	. 228,037	„ 1905,	. 293,638
„ 1893,	. 231,538	„ 1906,	. 299,068
„ 1894,	. 235,093	„ 1907,	. 305,248
„ 1895,	. 238,606	„ 1908,	. 311,570
„ 1896,	. 241,818	„ 1909,	. 317,214
„ 1897,	. 244,887	„ 1910,	. 323,423
„ 1898,	. 251,876	„ 1911,	. 329,478
„ 1899,	. 257,323	„ 1912,	. 335,187
„ 1900,	. 264,075	„ 1913,	. 340,932
„ 1901,	. 269,939		

LENDING LIBRARY.

As the Royal Statutes by which the General Library is regulated forbid the removal of any book from its precincts, except for binding or other special cause, the Provost and Senior Fellows, many years since, established a Lending Library, consisting of books on the general subjects of collegiate study, which it was desirable that Students should be able to read in their own chambers, but which might prove too costly for ordinary purchase. The Lending Library receives constant augmentations of books, either from special donations, or from the proceeds of a grant made from time to time, out of the College funds.

The Lending Library contains an extensive collection of mathematical, classical, and theological books, as well as works connected with civil engineering. Medical Students are privileged to borrow books from the Medical Library of the College of Physicians.

The Lending Library is usually open for the lending and receipt of books, on three days in each week from 1.30 to 2.30 o'clock, P.M., during Term. A large room in the Museum Building is fitted up to receive the books of the Lending Library. Students can be furnished with Catalogues on application to the Clerk in charge of the Library.

THE LECKY LIBRARY.

IN 1912, shortly before her death, Mrs. Lecky presented to Trinity College the Library of her husband, William Edward Hartpole Lecky, a collection of about 6000 volumes.

The Library is placed in the Council Room, and books may be borrowed from it by Fellows, Professors, Lecturers, Assistants to Professors, and by Students specially recommended by the Professor or Lecturer whose class they are attending.

Application is to be made to the Clerk of the Lending Library.

Astronomical Observatory of Trinity College.

THE Observatory is at Dunsink, five miles from the College. It is the official residence of the Royal Astronomer for Ireland. The principal instruments are a Meridian Circle by Pistor and Martins; a Chronograph by Grubb; a 12-inch refractor by Canchoix, presented by Sir James South, and a 15-inch silvered glass reflector by With, presented by Isaac Roberts, Esq., both of which are mounted equatorially. The Observatory is open from 7.30 to 9 P.M. on the first Saturday of the months September to April, inclusive. Special arrangements are made (through Tutors) in Hilary Term to enable Students to see the instruments, and have their use explained.

Time-Service.—The clock in the Museum Building and two clocks in the office of the Dublin Port and Docks Board are under the direct electrical control of the Mean-time Clock at the Observatory, and by a relay the control is extended to other clocks in Dublin. For the convenience of mariners a time-ball is dropped on week-days on the roof of the Port and Docks Office at one o'clock Greenwich mean time, by electrical arrangement.

Publications.—"Astronomical Observations and Researches made at Dunsink, the Observatory of Trinity College, Dublin" (printed by order of the Board of Trinity College):—

PART.

- I. Results of Observations made with the South Refractor. 1870.
- II. Further Researches on the Parallax of Stars, 1873.
- III. Results of Observations made with the South Refractor. 1879.
- IV. Mean Places of 321 Red Stars. 1882.
- V. Observations in search of Stars with an Annual Parallax. 1884.
- VI. Mean Places of 1012 Southern Stars. 1887.
- VII. Mean Places of 717 Stars with large Proper Motions. 1896.
- VIII. Mean Places of 1101 Stars with large Proper Motions. 1899.
- IX. Mean Places of 321 Stars of reference for Clusters and of Zodiacal Stars. 1900.

Normal Climatological Station.

IN January, 1904, the Provost and Senior Fellows established a Normal Climatological Station within the precincts of Trinity College. The station occupies an open space in the Fellows' Garden, and is fully equipped.

A "Normal Climatological Station"—or "Second Order Station" of the International Classification—is one at which readings are taken each day at 9 A.M. and at 9 P.M., local time, and which is provided with the following instruments properly verified and exposed:—barometer, dry-bulb, wet-bulb, maximum and minimum thermometers, and rain-gauge. In addition to these instruments, the equipment of the Trinity College Meteorological Observatory includes a Campbell-Stokes sunshine-recorder and two-earth thermometers, of which the bulbs are placed underground at a depth of one foot and of four feet respectively.

The Meteorological Observatory is under the superintendence of Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, W. E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D. Practical demonstrations of the use of the instruments are given by the Professor or his Assistants to Students of the School of Physic in Ireland, Engineering, and other Students from time to time during Term.

The observations are taken by an Undergraduate or Graduate in Arts, appointed each year by the Provost and Senior Fellows, on the nomination of Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

Buildings of Trinity College.^a

Of the buildings of the original College of Queen Elizabeth no portion now remains.

A grant was made by the Corporation of Dublin, July 20, 1592, in which the bounds of Trinity College are recited as follows (Thomas Smith, Mayor, George Kennedy and John Myles, Sheriffs):

“Sicut se extendunt in longitudinem a campo vocato Anglice Hoggin Greene ex parte occidentali usque ad terram nuper Monasterii Beatæ Mariæ Virginis juxta Dublin nunc in tennure Johannis Dongan generosi: ex parte orientali et sicut jacet in latitudine a venella quæ ducit ad fontem St. Patricii ex parte australi usque ad terram prædictam nuper Monasterii Beatæ Mariæ Virginis et flumen Anliffey ex boreali parte.”

In 1695-6 there were 144 hearths in Trinity College.

LIBRARY.

The foundation of the Library was laid May 12, 1712, the Provost and Fellows having obtained a grant of £5000 from Queen Anne, on the address of the Irish House of Commons, for the purpose of building a Library. The building itself was finished in 1724, but some years elapsed before it was prepared for the reception of books. The total cost was about £17,000, of which £15,000 in all was provided by the Parliament. The architect was Thomas Burgh.

The Long Room is 209 feet in length and 40 feet in breadth. 8 feet 4 inches being occupied on either side by the Stalls.

In 1743 Dr. Gilbert bequeathed a sum of £500 to purchase busts for the Long Room. Among the busts first placed in the Library, which were executed by Roubillac, is one of Dean Swift, which was presented to the College, in 1745, by the Senior Sophister Class. The busts of Lord Plunket and M^cCullagh are by Christopher Moore; that of Sir William Hamilton by the late J. H. Foley; that of Provost Humphrey Lloyd is by A. Bruce Joy.

In 1890 it was decided to enlarge the Library by enclosing the colonnades.

PRINTING HOUSE.

The Printing House was built between 1726 and 1734, by Dr. Stearne, Bishop of Clogher and Vice-Chancellor of the University.

^a For most of the statements contained under this head, the Editor is indebted to the kindness of the late Dr. Stubbs.

DINING HALL.

The Dining Hall was erected between 1740 and 1745. It contains a number of portraits, chiefly of Chancellors of the University.

The portrait of Frederick Prince of Wales, over the entrance, was painted by Hudson, master of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and was presented to Trinity College by George III. Its frame was carved by G. Gibbons, and was originally in Windsor Castle.

FRONT OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

The West Front of Trinity College was erected in 1759, the architect being Sir William Chambers, who constructed Somerset House in London. The College received £40,000 from George II. upon the address of the Irish House of Commons, for the purpose of building this Front and the adjoining Parliament Square.

The statues of Goldsmith and of Burke, standing in front of the College, executed by J. H. Foley, were erected by public subscription in 1864 and 1868.

PROVOST'S HOUSE.

The Provost's House was erected in 1760, at a cost of £13,000 by Provost Andrews. It is a fac-simile of a house designed by the Earl of Burlington, and erected for General Wade, in Piccadilly, London.

The Provost's House contains original portraits of Queen Elizabeth and Archbishop Ussher, painted by Zuccheri, and a fine portrait of the Duke of Bedford, by Gainsborough.

PUBLIC THEATRE.

The Public Theatre, usually called the Examination Hall, was opened in 1787. It contains a Monument to Provost Baldwin (who died in 1758), and a number of portraits. Those of Queen Elizabeth and Archbishop Ussher are copies of the original portraits in the Provost's House. That of Bishop Berkeley is copied from a picture in Lambeth Palace. The portrait of Edmund Burke was painted by Hopner.

In the gallery is the case belonging to the organ of the old chapel. This organ was built in Holland for a church in Spain, but was taken from the Spaniards in Vigo Bay, 1702, and repaired and enlarged in 1705. It was presented to the College by the Second Duke of Ormonde.

CHAPEL OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

The present Chapel is the third which has existed in Trinity College. It was opened in 1798, and cost £22,000. It contains three painted glass windows:—

One, representing the Recapitulation of the Law by Moses and

the Restoration of the Jews, was erected in memory of Richard Graves, D.D., author of "Lectures on the Pentateuch," by his son and other relatives, in 1865.

The corresponding window on the other side of the Communion Table was erected in 1867, in memory of Bishop Berkeley, by the Right Honourable Robert Richard Warren, Judge of the Court of Probate.

The central window, directly over the Communion Table, was painted in Munich, and was erected in memory of Archbishop Ussher, by Dr. Butcher, late Bishop of Meath, in 1867.

The Chapel which preceded the present was consecrated in 1686. Its dimensions were the same as those of the present structure.

CAMPANILE.

The Campanile was erected in 1853, by Lord John George Beresford, Archbishop of Armagh and Chancellor of the University. The Bell, which was cast at Gloucester in 1744, weighs 31 cwt. 12 lbs. ; and its clapper 2 cwt. 13 lbs.

MUSEUM BUILDING.

This Building was erected by the Provost and Senior Fellows in 1857.

It contains the Museums of Geology, and Mineralogy, and of Engineering Models, the Drawing Room of the Engineering School, the Room of the Lending Library, a Physical Lecture Room, the Lecture Room of the Schools of Divinity and Law, and a number of other Lecture Rooms. It contains also a Clock in electric connexion with the Observatory clock at Dunsink.

MEDICAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS

These comprise three blocks.

In the middle one are :—

- I. The Anatomical Department, which includes a large Dissecting Room with electric light ; a Bone Room, in which are Sections of the frozen body, and various preparations and models illustrating the Development and the Topography of the Brain ; a Lecture Theatre, with a powerful projecting Lantern ; the Professors' rooms.

II. The Chemical Science School, including four general Laboratories, as well as special Laboratories for Quantitative and Gas Analysis; a Balance Room; a Chemical Museum, in which are a number of the rarer Chemical substances; a large Lecture Theatre; the Professors' rooms and laboratory.

III. A spacious Pathological Museum (see p. 276), with rooms for the Professor of Surgery.

IV. The Department of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, including a Laboratory, a Museum (see p. 276), and the Professors' rooms.

V. Two Lecture Theatres, Professors' rooms, the Office of the Registrar of the School, a Tutorial Class Room and a Students' Luncheon Room.

This part of the block was completed in 1887.

VI. The Museum of Anatomy and Zoology (see p. 276), completed in 1876.

At the north end of the Zoological Museum is the block containing the Department of Institutes of Medicine, which includes a large Laboratory for Histology, a Theatre in which the Lectures in Physiology are given, and the Professors' rooms. This block was finished in 1878; and subsequently enlarged in 1901.

On the south of the middle block is the School of Pathology, which contains a large Laboratory, a Theatre, the Lecturer's room, and a number of work and preparation rooms. In this building also accommodation is at present provided for the Department of Röntgen photography.

This building was completed in 1898.

All the Theatres have their seats numbered consecutively, one being assigned to each Student on entering for the corresponding course of Lectures.

SQUARES.

The Front Square, also known as Parliament Square, was erected along with the West Front.

The Library Square contains the oldest buildings in College, some of which were standing in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

The greater part of Botany Bay Square was built about the year 1816.

The New Square was begun in 1838, and finished in 1844.

GRADUATES' MEMORIAL.

The north side of the Library Square, which contained the old houses numbered 28 to 31, was demolished in 1899.

The Graduates' Memorial occupies the centre of the new building which has been erected in the space thus vacated, and contains a theatre, a library, a reading room, recreation rooms, rooms for the use of the College Societies, cloak rooms, &c.

The wings of the new building contain forty sets of single students' chambers, and the entrances are at the east and west ends.



LABORATORY OF EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

The Laboratory of Experimental Physics was completed during the Summer of 1906. It is the gift of Viscount Iveagh; his Lordship contributing a sum of £16,500 for its construction and equipment. The actual cost of building was £14,708; of the fittings £1292; and the balance of nearly £500 has been laid out on Scientific Instruments.

The interior is designed so as to provide special accommodation for Students engaged in research, as well as to meet all the requirements of a large teaching laboratory. Several research rooms, furnished with every convenience in the way of scientific fittings, as well as class rooms for teaching the great divisions of Physical Science, Heat, Light, Electricity and Magnetism, are provided. There are also a large class room for introductory teaching, and a lecture theatre, seating 132, fitted with the latest facilities for demonstration.

The city current is laid on throughout the building, and a continuous current is supplied from a large storage battery in the basement.

The Architect was Mr. W. C. Marshall of London.

The annual outlay upon the upkeep of this Department is in part defrayed by the Board, and in part derived from a fund contributed by the Graduates and friends of the University during the years 1903-1906 [see Calendar Vol. III.]. From this fund an annual income of £350 is assigned to the Laboratory of Experimental Physics.

BOTANICAL LABORATORY.

The New School of Botany was opened at the beginning of Michaelmas Term, 1907. It was built and equipped through the munificence of Viscount Iveagh at a cost of about £7950, and endowed with an income of £280 *per annum* by public subscription to the Science Fund. The Building contains a Lecture Theatre, a large Laboratory to accommodate practical classes of 60 students, various Class Rooms, and Research Laboratories, and a small Library. The Building is equipped throughout with the various appliances and apparatus required for Botanical Instruction and Research. In 1912, partly by contribution from Viscount Iveagh, and partly by contribution from the Board, a Herbarium was added at a cost of about £800.

Undergraduate Ordinary Examination Papers.

1913-1914.



Michaelmas Term, 1913.



AUTUMN ENTRANCE.

OCTOBER.



ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. FRY.

1. Define $\frac{5}{11}$ of a quantity, and prove that $\frac{5}{11}$ of $\frac{8}{13}$ of a quantity equals $\frac{40}{143}$ of the same quantity.

2. Find the sum of

$$3\cdot49 \times 47\cdot2 + 541 \times \cdot763 + 89\cdot9 \times \cdot076.$$

3. Taking a metre to be 39·37 inches, find how many square metres there are in an acre.

4. Find the present worth at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of £2440, payable in 15 years.

5. Solve the equation

$$\frac{8x+4}{5} + \frac{6x-7}{7} = 2x+3.$$

6. At what time between 3 and 4 o'clock will the hands of a clock be in a straight line?

7. Find x, y, z from the equations

$$4x + y - 5z = 1.$$

$$5x + 3y + 2z = 2.$$

$$8x + 7y + 10z = -3.$$

8. Divide $6x^4 - 31x^3 + 62x^2 - 67x + 30$ by $2x^2 - 7x + 5$.

9. Add the fractions

$$\frac{2x+3}{x^2+3x-20}, \quad \frac{4x-7}{x^2+x-12}, \quad \frac{5x-9}{2x^2-11x+15}.$$

10. Divide

$$a^4(b-c) + b^4(c-a) + c^4(a-b) \quad \text{by} \quad (b-c)(c-a)(a-b).$$

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. KENNEDY.

1. Give the dates of the following events:—Annexation of Wales, Dissolution of the Monasteries, Gunpowder Plot, Execution of Charles I, Union of England and Scotland, Introduction of the Penny Post, Abolition of Slavery, Indian Mutiny.

2. What were the following:—The Black Death, Star Chamber, Tonnage and Poundage, Petition of Right, Habeas Corpus Act, South Sea Bubble, East India Company, Corn Laws?

3. Who were the following:—The Ostmen, the Lollards, Knights Templars, Pilgrim Fathers, Ironsides, Nonjurors, Chartists, United Irishmen?

4. Write a short account of the Crusades, showing their causes and effects.

5. Name the chief articles of commerce found in the following countries:—Canada, South Africa, Australia, Poland, Wales, Italy, Scotland.

6. Draw a sketch-map of Ulster, marking the counties and chief towns.

7. Where are the following:—Alabama, Haarlem, Trieste, Belgrade, Parma, Havana, Buenos Ayres, Cawnpore, Leghorn, Dresden?

8. Name six of the largest rivers in Europe, and describe their courses, mentioning the chief towns on their banks.

9. Mention briefly what you know about the geography of China.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

• MR. TATE.

Put into Latin:—

1. He answered that he would go.

2. It seems that he was unwilling to become king.

3. The gates were shut, that no one might leave the city.

4. I am afraid that this is not likely to do you good.

5. Throwing themselves at his feet, they made a long speech.

6. He had now, he said, ceased to hope for much, for he had lost the best friends he had, and was going to live with men who had always been his deadly enemies, by whom he had been both accused and condemned in his absence, and who had reluctantly spared his life.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

[A.]

Translate into French or German :—

Why did I kill the Portas? I will tell you. We had been reconciled, and drank together to drown our quarrels. The next day I left home on business. They stayed behind, and, when I was gone, set fire to my vineyard, and killed my son Gregorio: my wife and daughter escaped by God's grace. When I came back, I found my house a heap of ashes. Searching in the ruins, I came upon the body of Gregorio, whom I recognized by the light of the moon. 'It is the Portas who have done this deed,' said I to myself. I went at once into the woods and gathered some men who owed me a service, and we made for the Portas' vineyard. We reached it at five in the morning, and by six o'clock none of the seven was left alive.

[B.]

Translate :—

Quoique la figure jadis belle et alors flétrie de la femme trahît une tristesse profonde, quand son mari la regardait elle s'efforçait de sourire en affectant une contenance calme. La petite fille restait debout, malgré la fatigue dont les marques frappaient son jeune visage hâlé par le soleil. Elle avait une tournure italienne, de grands yeux noirs sous des sourcils bien arqués, une noblesse native, une grâce vraie.

Plus d'un passant se sentait ému au seul aspect de ce groupe dont les personnages ne faisaient aucun effort pour cacher un désespoir aussi profond que l'expression en était simple; mais la source de cette fugitive obligeance qui distingue les Parisiens se tarissait promptement. Aussitôt que l'inconnu se croyait l'objet de l'attention de quelque oisif, il le regardait d'un air si farouche que le flâneur le plus intrépide hâtait le pas comme s'il eût marché sur un serpent. Après être demeuré longtemps indécis, tout à coup le grand étranger passa la main sur son front, il en chassa, pour ainsi dire, les pensées qui l'avaient sillonné de rides, et prit sans doute un parti désespéré. Après avoir jeté un regard perçant sur sa femme et sur sa fille, il tira de sa veste un long poignard, le tendit à sa compagne, et lui dit en italien :

— Je vais voir si les Bonaparte se souviennent de nous.

Or—

Die meisten jungen Burschen hatten sich ihrer langen, schweren Tuchröcke entledigt. Nicht nur kamen dadurch ihre buntfarbigen langen Feiertagswesten zur Geltung, sie konnten sich auch freier und leichter bewegen und ihre Mädchen, die an den Tänzern in Hemdsärmeln keinen Anstoss nahmen, herumschwenken, dass die kurzen Röcke der Dirnen nur so flogen. Hatten diese gestern, der ernstern Feiertagsstimmung auch äusserlich gerecht werdend, meist schwarze Röcke und Jacken oder Miedertaillen getragen, so herrschten heute, am Freudenfesttage, die bunten Farben vor. Die meisten trugen hoch-

rothe Röcke, glatt oder gestreift, mit breiten grünen, blauen oder lila Säumen, und dazu, je nach dem Geschmack der Einzelnen, bunte Kopftücher und Schürzen in Seide und Wolle, oder blüthenweiss, mit theuern Spitzen besetzt. Diese ganze bauerliche Tracht war von einer gewissen zierlichen Coquetterie und liess das Wohlgefallen an der eigenen Person, so wie in den Blicken der Tänzer und müssigen Zuschauer völlig gerechtfertigt erscheinen.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

- (a) Gardens.
- (b) Dress as an indication of character.
- (c) Modern Heroism.
- (d) Fishing Holidays.
- (e) A Railway Journey.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

NOVEMBER.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. ROGERS.

1. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x-1}{2} + \frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{x-3}{4} + \frac{x-4}{5}.$$

2. Solve the equation

$$\frac{1}{2}(x-3) - \frac{1}{4}(2-3x) - \frac{5}{6}(x-7) = \frac{7}{4}.$$

3. Find x and y from the equations

$$2x - 3y = 0, \quad 2x + 3y = 2.$$

4. Find the simplest value of

$$\frac{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}}{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}} \div \frac{\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{y^2}}{\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{y^3}}.$$

5. Find the highest common factor of

$$2x^2 - 3x + 1 \quad \text{and} \quad x^3 - 3x + 2.$$

6. A man sells a quantity of tobacco at 6*d.* an ounce and makes a profit of £20. If he had sold twice the amount at 5*d.* an ounce, he would have made the same profit. Find the quantity he sold, and the price he gave per ounce.

7. Find the income tax on £1,586 10*s.* at 1*s.* 2*d.* in the £.

8. Find to two decimal places the number of yards in the side of a square whose area is one acre.

9. A man buys 1000 shares at 21*s.* a share. At what price must he sell to make a profit of £100?

10. Express $\frac{1}{7}$, $\frac{2}{7}$, and $\frac{3}{7}$ as recurring decimals.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. ALTON.

- What was the origin of the English Parliament? Mention three of the most notable Parliaments in English History.
- Give a brief account of the English conquest of Ireland.
- Describe briefly the principal events of the Hundred Years' War, or of the War of the Spanish Succession.
- Describe the growth of the democratic movement in England during the nineteenth century.
- Draw a map of Ireland, showing the course of the Shannon and of the (southern) Blackwater. Insert the names of the chief towns on the banks of each river.
- A ship is coasting southwards from Berwick to London. Name, in order, the principal harbours and river-mouths which she will pass.
- Estimate roughly the effects which the opening of the Panama Canal will have on the trade and trade-routes of the world.
- Where are Alicante, Baku, Candia, Durazzo, Golconda, Hobart, Kelso, Limoges, Osnabruck, Torragona?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. CANNING.

For nine years and more the Greeks had besieged the city of Troy, and being more numerous and better ordered, and having very strong and valiant chiefs, they had pressed the men of the city very hard, so that these dared not go outside the walls. This being so, it was the custom of the Greeks to leave a part of their army to watch the besieged city, and to send a part on expeditions against such towns in the country round about as they knew to be friendly to the men of Troy, or as they thought to contain good store of provision and treasure. For having been away from home now many years, they were in great want of things needful, nor did they care much how they got them.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

[A.]

Translate:—

Ces hordes d'hommes, appelés les Huns, n'habitaient ni maison ni cabanes: l'usage du feu leur était inconnu: ils se nourrissaient de viande crue placée sous leur selle, et de racines. Toujours à cheval, ils semblaient cloués au dos de leurs bêtes. Brûlant, exterminant tout, ils laissaient derrière eux un immense désert. C'est en vain que les débiles Césars qui règnent alors sur le monde envoient des ambassades à Attila. Le chef barbare les bafoue, les fatigue et les effraie et finalement, en 451, il se jette sur l'empire. En quelques jours les deux Germanies disparaissent sous les tourbillons des cavaliers. Les peuples fuirent à la débandade devant celui qui s'appelle le Fléau de Dieu. Déjà l'évêque de Rheims est massacré avec son troupeau.

Or,—

Die Ziegen baten den Zeus, auch ihnen Hörner zu geben, denn anfangs hatten die Ziegen keine Hörner.

Ueberlegt es wohl, was ihr bittet, sagte Zeus. Es ist mit dem Geschenke der Hörner ein anderes unzertrennlich verbunden, das euch so angenehm nicht sein möchte.

Doch die Ziegen beharrten auf ihre Bitte, und Zeus sprach: so habet denn Hörner!

Und die Ziegen bekamen Hörner — und Bart! Denn anfangs hatten die Ziegen auch keinen Bart. O wie schmerzte sie der hässliche Bart! Weit mehr, als sie die stolzen Hörner erfreuten!

[B.]

Translate into French or German :—

The boy was lying stretched out peacefully in the sun, gazing at the distant mountains, and thinking to himself that he would go next Sunday to dine with his uncle who lived in the town. Suddenly his meditations were interrupted by the report of a fire-arm. He stood up, turning in the direction that the sound came from. More shots followed, fired at irregular intervals, and always coming nearer and nearer. At last, in the path that led from the wood to the house, a man appeared dressed in rags, with a pointed cap such as the mountaineers wear, and dragging himself along with difficulty. He had just been shot through the thigh.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. TATE.

Write an English Essay on *one* of the following :—

1. Relations of Capital and Labour.
2. Autumn.
3. The educational value of games.
4. The influence of climate on character.

GENERAL EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1913.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. FRASER.

1. Write short notes on—(a) solar prominences, (b) velocity of light.
2. Show how the transit of Venus is used to determine the distance of the Earth from the Sun.
3. What are the three principal adjustments of the transit instrument?
How is a deviation of the line of collimation from the meridian plane determined?
4. Assuming that the planetary orbits are coplanar circles with the Sun in their common centre, find an expression for the annual parallax of Jupiter in terms of the synodic period, and the interval of time between two consecutive quadratures.
5. Show that the sum of the true meridian zenith distances of the Sun at the summer and winter solstices, together with the sum of the true meridian zenith distances of a circumpolar star, is equal to 180° .
How did Bradley determine the coefficient of atmospheric refraction?
6. What is meant by the term 'equation of time'? Explain fully the causes which produce it.
7. Explain the phenomenon of 'aberration.' State clearly the cause. Prove that the angle of aberration is equal to $\kappa \times \sin$ (Earth's way).
8. Explain the lunar method of finding the latitude at sea, and point out its advantages.
9. Find approximately the conditions for a lunar or a solar eclipse.
10. State the most important characteristics of the Earth's satellite.

ETHICS.

MR. MACRAN.

1. (a) Distinguish between Well-being (*eὐδαιμονία*) and pleasure.
(b) How does Aristotle define *good*, the *ultimate good*, and the *good of man*?
(c) How does Aristotle criticize the Cynic view that the wise man is independent of others?

2. (a) Who said *Man is the measure of all things*, and what is the ethical import of the saying?
- (b) How does Plato argue that pleasure is not the Good?
- (c) On what grounds did Epicurus prefer mental pleasures to bodily?
3. (a) What is Plato's conception of *courage*? Contrast it with the popular conception and with that of Aristotle.
- (b) What is Plato's conception of *justice*? Contrast it with Aristotle's conception and with that of Epicurus.
- (c) To what parts of Plato's ideal state do the virtues of temperance, courage, and justice respectively apply?
4. (a) According to Aristotle the irrational soul is twofold?
- (b) What are the extremes of the emotion of *νέμεσις* or righteous indignation?
- (c) Why is virtuous action from its very definition a matter of great difficulty?
- (d) What is our 'second-best course' when that difficulty is too much for us?
5. (a) Explain the opposition between the ethical theories of Naturalism and Intuitionism.
- (b) In the nineteenth century this opposition is replaced by another?
- (c) How is Utilitarianism related to the opposition between Naturalism and Intuitionism?
6. (a) Contrast Butler's 'conscience' with Hutcheson's 'moral sense.'
- (b) What three classes of active principles in man does Butler recognize?
- (c) What is Kant's categorical imperative?
7. (a) To what extent may we predicate *freedom* even of a stone?
- (b) Contrast the freedom of man with the freedom of an animal.
- (c) What is ultimate freedom?
- (d) Trace the evolution in the 'guidance of conduct' from the state of the savage to that of the reflecting man.
8. (a) What is the fatal defect in natural selection as an explanation of the moral ideal?
- (b) Define briefly the bearing of ethical theory on practical life from the points of view of the Moral Sense School, the Intuitionist School, the Utilitarian School, and the Idealistic School respectively.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. ALTON.

[Choose *one* subject.]

1. The effect of the New World on the Old.
2. War and Commerce.
3. Shakespeare's treatment of history in *Julius Caesar*.
4. Contrasts of character in *Julius Caesar*.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. STEWART.

1. Two masses, each equal to 112 lbs., are joined by a string which passes over two smooth pegs, *A* and *B*, in the same horizontal plane: if a mass of 5 lbs. be attached to the string half way between *A* and *B*, find how far the added mass will be below the level of *AB*, supposing *AB* to be 10 feet, when the system is in equilibrium.

2. A body of mass 10 lbs. rests on a rough inclined plane. The coefficient of friction is $\frac{1}{3}$, and the sine of the angle of inclination to the horizontal is $\frac{3}{5}$. Find in poundals the horizontal force required to prevent the body slipping down.

3. Show that the work done in raising any system of bodies to any new positions is the work done in raising the whole system through the height through which their centre of gravity has been raised. Calculate the work done in drawing up a mass of one ton through a shaft one hundred feet deep by means of a chain whose mass is two pounds per foot.

4. A man who weighs 160 lbs. is taken up in a lift with an acceleration of 5 feet per second: find the magnitude of the reaction between his feet and the floor. If the velocity were constant, what would the reaction be?

5. A stone is projected from the top of a tower, 320 feet high, with a velocity of 256 feet per second at an angle of 60° with the upward vertical. Find how long it will take to reach the ground, and how far from the base of the tower it will fall.

6. State and prove the Principle of Archimedes. Show how it may be used to find the specific gravity of a solid body.

7. Air is enclosed in a vessel at a temperature of 33 centigrade and a pressure of 34. The temperature is lowered to 17 centigrade, and air is allowed to escape until the pressure is 29: how much of the original air has escaped?

8. Explain fully the principle of the siphon.

9. Show how a second lens may be constructed to form with a given lens an achromatic combination.

10. Explain the structure of the compound microscope, and find its magnifying power.

CLASSICS.

MR. TATE.

[I.]

Translate :—

Οὐκ οὐν δίκαιόν γε, ἔφη, ἐπαινεῖν τὰ τοιαῦτα. Ὀκνῶ δέ γε, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, δι' Ὅμηρον λέγειν, ὅτι οὐδ' ὅσιον ταῦτά γε κατὰ Ἀχιλλέως φάναι καὶ ἄλλων λεγόντων πείθεσθαι, καὶ αὐτὸς ὡς πρὸς τὸν Ἀπόλλω εἶπεν

ἔβλαψάς μ' ἐκάεργε, θεῶν ὀλοώτατε πάντων·
ἦ σ' ἂν τεισαίμην, εἴ μοι δύναιμι γε παρεῖη,

καὶ ὡς πρὸς τὸν ποταμόν, θεὸν ὄντα, ἀπειθῶς εἶχεν καὶ μάχεσθαι ἔτοιμος ἦν, καὶ αὐτὸς τοῦ ἐτέρου ποταμοῦ Σπερχειοῦ ἱερὰς τρίχας

Πατρόκλῳ ἥρωϊ, ἔφη, κόμην ὀπάσαιμι φέρεσθαι,

νεκρῷ ὄντι, καὶ ὡς ἔδρασεν τοῦτο, οὐ πειστέον. τὰς τε αὖ Ἐκτορος ἔλξεις περὶ τὸ σῆμα τὸ Πατρόκλου καὶ τὰς τῶν ζῶντων ἡρώων σφαγὰς εἰς τὴν πυράν, ξύμπαντα ταῦτα οὐ φήσομεν ἀληθῆ εἰρησθαι, οὐδ' ἐάσομεν πείθεσθαι τοὺς ἡμετέρους, ὡς Ἀχιλλεύς, θεῶν δὲ παῖς καὶ Πηλέως, σωφρονεστάτου τε καὶ τρίτου ἀπὸ Διός, καὶ ὑπὸ τῷ σοφωτάτῳ Χείρωνι τεθραμμένος, τοσαύτης ἦν ταραχῆς πλέως, ὥστ' ἔχειν ἐν αὐτῷ νοσήματα δύο ἐναντίῳ ἀλλήλοις, ἀνελευθερίαν μετὰ φιλοχρηματίας καὶ αὐτὴν ὑπερηφανίαν θεῶν τε καὶ ἀνθρώπων. Ὀρθῶς, ἔφη, λέγεις.—PLATO.

1. Parse—φάναι, ὀπάσαιμι, πειστέον, ζῶντων, εἰρησθαι, τεθραμμένος.

2. Plato says that supreme importance should be attached to a 'musical' education for certain reasons. What are they?

3. State carefully the distinction drawn by Plato between the conditions which tend to render a man a good physician, and those under which he becomes a good juror.

[II.]

Translate :—

Carminē qui tragico vīlem certavit ob hircum,
Mox etiam agrestes satyros nudavit, et asper
Incolumi gravitate iocum temptavit, eo quod
Illecebris erat et grata novitate morandus
Spectator, functusque sacris et potus et exlex.
Verum ita risores, ita commendare dicaces
Conveniet satyros, ita vertere seria ludo,
Ne quicumque deus, quicumque adhibebitur heros,
Regali conspectus in auro nuper et ostro,

Migret in obscuras humili sermone tabernas,
 Aut dum vitat humum nubes et inania captet.
 Effutire leves indigna tragoedia versus,
 Ut festis matrona moveri iussa diebus,
 Intererit satyris paulum pudibunda protervis.

HORACE.

1. Parse—morandus, dicaces, conveniet, adhibebitur, conspectus, captet.

2. Give the meaning of—conducere publica, scruta, paenula, clitellae, calo, miluus, plānus, soccus, ire per extentum funem, capsā, mango, ringi, mancipare, temetum, Tyrrena sigilla, lemures.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. KENNEDY.

Translate into Latin :—

As the Romans still hesitated, owing chiefly to the great depth of water, the eagle-bearer of the Tenth legion, with a fervent appeal to the gods that what he was about to do might turn out for the good of the regiment, shouted to his comrades to jump overboard unless they wished to see the eagle in the hands of the enemy. 'I, at any rate,' he exclaimed, 'shall not be found wanting in my duty to my country and general.' With these words, he flung himself out of the ship, and, eagle in hand, made straight for the enemy. This act roused the legionaries from their stupor, and calling on one another not to permit so ineffaceable a disgrace, as one man they leapt into the sea. The other ships quickly caught the infection, and soon the entire expeditionary force was pressing forward to meet the enemy.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into English :—

Si vous portez au loin votre regard, vous distinguez et dénombrez les ballons des Vosges et de l'Alsace ; si vous le ramenez plus près sur la vaste plaine, elle vous étonne et, selon mon goût, vous charme par ses superbes plissements, par de longs mouvements de terrains pareils à des dunes. C'est un pays sans eau en apparence, mais où l'eau sourd et circule invisible. Des prairies qui s'égoûtent un ruisseau se forme et se débrouille vivement dans les rides archevêtrées du terrain. Au fond de ravins sinueux, le Madon, l'Urry, le Brenon développent en secret les beautés les plus touchantes, cependant qu'ils rafraîchissent une multitude de champs bombés et diversement colorés, des pâturages, des vignobles clairs, des blés dorés, de petits bois, des labours bruns où les

raies de la charrue font un grave décor, des villages ramassés, parfois un cimetière aux tombes blanches sous les verts peupliers élancés. Sur le tout, sur cet ensemble où il n'est rien que d'éternel, règne un grand ciel voilé.

Or,

Das Ziel der mittelalterlichen Kultur war, eine Civitas Dei, einen Gottesstaat, auf Erden zu errichten, der von der Kirche überragt wird, wie der gotische Dom prunkvoll das Spielzeug bürgerlicher Häuser überragt, das sich in der mittelalterlichen Stadt zu seinen Füßen drängt. Nach mittelalterlicher Weltanschauung ist die irdische Welt mit ihren Interessen das Sündhafte, zu Bekämpfende, zu Verneinende. Die Blüte des irdischen Daseins ist die Askese, die Weltverneinung; und diese verneinte sündhafte Erde ist von der Kirche, der Vermittlerin zwischen Gott und die Welt, in Verwaltung genommen. Askese und Hierarchie sind die beiden Grundpfeiler der mittelalterlichen Weltanschauung. Alle irdischen Einrichtungen und Interessen: Staat, Vaterland, materieller Besitz, Ehe, Familie, Wissenschaft, Kunst werden von dieser asketisch-hierarchischen Lehre nur als vorübergehende Konzessionen an die sündige Sinnlichkeit des Menschen betrachtet. Wirklichen Wert für den Menschen hat nur der jenseitige Zweck, für welchen alles Irdische nur eine kirchlich geleitete Vorübung sein soll: der ganze Inhalt des menschlichen Daseins wird auf eine jenseits der Erdenwelt liegende, transzendente Aufgabe, auf den Heilsgedanken, bezogen.

2. Translate into French or German:—

In this mood he tumbled into bed, and fell asleep after his wont, in two minutes' time; but (contrary to his wont) woke up again not long after in that curiously wide-awake condition which sometimes surprises even good sleepers, a condition under which we feel all our wits preternaturally sharpened, while all the miserable muddles we have ever got into, all the disgraces and losses of our lives, will insist on thrusting themselves forward for the consideration of those sharpened wits. In this state he lay (says our friend) till he had almost begun to enjoy it: till the tale of his stupidities amused him, and the entanglements before him, which he saw so clearly, began to shape themselves into an amusing story for him. He heard one o'clock strike, then two, and then three; after which he fell asleep again.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

MR. BASTABLE.

1. (a) What would be the probable effects on the conditions of agriculture in the British Isles of a change from a state of diminishing returns to one of increasing returns?

Or,

(b) Show how the remuneration of labour is connected with the efficiency of the workers. What do you understand by 'efficiency wages'?

2. (a) In what different senses is the expression 'value of money' employed? Consider carefully the most suitable sense, and account for the common use of the expression in other senses.

Or,

(b) Explain shortly the advantages of substituting an Income-Tax for taxes on commodities. What are the disadvantages of such a substitution?

3. (a) 'The ideally best form of government is that in which the sovereignty . . . is vested in the entire aggregate of the community.' Bring out clearly what is meant by this statement, and say how far you agree with it.

Or,

(b) Consider the appropriate functions of a second chamber in a country under representative government.

4. (a) 'The office of Premier has become more than ever like that of an elective President.' Comment on this statement, and note the differences between the President and the Premier.

Or,

(b) Explain carefully the actual position in England in respect to the initiation of legislative measures. How has this position been reached?

5. (a) Distinguish between a parliament, a session, and a sitting. By what processes is each of these periods opened and closed?

Or,

(b) Give a short account of the French Senate. What are its effective powers?

EDUCATION.

MR. CULVERWELL.

N.B.—Candidates are to attempt ONE question from section A, ONE from B, TWO from C, TWO from D, and ONE from E.

[A.]

1. 'The education of the child must accord both in mode and in arrangement with the education of mankind, considered historically.' How does Spencer support this?

2. Spencer gives four advantages of what he calls the method of moral culture by experience of normal reactions. What are they? He gives no disadvantages. Can you suggest any except that it may be difficult to avoid dangerous risks?

3. How does Spencer seek to establish the danger of moral precocity?

[B.]

4. 'The more education the people have the better, so that it is really education.' What had Newman in view when he wrote the qualification in the final words?

5. 'What measure of dignity is there in intellectual labour but usefulness?' Criticize.

6. How does Newman distinguish *literature* from other uses of words?

How is the literature of a people created?

[C.]

7. How does Bagley classify attention? How is it related to apperception?

8. 'A concept is an apperceptive system made explicit; the word is the focal representative of the apperceptive system.' How does Bagley explain this?

9. Consider the 'intrinsic values' of the subjects of the school curriculum.

10. 'Lacking this capacity, man would fall far below many other animals.' What capacity? Give the discussion which leads up to this.

[D.]

11. 'The elements which now enter into culture are very different from those of a few hundred years ago.' How does Monroe expand this statement?

12. 'Froebel's educational thought is founded on a philosophy, as Herbart's was upon a psychology, though no doubt there was in the former case an accompanying psychology, in the latter an accompanying philosophy.' Justify Monroe's statement.

13. What may be regarded as the main contribution of Pestalozzi to the modern theory of education?

14. What account does Monroe give of Huxley's contribution to educational literature?

[E.]

15. Contrast Bagley's and Adam's treatment of apperception.

16. Give Adam's argument to show that the best-educated man is he who has the best-arranged apperception masses for the life he has to lead. Does this argument take sufficient account of the self-activity of mind?

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS AND SENIOR SOPHISTER SUPPLEMENTALISTS.

PSYCHOLOGY AND ETHICS.

MR. STEWART.

[Junior Sophisters will take questions 1 to 5, inclusive; Senior Sophister Hilary Supplementalists, questions 6 to 10, inclusive, and any two of questions 1 to 5; Senior Sophister Trinity Supplementalists questions 11 to 14, inclusive, and any two of questions 6 to 10.]

1. What grounds does Stout give for the distinction of 'higher' and 'lower' senses?
2. State and explain Stout's analysis of Attention. The study of Attention suggests some rules to be followed by the teacher?
3. Give and explain Stout's definition of Association. Mention any conditions that are of importance in the formation of associative connexions, and estimate their importance.
4. Sketch the parts played by 'Motor Adaptation' and 'Projection of Self' in giving rise to the perception of external reality.
5. How does Stout criticize Locke's statement that man in the little world of his own understanding, as in the great world of visible things, can only compound and divide the materials that are made to his hand?
6. Sketch the argument by which Plato justifies his tripartite division of the soul.
7. Seeing that the existence of certain interests might be considered a justification for trying to satisfy them, why is a science of ethics necessary?
8. How does Aristotle arrive at his definition of the good of Man?
9. Rogers classifies certain of the Platonic ideas as Ethical Ideals. What explanations does he give to get over the difficulty of regarding such unrealized ideals as truly existing?
10. Give Aristotle's analysis of Justice.
11. How do Naturalism and Intuitionism respectively treat moral ideas and moral obligation?
12. In Hobbism 'the State becomes the external criterion of morality, while self-interest is the only possible internal criterion.' Explain.
13. How does Butler adapt the Stoic rule 'Follow Nature'?
14. Give Kant's three postulates of morality. How is he led to state these postulates?

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. A heavy ladder AB rests in a given position with its upper extremity A resting against a smooth vertical wall, and its lower extremity B upon the ground. Determine the *direction* of the reaction at B .

2. Two masses of 17 and 15 lbs. are hung over a smooth pulley; after four seconds the heavier weight reaches the ground. Find through what distance the lighter one will continue to ascend.

3. A mass of 10 lbs. falls from the top of a tower, 100 feet in height. Find its kinetic and potential energies when it has fallen through a distance of 16 feet.

4. A mass of 10 lbs. hangs by a rope from a balloon: find the tension of the rope if the balloon is ascending with an *acceleration* of 8 feet per second per second.

5. Find the pressure at a point 20 feet below the surface of a lake, allowing for atmospheric pressure, being given that a cubic foot of water weighs 1000 oz., and that the height of the water-barometer is 34 feet.

6. Describe the Bramah Press, and apply the principle of work to determine the relation between the pressures on the pistons.

7. What weight of cork ($s = .25$) must be attached to 8.9 grammes of copper ($s = 8.9$), and 13 grammes of iron ($s = 7.8$), so that the whole may just float in water?

8. Write a note on the 'siphon,' and explain its action.

9. Why does an object, placed inside a transparent body which is denser than air, always appear nearer the surface than it is?

10. Explain the dispersion of light by a prism.

 ASTRONOMY.

MR. FRASER.

1. Write a short note on the planetary system.

2. Write a note on the Metonic Cycle.

3. Explain what is meant by a 'Civil Year,' a 'Tropical Year,' a 'Sidereal Year.'

When was the 'Gregorian correction' to the Julian Calendar adopted? and state precisely what it was.

4. Draw a sketch:—

(a) the actual path of the centre of the Earth in the course of a year.

(b) the actual path of the centre of the Moon in the course of a year.

5. How has the size of the Moon been determined?

6. How has the eccentricity of the Earth's mean orbit been determined?

7. Explain clearly why it is that a planet appears to an observer on the Earth to move in different directions at different times.

8. State the instruments which must be used, the observations which must be taken, and the calculations which must be made, in determining the horizontal parallax of the Moon.

9. Give a method for determining the latitude at sea.

10. Give a direct explanation of the aberration of light, and calculate the constant.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. JOHNSTON.

[Choose *one* subject.]

(*For Junior Sophisters.*)

1. The relations of Queen Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots.
2. The place of Queen Elizabeth in history.
3. Life in France before and during the Revolution, as illustrated in *A Tale of Two Cities*.

(*For Senior Sophister Hilary Supplementalists.*)

1. The character of Benjamin Franklin.
2. The causes of the American War of Independence.
3. Crabbe on the Election.
4. Elaborate the theme:—

‘ In Man's erroneous kind,
Virtues and Fraillties mingle in the Mind,
Happy!—when Fears to public Spirit move,
And even Vices do the work of Love.’

(*For Senior Sophister Trinity Supplementalists.*)

1. Burns as a man and as a poet.
2. The nature of hero-worship and the forms in which it manifests itself.
3. The moral lessons conveyed in Utopia.
4. The economic structure of Utopia.

CLASSICS.

MR. TATE.

(For Junior Sophisters.)

[A.]

1. Translate :—

- ΠΡ. ξα, τί χρῆμα ; καὶ σὺ δὴ πόνων ἐμῶν
 ἤκεις ἐπόπτῃς ; πῶς ἐτόλμησας, λιπῶν
 ἐπώνυμόν τε βεῦμα καὶ πετρηρεφῇ
 αὐτόκτιτ' ἄντρα, τὴν σιδηρομήτορα
 ἐλθεῖν ἐς αἶαν ; ἥ θεωρήσων τύχας
 ἐμὰς ἀφίξαι καὶ ξυνασχαλῶν κακοῖς ;
 δέρκον θέαμα, τόνδε τὸν Διὸς φίλον,
 τὸν ξυγκαταστήσαντα τὴν τυραννίδα,
 οἷσιν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ πημοναῖσι κάμπτομαι.
- ΩΚ. ὄρῳ, Προμηθεῦ, καὶ παραινέσαι γέ σοι
 θέλω τὰ λῶστα, καίπερ ὄντι ποικίλῳ.
 γίγνωσκε σαυτὸν καὶ μεθάρμοσαι τρόπους
 νέους· νέος γὰρ καὶ τύραννος ἐν θεοῖς.

ÆSCHYLUS.

2. Parse—ἐτόλμησας, λιπῶν, ἀφίξαι, ξυγκαταστήσαντα, παραινέσαι, μεθάρμοσαι.

3. What do you know of—Φορκίδες κόραι, Θέμις, Μοῖραι, Τυφώς ?

[B.]

1. Translate :—

Canidiam pedibus nudis passoque capillo,
 Cum Sagana maiore ululantem : pallor utrasque
 Fecerat horrendas aspectu. Scalpere terram
 Unguibus et pullam divellere mordicus agnam
 Coeperunt ; cruor in fossam confusus, ut inde
 Manes elicerent animas responsa daturas.
 Lanea et effigies erat, altera cerea ; maior
 Lanea, quae poenis compesceret inferiorem ;
 Cerea suppliciter stabat, servilibus ut quae
 Iam peritura modis. Hecaten vocat altera, saevam
 Altera Tisiphonen. serpentis atque videres
 Infernas errare canes, lunamque rubentem,
 Ne foret his testis, post magna latere sepulchra.

HORACE.

2. Parse—passo, mordicus, elicerent, compesceret, peritura.

3. What do the following words mean :—rhombus, rapula, vindicta, phimus, mitulus, cerritus, focalia, pituita ?

(For Senior Sophisters Hilarj Supplementalists.)

[A.]

1. Translate :—

ἔτι οὐδ' ὁμοίον ἐστὶν ἐπὶ τε τῶν τεχνῶν καὶ τῶν ἀρετῶν· τὰ μὲν γὰρ
 ὑπὸ τῶν τεχνῶν γινόμενα τὸ εὖ ἔχει ἐν αὐτοῖς· ἀρκεῖ οὖν ταῦτά πως
 ἔχοντα γενέσθαι· τὰ δὲ κατὰ τὰς ἀρετὰς γινόμενα οὐκ ἐὰν αὐτά πως ἔχῃ,

δικαίως ἢ σωφρόνως πράττεται, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐὰν ὁ πράττων πῶς ἔχων πράττῃ, πρῶτον μὲν ἐὰν εἰδώς, ἔπειτ' ἐὰν προαιρούμενος, καὶ προαιρούμενος δι' αὐτά, τὸ δὲ τρίτον ἐὰν καὶ βεβαίως καὶ ἀμετακινήτως ἔχων πράττῃ. ταῦτα δὲ πρὸς μὲν τὸ τὰς ἄλλας τέχνας ἔχειν οὐ συναριθμεῖται, πλὴν αὐτὸ τὸ εἰδέναι πρὸς δὲ τὸ τὰς ἀρετῶν τὸ μὲν εἰδέναι οὐδὲν ἢ μικρὸν ἰσχύει, τὰ δ' ἄλλα οὐ μικρὸν ἀλλὰ τὸ πᾶν δύναται, ἅπερ ἐκ τοῦ πολλάκις πράττειν τὰ δίκαια καὶ σώφρονα περιγίνεται. τὰ μὲν οὖν πράγματα δίκαια καὶ σώφρονα λέγεται, ὅταν ἢ τοιαῦτα οἶα ἂν ὁ δίκαιος ἢ ὁ σώφρων πράξειεν· δίκαιος δὲ καὶ σώφρων ἐστὶν οὐχ ὁ ταῦτα πράττων, ἀλλὰ καὶ [ὁ] οὕτω πράττων ὡς οἱ δίκαιοι καὶ σώφρονες πράττουσιν.—ARISTOTLE.

2. Parse—γενέσθαι, εἰδώς, προαιρούμενος, συναριθμεῖται, πράξειεν.

3. Explain carefully the case in which Aristotle names the extremes, but says that the mean is nameless.

[B.]

1. Translate:—

Cuius cum valuisset auctoritas, captivi retenti sunt, ipse Karthaginem rediit neque eum caritas patriae retinuit nec suorum. Neque vero tum ignorabat se ad crudelissimum hostem et ad exquisita supplicia proficisci, sed ius iurandum conservandum putabat. Itaque tum, cum vigilando necabatur, erat in meliore causa quam si domi senex captivus, periurus consularis remansisset. 'At stulte, qui non modo non censuerit captivos remittendos, verum etiam dissuaserit.' Quo modo stulte? etiamne, si rei publicae conducebat? potest autem, quod inutile rei publicae sit, id cuiquam civi utile esse?

Pervertunt homines ea, quae sunt fundamenta naturae, cum utilitatem ab honestate seiungunt. Omnes enim expetimus utilitatem ad eamque rapimur nec facere aliter ullo modo possumus. Nam quis est qui utilia fugiat, aut quis potius qui ea non studiosissime persequatur? Sed quia nusquam possumus nisi in laude, decore, honestate utilia reperire, propterea illa prima et summa habemus, utilitatis nomen non tam splendidum quam necessarium ducimus.—CICERO.

2. Parse—retenti sunt, exquisita, vigilando, remansisset, censuerit persequatur.

3. In what connexion are the following mentioned by Cicero in *De Officiis* iii:—Palamedes, Hercules, Accius, Fabricius?

(For Senior Sophisters Trinity Supplementalists.)

[A.]

1. Translate:—

προσδεξαμένον δὲ τοῦ δήμου τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἐν ἐκκλησίᾳ καὶ γενομένης διώξεως, κλοπαὶ μὲν οὐκ ἠλέγχοντο· τὸ γὰρ χρυσιον οὕτως εὐθὺς ἐξ ἀρχῆς τῇ ἀγάματι προσειργάσατο καὶ περιέθηκεν ὁ Φειδίας γνώμῃ τοῦ Περικλέους, ὥστε πᾶν δυνατόν εἶναι περιελούσιν ἀποδείξαι τὸν σταθμόν, ὃ καὶ τότε τοὺς κατηγοροὺς ἐκέλευσε ποιεῖν ὁ Περικλῆς· ἡ δὲ δόξα τῶν ἔργων ἐπέβη φθόνῳ τὸν Φειδίαν, καὶ μάλισθ' ὅτι τὴν πρὸς Ἀμαζόνας μάχην ἐν τῇ ἀσπίδι ποιῶν αὐτοῦ τινα μορφήν ἐνετύπωσε πρεσβύτου

φαλακροῦ πέτρον ἐπηρμένου δι' ἀμφοτέρων τῶν χειρῶν, καὶ τοῦ Περικλέους εἰκόνα παγκάλην ἐνέθηκε μαχομένου πρὸς Ἀμαζόνα. τὸ δὲ σχῆμα τῆς χειρός, ἀνατεινούσης δόρυ πρὸ τῆς ὕψεως τοῦ Περικλέους, πεποιημένον εὐμηχάνως οἶον ἐπικρύπτειν βούλεται τὴν ὁμοιότητα παραφαινομένην ἐκατέρωθεν.

Ὁ μὲν οὖν Φειδίας εἰς τὸ δεσμωτήριον ἀπαχθεὶς ἐτελεύτησε νοσήσας, ὥς δὲ φασιν ἔνιοι, φαρμάκοις, ἐπὶ διαβολῇ τοῦ Περικλέους τῶν ἐχθρῶν παρασκευασάντων. τῷ δὲ μνηστῇ Μένωνι γράψαντος Γλύκωνος ἀτέλειαν ὁ δῆμος ἔδωκε καὶ προσέταξε τοῖς στρατηγοῖς ἐπιμελεῖσθαι τῆς ἀσφαλείας τοῦ ἀνθρώπου.—PLUTARCH.

2. Parse—περιελούσι, ἀποδείξαι, ἐνετύπωσε, ἐπηρμένου, ἐνέθηκε, παρασκευασάντων.

3. What do the following expressions mean :—βωμολοχία, δοξοκοπία, θεωρικά, τορευταί, συνδεκάσας, ἡ ἱερὰ ὄργας?

[B.]

1. Translate :—

Atque haec ut certis possemus discere signis,
Aestusque pluviasque et agentes frigora ventos,
Ipse Pater statuit, quid menstrua luna moneret,
Quo signo caderent Austri, quid saepe videntes
Agricolae propius stabulis armenta tenerent.
Continuo ventis surgentibus aut freta ponti
Incipiunt agitata tumescere et aridus altis
Montibus audiri fragor, aut resonantia longe
Litora misceri et nemorum increbrescere murmur.
Iam sibe tum curvis male temperat unda carinis,
Cum medio coleres revolant ex aequore mergi
Clamoremque ferunt ad litora, cumque marinae
In sicco ludunt fulicae, notasque paludes
Deserit atque altam supra volat ardea nubem.

VIRGIL.

2. Parse, in the above passage—possemus, caderent, surgentibus, resonantia, misceri; explaining carefully the nature of the clause, in which 'possemus' and 'caderent' respectively stand in this passage.

3. Write notes on :—Curetum crepitantia aera, immunis fucus, Pellaeus Canopus, Maeonii carchesia Bacchi.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

Translate :—

[A.]

Trente-quatre coureurs; après trois faux départs, ils partent: quinze ou vingt font masse, les autres sont par petits paquets, et on les voit avancer le long de la piste. Pour l'œil, la vitesse n'est pas très-grande;

c'est celle d'un chemin de fer vu à une demi-lieue : en ce cas, les wagons ont l'air de petits chariots d'enfant qu'un enfant traîne au bout d'un fil ; certainement, ici l'impression physique n'est pas plus forte, et il ne faut pas parler ni d'ouragan, ni de tourbillon. Pendant plusieurs minutes, la tache brune, semée de points rouges et clairs, chemine régulièrement sur le vert lointain. Elle tourne, on sent venir le premier groupe. 'Chapeaux bas !' et toutes les têtes se découvrent, et tout le monde se lève : un hurrah étranglé court sur les échafauds. Les figures froides ont pris feu, des gestes courts, saccadés, remuent subitement les corps flegmatiques ; en bas, dans l'enceinte des parcs, la secousse est extraordinaire, comme d'une danse de Saint-Guy universelle : imaginez un tas d'automates qui reçoivent une décharge électrique et gesticulent de toutes leurs pièces comme des télégraphes fous. Mais le spectacle le plus curieux est celui de la marée humaine qui, tout de suite et tout d'un coup, s'épand et roule sur la piste derrière les coureurs, pareille à un flot d'encre ; la masse noire immobile a fondu subitement et coule ; en un instant, elle s'étend énorme, à perte de vue, et la voici devant les échafauds.

[B.]

Rischka sass schreibend an dem langen, weissgescheuerten Fichtenholztische in seiner Wohnstube. Eine hell brennende Petroleumlampe — der junge Dorfschulze huldigte auch in der Beleuchtungsfrage einem erspriesslichen Fortschritte — stand vor ihm, der grosse schwarze Kachelofen strömte eine erquickende Wärme aus, die Schwarzwälder Uhr mit dem buntbemalten Zifferblatte sang gleichmässig ihr monotones und dabei doch so gemüthlich klingendes Tick-Tack. Aus der nebenan liegenden Küche, wo die Muhme mit Zubereitung des Abendbrodes hantirte, klang das leise Geklapper von Tellern, Messern und Gabeln, und trotz der fest eingeklinkten Thüre durchzog der Geruch von frischen Bratkartoffeln appetitreizend die Wohnstube.

Das alles hatte einen traulich anheimelnden Anstrich, der den einsamen Bewohner in die behaglichste Stimmung hätte versetzen müssen : und doch befand derselbe sich unter dem Banne einer so zunehmenden innern Unruhe, dass er nur mit grösster Anstrengung seine Gedanken bei der nothwendigen Schreiberei fest zu halten vermochte.

Oft hob er horehend den Kopf : rief da Jemand ? Unsinn ! Der Sturmwind ist's, der in allen möglichen unheimlichen Tönen sich Luft macht. Und dazu das tolle Schneetreiben. Gnade Gott den Armen, welche jetzt noch unterwegs, den Unbilden des schlimmen Novemberwetters trotzen müssen. Wohl Jedem, der geborgen unter sicherer Dache sitzt.

LATIN, FRENCH, AND GERMAN COMPOSITION.

MR. GOLIGHER.

For Latin Prose.

When the Athenians heard of the chastisement of Thebes, they immediately voted on the motion of Demosthenes that ambassadors should be sent to congratulate Alexander on his safe return from his

northern expeditions and on his recent success. Alexander in reply wrote a letter demanding that eight or ten of the leading Athenian orators should be delivered up to him. At the head of the list was Demosthenes. In this dilemma, Phocion, who did not wish to speak upon such a question, was loudly called upon by the people for his opinion; when he rose and said that the persons whom Alexander demanded had brought the state into such a miserable plight that they deserved to be surrendered, and that for his own part he should be very happy to die for the commonwealth.

For French Prose.

During several generations Scandinavia continued to pour forth innumerable pirates, distinguished by strength, by valour, by merciless ferocity, and by hatred of the Christian name. No country suffered so much from these invaders as England. Her coast lay near to the ports whence they sailed, nor was any port of our island so far distant from the sea as to be secure from attack. The same atrocities which had attended the victory of the Saxon over the Celt were now, after the lapse of ages, suffered by the Saxon at the hand of the Dane. Civilization, just as it began to rise, was met by this blow, and sank down once more. Large colonies of adventurers from the Baltic established themselves on the eastern shores, spread gradually westward, and, supported by constant reinforcements from beyond the sea, aspired to the dominion of the whole realm.

For German Prose.

He was then at Hammersmith, occupying a very plain and shabby little house in a contiguous range of others like it, with no prospect but that of an ugly village street, and certainly nothing to gratify his craving for a tasteful environment, inside or out. A slatternly maid-servant opened the door for us, and he himself stood in the entry—a beautiful, venerable old man, buttoned to the chin in a black dress-coat, tall and slender, with a countenance quietly alive all over, and the gentlest and most naturally courteous manner.

I have said that he was a beautiful old man. In truth I never saw a finer countenance, either as to the mould of features or the expression, nor any that showed the play of feeling so perfectly, without the slightest theatrical emphasis. It was like a child's face in this respect.

IRISH.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

A. Turn into Irish:—

Mac Murrough went to meet the Earl, taking his daughter with him. She was married to the Earl; and Mac Murrough and his son-in-law immediately marched with their armies against Dublin. There was no man on earth that the people of Dublin less liked to see than Mac Murrough, accompanied as he was by the foreign soldiery. He, on his part, was full of anger and hatred against them; for they had slain his father, and treated his body with dishonour and contempt, burying a dead dog in the same grave.

B. Translate into English :—

Ní hé rín an ceann ir meara do'n rḡéal. Tá ní eile ar aigne
 aḡ ar námaro anoir i otaob na ríotḡána ro. Ir bioḡba báir
 Sárana aḡ Ríḡ na Spáinne. Tá rḡannraḡ ar Sárana roim cuimáct
 na Spáinne. Ir í an Spáinn tír ar rínnfead-ne. Tá cuimáct na
 Spáinne aḡ cabruḡaḡ linn anoir. Muna mbéaḡ eagla na cuimácta
 roim ní baḡḡal ḡo mbéirḡ don tríaḡt ar an ríotḡáin reo anoir.
 Má déimtear an tríotḡáin reo, rín cúl tabarḡa aḡaimn-ne le
 cuimáct na Spáinne—le n-ar ḡcarairḡ réin—7 páirt ḡabḡa
 aḡaimn láirḡead le námaro ar ḡcarairḡ. Sin feall ḡrámma
 déanta aḡaimn ar Ríḡ na Spáinne, ar ar ḡcarairḡ oilir réin.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. W. E. THRIFT.

(For Junior Sophisters.)

1. Describe how to determine the coefficient of expansion of a gas at constant pressure for rise in temperature, and how temperatures may be measured by means of the expansion of a gas, when this coefficient is known.
2. Describe experiments in support of the molecular theory of magnetism, and explain, on this theory, the difference between the behaviour of iron and steel as magnetic substances.
3. Describe how an electric current may be measured by means of the electrolytic decomposition of water.
4. Explain the difference between open and closed pipes in respect of the different harmonics of their fundamental notes which they are capable of sounding.
5. Describe the optical arrangements necessary in order to obtain the pure spectrum of a source of light, (a) on a screen, (b) in an observing telescope.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

(For Junior Sophisters.)

1. What is the chief source of mercury, and how is the metal obtained from the ore?

Write the formulæ and describe the properties of mercuric oxide, mercuric chloride, and mercurous chloride.

2. To what substances is the hardness of water generally due? Distinguish between 'temporary' and 'permanent' hardness.

How is the (1) temporary, (2) permanent hardness of water affected (a) by boiling the water, (b) by adding lime-water to it, (c) by adding soap solution to it?

Explain the chemical change (if any) in each case.

3. Calculate the weight of ammonium nitrate formed by the combination of 2 litres of ammonia gas, measured at 0°C . and 760 mm., with nitric acid.

4. Oxygen and hydrogen are chemically more active in the 'nascent' than in the free (gaseous) state. How is this fact explained? Illustrate your answer by examples.

5. What is the action of chlorine on aqueous solutions of (a) potassium bromide, (b) sodium hydrate, (c) sulphur dioxide, (d) ammonia? Give equations.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

(For Senior Sophisters.)

1. What is the chief ore of antimony, and how is the metal obtained from it? Write the formulæ, and describe the properties of (a) antimony chloride, (b) antimony oxy-chloride, (c) antimony sulphide, (d) tartar-emetic?

2. Mention the most important sugars, and give their formulæ. Which of the sugars can be prepared from starch, and how can they be produced from that substance?

3. What is the action of hydrochloric acid on each of the following substances:—(a) lead carbonate, (b) bleaching-powder, (c) manganese dioxide, (d) barium peroxide, (e) bismuth oxy-chloride?

Give equations.

4. Describe the changes that occur (a) when sulphur is slowly heated from the ordinary temperature to its boiling-point, and (b) when boiling sulphur is allowed to cool until solidification occurs.

5. Calculate the weight of oxalic acid required to produce 10 litres of carbon monoxide, measured at 15°C . and 740 mm.

HISTORY.

MISS C. E. MAXWELL.

(For Junior Sophisters.)

[FOUR questions to be attempted—TWO in each section.]

1. Did Elizabeth miss any real opportunities of national advantage owing to her extreme caution and frugality?

2. Point out the significance of the Revolution of 1689.

3. Describe the causes which led finally to the loss of the American Colonies.

4. Write notes upon the following in connexion with the history of Ireland during the eighteenth century:—(a) The Penal Laws. (b) Grattan's Parliament. (c) The union with England.

1. Write a short critical history of the Bourbon Monarchy.

2. What did the following ministers achieve for France:—(a) Sully, (b) Mazarin, (c) Choiseul?

3. Describe the social and economic condition of the French people on the outbreak of the Revolution.

4. Write an appreciation of Napoleon either as a statesman or as a soldier.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

MISS C. E. MAXWELL.

(*For Hilary Supplementalists.*)

1. Define 'Wealth,' and add any explanations that appear to be required.

2. Develop the arguments for and against (a) Profit-sharing in industry, (b) the enforcement of a Minimum Wage.

3. Give a brief description of the organization of the House of Commons.

4. Write notes upon *one* of the following:—

(a) The origin of Parliament.

(b) The Member and his Constituents.

(c) Parliamentary Records.

(*For Trinity Supplementalists.*)

5. Explain the following terms:—'normal value,' 'economic rent,' 'bimetallism.'

6. What is the meaning of 'economic progress'?

7. Write a note upon Nationality as connected with representative government.

8. How does Mill treat the question of 'benevolent despotism'?

EDUCATION.

MR. CULVERWELL.

1. Give the arguments for and against the transmission of acquired characters.

How does the discussion bear on education?

2. Give Bagley's discussion of the importance of strain sensations.

3. Consider the nature and function of habit, and its relation to judgment.

Discuss *work* and *will*.

4. 'The teacher must see that the process of condensation in the formation of judgments is not taken for granted.' Examine this.

5. Examine the part played by organization in the recall of condensed experiences.

6. Describe the characteristics of the period of adolescence.

7. What are the psychological characteristics of an effective ideal?

8. How does Bagley discuss the teaching of composition?

9. 'The pretty pedagogical dogma that education should "begin, continue, and end in the concrete" is probably, next to "education through play," the most pernicious proposition of the new school craft.' Discuss this.

10. 'Shall the teacher *ever* do the reasoning for the pupil? If so, to what extent?' How does Bagley discuss this question?

(For Senior Sophister Hilary Supplementalists.)

1. Explain the causes which led to the formalism of Protestant thought in Europe in the seventeenth century.

2. Give the most notable advances made in the Port Royal Schools, and contrast their discipline with that of the Jesuits.

3. Give an account of the rise of elementary education in the German States in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

4. How does Monroe trace the progressive changes in the character of the Renaissance through the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries?

5. Give the early arguments for and against travel as an educational instrument.

6. Who were the *innovators*, and why were they so termed?

7. Discuss some phase of Monroe's account of Bacon.

8. What, for Comenius, constituted the general purpose and content of education?

9. What were Comenius' views on the organization of schools?

10. Sketch the rise of the academies in England.

(For Senior Sophister Trinity Supplementalists.)

1. Describe the factors which led to the disciplinary conception of education.
2. Describe a day at Westminster School in the seventeenth century.
3. Trace the resemblances between Locke and Montaigne.
4. Describe as fully as you can the nature and circumstances of the *illumination* or *enlightenment* in the first half of the eighteenth century.

[This question counts double.]

5. What was involved in Rousseau's doctrine of negative education?
6. 'All the pregnant reforms of Pestalozzi, of Herbart, and of Frœbel . . . thus find their origin in the teachings of Rousseau.' Justify this.
7. Sketch the career and educational work of Basedow.
8. Monroe gives seven remarkable reforms which Baselow based on the principle that education should follow nature?
9. 'What Rousseau had demanded for Emile, Pestalozzi demanded for every child.' In what respects did Pestalozzi seek to alter the old education?

FINAL FRESHMAN EXAMINATION AND SENIOR FRESHMEN SUPPLEMENTING HILARY AND TRINITY EXAMINATIONS.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1913.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. FRASER.

1. Find the simplest value of the expression

$$\frac{(b-c)^2 - a^2}{(c+a)^2 - b^2} + \frac{(c-a)^2 - b^2}{(a+b)^2 - c^2} + \frac{(a-b)^2 - c^2}{(b+c)^2 - a^2}.$$

2. Add the fractions

$$\frac{2-2x}{x^2-5x+6}, \quad \frac{x-2}{x^2-4x+3}, \quad \frac{x+3}{x^2-3x+2}.$$

3. Solve the equation

$$\frac{a}{x} - \frac{2a}{x+2a} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

4. Find a value of x which satisfies the equation

$$\sqrt{8+x} + \sqrt{26-x} = 8.$$

5. Find the values of x, y, z which satisfy the equations

$$\begin{aligned} x(y+z) &= 14, \\ y(z+x) &= 18, \\ z(x+y) &= 20. \end{aligned}$$

6. Find the square root of

$$\sqrt{175} - \sqrt{147}.$$

7. Find two numbers whose difference is 8 and the sum of whose squares is 194.

8. Find the amount of £520 16s. 8d. at 4 per cent. per annum compound interest for a year and a half, interest being due half-yearly.

9. What interest arises from the investment of £14,000 in a 4 per cent. Stock at 109½ after paying income tax at 1s. 2d.?

10. Three partners invest £3000, £2000, and £1200 in a business, and at the end of a year the profits are £744: what is the share of each?

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. Prove the formula for $\sin(A - B)$.
2. If A is an acute angle and $\cos A = \frac{15}{17}$, find $\tan \frac{1}{2} A$.
3. Given

$$\cos A = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2\sqrt{2}},$$

find $\cos 3A$ and $\sin 3A$.

4. Reduce to its simplest form

$$\frac{\sin A + 2 \sin 2A + \sin 3A}{\cos^2 \frac{1}{2} A}.$$

5. In a plane triangle show that

$$\tan A \tan B \tan C + \tan A + \tan B + \tan C = 1.$$

6. If in a triangle

$$a = 21, \quad b = 17, \quad \text{and} \quad \cos C = \frac{15}{17},$$

find $\tan A$.

7. Find the radius of the circle which is circumscribed to the triangle in the last question.

6. Solve the equation

$$3 \sin A + 4 \cos A = 5.$$

9. Show that

$$\tan^{-1} x + \tan^{-1} y = \tan^{-1} \left\{ \frac{x + y}{x - xy} \right\}.$$

10. Given $\log 2 = \cdot 3010$, $\log 405 = 2 \cdot 607$, find $\log \cdot 003$.

LOGIC.

MR. MOONEY.

1. Give the contrary, subcontrary, subaltern, and contradictory of—
'Only cranks write to the newspapers.'

2. Convert by contraposition—'All that glitters is not gold.'

3. Why is IE an inadmissible, while EI is an admissible, mood in every figure of the syllogism?

4. Prove that there must be at least one more universal term in the premisses than in the conclusion of a syllogism.

5. Construct a syllogism in which there will be one universal term in each premiss and none in the conclusion, and reduce it to the first figure.

6. Show that if the conclusion of a syllogism be a universal proposition, the middle term can be only once distributed in the premisses.

7. Give examples of the different forms of Enthymeme.

8. Illustrate the fallacies which may occur in complex syllogisms.

9. Define a Dilemma.

10. Why has it been held that the syllogism is a *petitio principii*?

MECHANICS.

MR. FRY.

1. Find the resultant of forces of 32, 20, and 8 lbs. weight, acting at A in the directions AB , AC , AD respectively, where $ABCD$ is a rectangle whose sides AB , BC are 4 and 3 inches respectively.

2. Prove the method for getting the resultant of two unlike parallel forces.

3. A uniform bar, 12 feet long, is loaded with weights of 7, 9, and 11 lbs. at distances of 1, 3, and 5 feet on one side from its centre, and with weights 7, 10, and 12 lbs. at distances of 2, 3, and 4 feet from its centre on the other side. Where must a weight of 3 lbs. be hung in order that the bar may balance at its centre?

4. Make an arrangement of 5 pulleys in which, when their weight is neglected, the power is to the resistance as 1 to 16. What force would be required to lift 160 lbs. if each pulley weighed 4 lbs.? If the weight ascended 10 feet, how far would the pulleys move?

5. Forces of 12, 6, 8, and 9 lbs. weight act along the lines AB , BC , CD , DA respectively, where $ABCD$ is a rectangle whose sides AB , BC are 10 and 5 feet respectively. Find the magnitude and direction of the resultant and its distance from A .

6. A mass of 10 tons is moving with a velocity of 60 miles an hour: in what time can it be brought to rest by a force equal to the weight of 1 cwt.?

7. Weights of 29 and 35 lbs. are connected by a string passing over a light smooth pulley. What is the tension of the string when (a) the 29 lbs. is held at rest and the 35 lbs. allowed to hang freely, (b) the 35 lbs is held and the 29 lbs. hangs freely, (c) both weights are allowed to move freely?

8. Prove the formula for the retardation when a particle is moving on a rough horizontal plane.

9. A stone is projected with a velocity of 75 feet per second in the direction of the top of a post 60 feet high, whose base is 80 feet from, and is the same horizontal plane as the point of projection. Find where the stone will strike the post.

10. An inelastic ball of mass 40 lbs., moving with a velocity of 16 feet per second, strikes against one of mass 60 lbs., moving in the opposite direction with a velocity of 4 feet per second. Find their common velocity after the impact, and also the energy lost in foot-pounds.

For Supplemental Senior Freshman Trinity Examination.

The first FIVE questions set for the Freshman Examination and the following :—

6. A small light pulley is supported by a string 26 inches long whose ends are tied to two points 24 inches apart in the same horizontal line. Find the tension of the string when a weight of 40 lbs. is attached to the pulley.

7. A piece of uniform wire is bent into the shape of a figure $ABCD$, where $AB = 11$ inches, $BC = 5$, $CD = 3$, $DA = 5$, and AB is parallel to CD . Find its centre of gravity.

8. Prove that two couples balance when their moments are equal and opposite.

MR. L. C. PURSER.

(For Senior Freshmen.)

Translate:—

- (a) αὐτὸν δ' ἂν πύματόν με κύνες πρώτῃσι θύρῃσιν
ὤμῃσται ἐρύουσιν, ἐπεὶ κέ τις ὀξεῖ χαλκῷ
τύψας ἢ βαλὼν βεθέων ἐκ θυμὸν ἔλῃται,
οὓς τρεφον ἐν μεγάροισι τραπεζῆας θυραωρούς,
οἳ κ' ἐμὸν αἷμα πίνοντες, ἀλύσσοντες περὶ θυμῷ,
κείσονται ἐν προθύροισι. νέφ δέ τε πάντ' ἐπέοικεν,
ἀρηϊκταμένῳ, δεδαῖγμένῳ ὀξεῖ χαλκῷ,
κεῖσθαι· πάντῃ δὲ καλὰ θανόντι περ, ὅ ττι φανήῃ.

HOMER.

- (b) Πηλεΐδης δ' οἴκιοι λέων ὥς ἄλτο θύραζε,
οὐκ οἶος· ἄμα τῷ γε δύνω θεράποντες ἔποντο,
οἳ τόθ' ὑπὸ ζυγόφιν λύον ἵππους ἡμιόνους τε,
ἐς δ' ἄγαγον κήρυκα καλήτορα τοῖο γέροντος,
καδ δ' ἐπὶ δίφρου εἶσαν· ἐϋξέστου δ' ἀπ' ἀπήνης
ῥεον Ἐκτορέης κεφαλῆς ἀπερείσι' ἄπεινα.
καδ δ' ἔλιπον δύο φάρε' εὐννητόν τε χιτῶνα,
ᾧφρα νέκυν πυκάσας δοίῃ οἰκόνδε φέρεσθαι.
δμῶας δ' ἐκκαλέσας λούσαι κέλετ' ἀμφὶ τ' ἀλείψαι,
νόσφιν ἀειράσας, ὥς μὴ Πρίαμος ἴδοι υἱόν.

Ibid.

1. Parse—*ἐλῃται*, *πίνοντες*, *φανήῃ*, *ἄλτο*, *εἶσαν*, *ἀειράσας*. Decline in the singular—*κύνες*, *βεθέων*, *τραπεζῆας*. What is the difference in meaning between *οἶος* and *οἶος*?

2. Translate, and state in what connexion the following occur:—

- (a) μὴ μὰν ἀσπουδί γε καὶ ἀκλειῶς ἀπολοίμην,
ἀλλὰ μέγα βέξας τι καὶ ἐσσομένοισι πυθέσθαι.

- (b) ἡ ὀνόσασθ' ὅτι μοι Κρονίδης Ζεὺς ἄλγε' ἔδωκε ;
 (c) καὶ ἐ κακῇ βούβρωστις ἐπὶ χθόνα διὰν ἐλαύνει.
 (d) ἄλλ' οὐπω σευ ἄκουσα κακὸν ἔπος οὐδ' ἀσύφηλον.

Translate :—

- (a) Iamque volans apicem et latera ardua cernit
 Atlantis duri, coelum qui vertice fulcit,
 Atlantis, cinctum assidue cui nubibus atris
 Piniferum caput et vento pulsatur et imbro ;
 Nix humeros infusa tegit : tum flumina mento
 Praecipitant senis, et glacie riget horrida barba.
 Hic primum paribus nitens Cyllenius alis
 Constitit : hinc toto praeceps se corpore ad undas
 Misit, avi similis, quae circum litora, circum
 Piscosos scopulos, humilis volat aequora iuxta.

VIRGIL.

- (b) Quos circumfusus sic est affata Sibylla,
 Musaeum ante omnes ; medium nam plurima turba
 Hunc habet, atque humeris exstantem suspicit altis :
 'Dicite, felices animae, inque, optime vates,
 Quae regio Anchisen, quis habet locus ? illius ergo
 Venimus et magnos Erebi tranavimus amnes.'
 Atque huic responsum paucis ita reddidit heros :
 'Nulli certa domus : lucis habitamus opacis
 Riparumque toros et prata recentia rivis
 Incolimus. Sed vos, si fert ita corde voluntas,
 Hoc superate iugum : et facili iam tramite sistam.'
 Dixit, et ante tulit gressum, camposque nitentes
 Desuper ostentat ; dehinc summa cacumina linquunt.

Ibid.

1. Parse *fulcit*, *nitens*, *suspicit*, *sistam*. Give the principal parts of the verb from which each comes. Decline in the singular *latera*, *senis*, *tramite*. Parse *ergo* in the second passage above. Scan the last line of the second passage. Who was *Cyllenius*, and why was he so called ?

2. Translate and explain the following :—

- (a) Nondum illi flavum Proserpina vertice crinem
 Abstulerat, Stygioque caput damnaverat Orco.
 (b) Idem ter socios pura circumtulit unda.
 (c) Gorgones Harpyiaequae, et forma tricorporis umbrae.
 (d) Heu miserande puer ! si qua fata aspera rumpas,
 Tu Marcellus eris.

MR. L. C. PURSER.

(For Hilary Supplementalists.)

Translate :—

τοῦτο μὲν τοιοῦτο αὐτῇ συνήνεκε γενέσθαι διαφυγεῖν τε καὶ μὴ ἀπολέσθαι, τοῦτο δὲ συνέβη ὥστε κακὸν ἐργασαμένην ἀπὸ τούτων αὐτὴν μάλιστα εὐδοκιμήσαι παρὰ Ξέρξῃ. λέγεται γὰρ βασιλέα θηεῦμενον

μαθεῖν τὴν νέα ἐμβαλοῦσαν καὶ δὴ τινα εἶπαι τῶν παρευόντων· “ Δέσποτα, ὁρᾷς Ἀρτεμισίην, ὥς εὖ ὁγωνίζεται καὶ νέα τῶν πολεμίων κατέδυσε ; ” καὶ τὸν ἐπείρεσθαι, εἰ ἀληθῶς ἐστὶ Ἀρτεμισίης τὸ ἔργον, καὶ τοὺς φάναί σαφέως τὸ ἐπίσημον τῆς νεὸς ἐπισταμένους· τὴν δὲ διαφθαρεῖσαν ἠπιστέατο εἶναι πολεμίην. τὰ τε γὰρ ἄλλα, ὥς εἴρηται, αὐτῇ συνήνεικεν ἐς εὐτυχίην γενόμενα καὶ τὸ τῶν ἐκ τῆς Καλυνδικῆς νεὸς μηδὲνα ἀποσωθέντα κατήγορον γενέσθαι. Ξέρην δὲ εἶπαι λέγεται πρὸς τὰ φραζόμενα· “ οἱ μὲν ἄνδρες γεγόνασί μοι γυναῖκες, αἱ δὲ γυναῖκες ἄνδρες.” ταῦτα μὲν Ξέρην φασὶ εἶπαι.—HERODOTUS.

1. Parse—*συνήνεικε, διαφθαρεῖσαν, ἠπιστέατο, ἀποσωθέντα, εἶπαι.*

Explain the construction of *τοὺς φάναί*.

2. Translate and annotate :—

(a) *Τριτανταίχμης δειλίην ὥφλε πρὸς βασιλέος.*

(b) *καὶ αὐτὸ δὴ τοῦτο εἶναι τὸ κρησφύγετον κατὰ τὸ μαντήιον.*

(c) *τὴν δὲ ὀρτὴν ταύτην ἄγουσι ἀνὰ πάντα ἔταα τῇ Μητρὶ καὶ τῇ Κούρῃ.*

(d) *Ἀριστείδης, ἐξωστρακισμένος ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου.*

Translate :—

Si Milonem times, si hunc de tua vita nefarie aut nunc cogitare aut molitum aliquando aliquid putas, si Italiae dilectus, ut non nulli conquisitores tui dictitarunt, si haec arma, si Capitolinae cohortes, si excubiae, si vigiliae, si delecta iuventus, quae tuum corpus domumque custodit, contra Milonis impetum armata est, atque illa omnia in hunc unum instituta, parata, intenta sunt: magna in hoc certe vis et incredibilis animus et non unius viri vires atque opes indicantur, siquidem in hunc unum et praestantissimus dux electus et tota res publica armata est. Sed quis non intellegit omnes tibi rei publicae partes aegras et labantes, ut eas his armis sanares et confirmares, esse commissas? Quod si locus Miloni datus esset, probasset profecto tibi ipsi neminem umquam hominem homini cariores fuisse quam te sibi; nullum se umquam periculum pro tua dignitate fugisse; cum illa ipsa taeterrima peste se saepissime pro tua gloria contendisse; tribunatum suum ad salutem meam, quae tibi carissima fuisset, consiliis tuis gubernatum; se a te postea defensum in periculo capitis, adiutum in petitione praeturae; duos se habere semper amicissimos sperasse, te tuo beneficio, me suo.—CICERO.

1. Parse *molitum, labantes, fugisse, adiutum*. Give the principal parts of the verb from which each comes. Decline in the singular *conquisitores, iuventus, vires*.

2. (a) Cave sis mentiare. Translate, and parse each word.

(b) Eum mortuum hora decima. What o'clock was this?

(c) Qui cum tantum ausus sit uxor pro mortuo, quid signifer pro vivo non esset ausus? Translate and explain.

3. What was Milo tried for? State anything you know of Milo irrespective of the trial

(For Trinity Supplementalists.)

Translate :—

- HP. τίς δ' ὁ κατθανών;
 μῶν ἢ τέκνων τί φρουδον ἢ πατὴρ γέρων;
 ΘΕ. γυνὴ μὲν οὖν ὄλωλεν Ἀδμήτου, ξένε.
 HP. τί φῆς; ἔπειτα δῆτά μ' ἐξενίσετε;
 ΘΕ. ᾗδεῖτο γάρ σε τῶνδ' ἀπώσασθαι δόμων.
 HP. ὦ σφέτλι', οἷας ἤμπλακες ξυναόρου.
 ΘΕ. ἀπωλόμεσθα πάντες, οὐ κείνη μόνη.
 HP. ἀλλ' ᾗσθόμην μὲν, ὅμμ' ἰδὼν δακρυρροοῦν
 κουράν τε καὶ πρόσωπον· ἀλλ' ἔπειθέ με
 λέγων θυραῖον κῆδος ἐς τάφον φέρειν.
 βία δὲ θυμοῦ τάσδ' ὑπερβαλὼν πύλας
 ἔπινον ἀνδρὸς ἐν φιλοξένου δόμοις,
 πρᾶσσοντος οὕτω. κατὰ κωμάζω κἀρα
 στεφάνοις πυκασθεῖς; ἀλλὰ σοῦ τὸ μὴ φράσαι,
 κακοῦ τοσούτου δώμασιν προσκειμένου.
 ποῦ καὶ σφε θάπτει; ποῦ νιν εὐρήσω μολών;
 ΘΕ. ὀρθὴν παρ' οἴμον, ἢ πὶ Λάρισσαν φέρει,
 τύμβον κατόψει ξεστὸν ἐκ προαστίου.

EURIPIDES.

1. Parse—ὄλωλεν, ᾗδεῖτο, ἀπώσασθαι, ἤμπλακες, πυκασθεῖς, κατόψει.
 Where was Larissa?

2. Translate and annotate :—

- (a) καὶ μὴ 'πιγήμες τοῖσδε μητρὶν τέκνοις.
 (b) τέθριππά θ' οἷ ζεύγνυσθε καὶ μονάμπυκας
 πώλους, σιδήρῳ τέμνετ' αὐχένων φόβην.
 (c) ΑΔ. ὅρα γε μή τι φάσμα νερτέρων τόδ' ᾗ.
 HP. οὐ ψυχαγωγὸν τόνδ' ἐποιήσω ξένον.

3. 'The *Alkestis* is rather of the nature of a Satyric drama.'
 Explain this criticism of the Greek scholiast.

Translate :—

Abi, laudo : scis ordine, ut aequomst, tractare homines : hoc dis
 dignumst :

Fidus fuisti : infidum esse iterant. Nam apsq̄ue foret te, sat scio
 in alio

Distraxissent disque tulissent satellites tui me miserum foede

Bonaque omnia item una mea mecum passim caeruleos per campos :—

Ita iam quasi canes, haud secus, circumstabant navem turbines
 venti,

Imbres fluctusque atque procellae infensae frangere malum,

7 Ruere antemnas, scindere vela—ni tua pax propitia foret praesto.

8 Apage a me sis : dehinc iam certumst otio dare me ; satis partum
 habeo,

Quibus aerumnis deluctavi, filio dum divitias quaero.

Sed quis hic est, qui in plateam ingreditur

Cum novo ornatu specieque simul?

Pol quamquam domi cupio, opperiar :

Quam hic rem agat animum advortam.

PLAUTUS.

1. Parse *distraxissent*, *scindere*, *opperiar*. Give the principal parts of the verb from which each comes. Parse *apage* and *sis* in line 8. What is peculiar in the use of *ruere* in line 7. Decline in the singular *satellites* and *turbines*. Mark the quantity of the penultimate syllable in each of those words.

2. Translate and annotate :—

(a) *Sarta tecta tua praecepta usque habui mea modestia.*

(b) *Le. Abin hinc dierecte? St. Si hercle ire occipiam, votes.*

(c) *Vapulabis meo arbitrato et novorum aedilium.*

(d) *Tunico propior palliost.*

MODERN LANGUAGES.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

Translate into idiomatic English :—

Either,

J'avais été prévenu de ne me laisser jamais plaisanter par un Turc, si je ne voulais m'exposer à mille ennuis. J'ai reconnu plusieurs fois dans la suite combien ce conseil était utile; un Turc devient aussi souple s'il voit que vous ne le craignez pas qu'il est insultant s'il s'aperçoit qu'il vous fait peur. Je n'aurais pas eu besoin, d'ailleurs, d'être averti dans cette occasion, et la plaisanterie m'avait paru trop mauvaise pour ne pas la rendre coup sur coup. Enfonçant donc les éperons dans les flancs de mon cheval, je courus sur les Turcs et leur lâchai les coups de leurs propres pistolets en travers, si près du visage que l'amorce brûla les moustaches du plus jeune spahi. Une explication s'ensuivit entre ces officiers et le janissaire, qui leur dit que j'étais Français; à ce nom de Français il n'y eut point de politesses turques qu'ils ne me firent. Ils m'offrirent la pipe, chargèrent mes armes et me les rendirent. Je crus devoir garder l'avantage qu'ils me donnaient, et je fis simplement charger leurs pistolets par Joseph. Ces deux étourdis voulurent m'engager à courir avec eux: je refusai, et ils partirent.

Or,

Den 26. März ging Lessing über Prag nach Wien, wo er den 31. eintraf. Die Aufnahme, welche er in allen Kreisen zu Wien fand, war glänzend zu nennen. Mehr als sein Ruf, mehr als die wichtigen Empfehlungsschreiben, welche er mitbrachte, wirkte der Eindruck seiner Persönlichkeit. Herr von Gebler war ganz von ihm eingenommen. In einem Briefe an Nicolai, einige Zeit nach Lessings Abreise, schrieb er, am 15. Juli 1775: „Ich nehme es für ein gutes Zeichen an, dass wir diesen grossen und wahrhaft liebenswürdigen Gelehrten — wie selten sind sie! — bald wieder auf der Rückreise hier sehen werden. . . . Das weiss ich, dass, wenn unsere Akademie der Wissenschaften zustande kommt und ich etwas dazu beitragen kann, ihr eine so grosse Zierde zu verschaffen, ich es gewiss nicht unterlassen werde. Nie ist noch ein

deutscher Gelehrter hier mit solcher Distinction aufgenommen worden, als unser vortrefflicher gemeinschaftlicher Freund, und das, von unsern Souverains anzufangen, bis auf das allgemeine Publikum herab. Als *Emilia Galotti* in seiner Gegenwart vorgestellt wurde, erschallte der Ruf: Vivat Lessing!“

LATIN, FRENCH, AND GERMAN COMPOSITION.

MR. SMYLY.

Translate into Latin:—

Almost all the men in the ship, when they saw nothing but rocks and waves before them, thinking that the boat was not fit for use, flung themselves into the sea and swam towards different parts of the beach. But all to a man perished. Only the sailors in the boat managed to escape to the shore. When they had reached it, they asked the natives to grant them food, clothing, and shelter, for they had nothing, not even a morsel of bread, to satisfy their hunger. But, instead of friends, they found robbers drawn up to meet them on the beach: they were then deprived even of the little clothing they had, some of them were beaten, some of them threatened with death, one was killed.

Translate into French or German:—

I knew a man that had health and riches, and several houses, all beautiful and ready furnished, and would often trouble himself and family to be removing from one house to another: and being asked by a friend why he removed so often from one house to another, replied, ‘It was to find content in some one of them.’ But his friend, knowing his temper, told him, ‘if he would find content in any of his houses, he must leave himself behind him; for content will never dwell but in a meek and quiet soul.’

ENGLISH ESSAY.

MR. CANNING.

[*Select ONE subject.*]*For Final Freshmen.*

(a) Ambition as exemplified by Richard III.

(b) Compare Swift and Addison, with special reference to their humour.

For Trinity Supplementalists.

(a) Life of a clergyman as depicted by George Eliot.

(b) The country gentleman of the end of the seventeenth century.

For Hilary Supplementalists.

(a) The right of resistance to despotism.

(b) Goldsmith's dramatic powers as exemplified in *The Good-natured Man*.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

GEOMETRY.

MR. STEWART.

Theoretical.

1. Prove that the sum of any two sides of a triangle is greater than the third.

2. Prove that if the sum of the squares on two sides of a triangle is equal to the square on the third, the triangle is right-angled.

3. Prove the geometrical propositions corresponding to the algebraic formula $(a + b)(a - b) = a^2 - b^2$.

4. Draw a tangent to a circle from a point outside it.

5. On a given line construct a segment of a circle containing a given angle.

6. Show that if two triangles are equiangular the sides about the equal angles are proportional.

7. Prove that if four straight lines are proportional, the rectangle under the extremes is equal to the rectangle under the means.

Constructions.

8. Two adjacent sides of a rectangle (*A*) are 2.8 and 3.1 inches, and of a second rectangle (*B*) are 4.6 and 3.3 inches. Take a line 2 inches in length and construct a second line which shall be to this line as the area of (*B*) is to the area of (*A*).

9. The sides *AB*, *BC*, *CD*, *DA*, and the diagonal *AC* of a quadrilateral are respectively 2.4, 2.8, 2.1, 1.7, and 3 inches in length. Construct a square equal in area to the quadrilateral, and measure the side of the square.

10. Take a triangle whose sides are 4, 5, 6 inches respectively, and construct a triangle similar to it whose area shall be $\frac{1}{3}$ of the area of the given triangle.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. KELLEHER.

1. Reduce to its simplest form

$$\frac{x^4 + x^2y^2 + y^4}{x^6 - y^6} \times \frac{(2x - y)^2 - (2y - x)^2}{(x + y)^2 - (x - y)^2}.$$

2. Find the G.C.M. of $2x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - x + 1$ and $x^4 - 3x^2 + 1$.

3. Find x from the equation

$$\frac{5}{x-5} - \frac{9}{x-9} = \frac{7}{x-7} - \frac{11}{x-11}.$$

4. Find x and y from

$$x \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} \right) + y \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right) = 2 \frac{a^2 + b^2}{ab},$$

$$x \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right) - y \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} \right) = -2 \left(\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a} \right).$$

5. Find the two roots of $x^2 - .95x + .22 = 0$.

6. Find x, y, z from

$$3x + 4y + 5z = -2,$$

$$6x + 5y + 3z = 3\frac{1}{2},$$

$$7x + 9y + 10z = -2\frac{1}{2}.$$

7. Reduce to a fraction free from surds in the denominator

$$\frac{\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{12}}{\sqrt{8} - \sqrt{3}} + \frac{\sqrt{8} - \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{12}}.$$

8. What equal annual instalments will pay off in three years a debt of £1000, interest at 5 per cent. per annum being charged on money due?

9. Divide £220 between A, B , and C so that twice A 's share shall be less than the shares of B and C together by £10, and the sum of A 's and B 's shares shall be £100 more than C 's.

10. A square room is carpeted at 18s. per square yard, leaving a border 1 foot deep which is stained at 3d. per square foot: if the whole costs £20 7s. 0d., find the size of the room.

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. WEBB.

1. Assuming $\pi = 3.14159$, find the number of seconds in the radian, and also express one degree in radians.

2. Given $\cos A = \frac{391}{409}$, find the two values $\tan A$ may have, and explain why there are two.

3. Prove the formula for $\cos(A - B)$ in terms of $\sin A$, $\cos A$, $\sin B$, and $\cos B$.

4. If $\tan A = \frac{1}{3}$, and $\tan B = \frac{1}{5}$, find $\tan(2A + B)$.]

5. In geometry there are three propositions which tell you that the square on one side of a triangle is equal to, greater than, or less than the sum of the squares on the other two sides according as the angle contained by these two is right, obtuse or acute (Euclid, I. 47, and II. 12, 13).

Show that all this information is comprised in one trigonometrical formula.

6. Write down $\operatorname{cosec} 120^\circ$; $\tan 225^\circ$; $\cos 300^\circ$; $\sin (-45^\circ)$.

7. Prove the formula

$$\tan \frac{1}{2}(A - B) = \frac{a - b}{a + b} \cot \frac{1}{2}C.$$

8. Given in a plane triangle A , b , a , state under what circumstances the problem of completely determining the triangle will have two solutions; and in this case explain how the solutions are completed.

9. Define $\log_a b$, and prove that

$$\log ab = \log a + \log b, \quad \text{and} \quad \log a \div b = \log a - \log b.$$

10. Given

$$C = 64^\circ 12', \quad a = 45, \quad b = 35, \quad \log 2 = \cdot 3010300,$$

$$L \tan 57^\circ 54' = 10 \cdot 2025255, \quad L \tan 11^\circ 16' = 9 \cdot 2993216,$$

$$\text{and} \quad L \tan 11^\circ 17' = \cdot 2999804: \quad \text{find } A \text{ and } B.$$

CLASSICS.

MR. WILKINS.

GREEK.

Translate:—

ἴσως ἂν οὖν δόξειεν ἄτοπον εἶναι, ὅτι δὴ ἐγὼ ἰδίᾳ μὲν ταῦτα
 συμβουλευώ περὶ τῶν καὶ πολυπραγμονῶ, δημοσίᾳ δὲ οὐ τολμῶ ἀναβαίνων
 εἰς τὸ πλῆθος τὸ ὑμέτερον συμβουλευεῖν τῇ πόλει. τούτου δὲ αἰτίον
 ἐστὶν ὃ ὑμεῖς ἐμοῦ πολλάκις ἀκηκόατε πολλαχοῦ λέγοντος, ὅτι μοι
 θεῖόν τι καὶ δαιμόνιον γίγνεται, ὃ δὴ καὶ ἐν τῇ γραφῇ ἐπικωμῶδῶν
 Μέλητος ἐγράψατο· ἐμοὶ δὲ τοῦτ' ἐστὶν ἐκ παιδὸς ἀρξάμενον φωνὴ
 τις γιγνομένη, ἥ ὅταν γένηται, αἰεὶ ἀποτρέπει με τούτου ὃ ἂν μέλλω
 πράττειν, προτρέπει δὲ οὐποτε· τοῦτ' ἐστὶν ὃ μοι ἐναντιοῦται τὰ πολιτικά
 πράττειν. καὶ παγκάλως γέ μοι δοκεῖ ἐναντιοῦσθαι· εὖ γὰρ ἴστε, ἃ
 ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, εἰ ἐγὼ πάλας ἐπεχείρησα πράττειν τὰ πολιτικά
 πράγματα, πάλας ἂν ἀπολάλῃ καὶ οὗτ' ἂν ὑμῖς ὠφελήκη οὐδὲν οὗτ'
 ἂν ἐμᾶντόν. καὶ μοι μὴ ἄχθεσθε λέγοντι τάλῃθ'· οὐ γὰρ ἐστὶν ὅστις
 ἀνθρώπων σωθήσεται οὔτε ὑμῖν οὔτε ἄλλῃ πλῆθει οὐδενὶ γνησίως
 ἐναντιούμενος καὶ διακωλύων πολλὰ ἄδικοι καὶ παράνομα ἐν τῇ πόλει
 γίγνεσθαι, ἀλλ' ἀναγκαῖόν ἐστι τὸν τῷ ὅντι μαχοῦμενον ὑπὲρ τοῦ
 δικαίου, καὶ εἰ μέλλει ὀλίγον χρόνον σωθήσεσθαι, ἰδιωτεύειν ἀλλὰ μὴ
 δημοσιεύειν.—PLATO.

1. Parse :—ἀκηκόατε, γένηται, ἴστε, ἀπολώλη, μαχοῦμενον.
2. Give the meaning of :—ἀξιόχρεως, θόλος, καταχαρίζεσθαι, πλημμέλεια, ἀγανακτεῖν.
3. What was the date of the trial of Socrates, and what the result?

LATIN.

Hannibal Sagunto capto Carthaginem Novam in hiberna concesserat, ibique auditis, quae Romae quaeque Carthagine acta decretaque forent, seque non ducem solum, sed etiam causam esse belli, partitis divenditisque reliquiis praedae nihil ultra differendum ratus, Hispani generis milites convocat. 'Credo ego vos' inquit, 'socii, et ipsos cernere, pacatis omnibus Hispaniae populis, aut finiendam nobis militiam exercitusque dimittendos esse aut in alias terras transferendum bellum : ita enim hae gentes non pacis solum, sed etiam victoriae bonis floreant, si ex aliis gentibus praedam et gloriam quaeremus. Itaque quum longinqua a domo instet militia, incertumque sit, quando domos vestras et quae cuique ibi cara sunt, visuri sitis, si quis vestrum suos invisere vult, commeatum do. Primo vere edico adsitis, ut diis bene iuvantibus bellum ingentis gloriae praedaeque futurum incipiamus.' Omnibus fere visendi domos oblata ultro potestas grata erat, et iam desiderantibus suos et longius in futurum providentibus desiderium. Per totum tempus hiemis quies inter labores aut iam exhaustos aut mox exhauriendos renovavit corpora animosque ad omnia de integro patienda ; vere primo ad edictum convenere.

1. Give the meaning of the following words :—celoces, dolabra, phalarica, Vergiliae, multatos, supersedissem, sub corona venire, vepres, dicio, vitulus.
2. Parse :—negastis, effuso, assueti, digressus, emensos.
3. Give the date of Hannibal's passing the Alps. His route as set forth by Livy differs from that given by Polybius?

MODERN LANGUAGES.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

Put into idiomatic English :—

La renommée de Racine bénéficie de la renaissance du goût en France, de la réaction dirigée contre l'espèce d'anarchie littéraire qui a suivi le romantisme et les modes d'écrire en dépendant. On convient généralement aujourd'hui qu'il représente un degré de perfection jamais atteint depuis et ses chefs-d'œuvre donnent l'impression d'une sécurité absolue. La monographie que M. Charles Le Goffic a consacrée à l'Euripide français, en ne retenant que les faits essentiels et vraiment significatifs de sa vie intime, montre fort bien ce que le génie racinien doit à ses origines picardes, aux relations de cour et de théâtre, aux camaraderies littéraires, à l'antiquité, à l'influence austère de Port-Royal. De même, elle fait justice, en passant, de la thèse d'une

prétendue filiation germanique et de celle d'une prétendue férocité, issue d'hypothèses fragiles et de rapprochements incertains, jette enfin une pleine lumière sur la marche logique d'une œuvre, noblement terminée, comme la carrière de son auteur, par un acte de foi. Le commentaire, appuyé sur une documentation contrôlée, serre de près, sans les écraser, les citations les plus représentatives du théâtre de Racine. Ainsi, le lecteur a une vue d'ensemble très précise et très complète de la pensée du grand classique, de l'inspiration diverse qui a guidé son effort et du retentissement prolongé de ses créations maîtresses.

Or,—

Der Meister fragte mich oft was mir fehle, ich sähe so verstört und übernächtigt aus. Ich konnte es ihm nicht sagen, und wenn er und die Meisterin und die Kinder ein freundliches Wort mit mir sprachen, fuhr es mir wie ein zweischneidig Messer in die Seele: die denken noch immer, du seist brav. Die wissen nicht, was du gethan und was du noch thun willst, du betrügst sie um ihre Gutheit. Sie würden dich alle hinausjagen, wenn sie wüssten wer du bist. — Oft, wenn ich zu Tische sass, war mir, als müsste jetzt plötzlich ein Gerichtsdienner kommen, mich in Ketten legen und in ewige Gefangenschaft bringen. Ich hielt mir oft die Hand an den Mund und schrack plötzlich zusammen, denn ich fürchtete oft, dass ich unwillkürlich Alles ausspreche, was vorgegangen ist. Ich konnte gar nicht begreifen, wie ich die Worte zurückhalten kann, und was ist es denn, womit ich sie banne? Warum spreche ich das aus und nicht auch das Andere? Ich meinte oft, ich hätte schon Alles verrathen, ich wusste nicht mehr, was von mir bekannt und was verborgen ist. Wenn man mich etwas fragte, stotterte ich, denn ich musste vorher die Worte und Gedanken wegschieben, die zuerst herauswollten.

LATIN AND FRENCH OR GERMAN COMPOSITION.

MR. TATE.

Translate into Latin :—

1. Neither you nor your brother have ever done this.
2. Having returned to Rome, he promised to transact everything for his father.
3. The ships were prevented by the wind from returning into the harbour.
4. I wonder why he did this.
5. His memory will live as long as this State exists.
6. The king summoned his staff and set before them the nature and extent of the danger, the numbers of the enemy, the magnitude of their resources, their aims, designs, and hopes. 'For my part,' said he, 'I will utter my real sentiments, and will not hide the fact that I have no doubt that both all of you and I myself are to-day involved in the greatest danger.'

Translate into French or German :—

At nightfall, when I was going down the mountain, I suddenly heard a voice; it was a brigand. He cried: 'Your purse or your life!' I was frightened, but seized my pistol and fired without seeing the brigand. As I was descending a steep slope, I heard the brigand with two comrades. I walked more quickly, but without making any noise. After a few minutes I noticed a light in the forest. I shouted with joy, but instead of giving me hospitality the inhabitants replied with shots; they were afraid also. All of a sudden I heard a piercing cry resound in the night. One of the brigands was wounded, and I succeeded in escaping.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. MOONEY.

Write an essay on *one* of the following :—

1. The love-making in *Twelfth Night*.
2. The members of the Spectator Club.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATION.

MR. LUCE.

1. What miracles are recorded in the first ten chapters of St. John's Gospel? Show that they are (a) illustrative of special points in Christ's teaching, (b) symbolical.

2. What mentions are made in these chapters of Philip, Andrew, Nicodemus?

3. By what sayings does Christ reveal His consciousness of (a) His pre-existence, (b) His Deity?

4. Narrate Christ's conversation with the woman of Samaria.

5. Write a note upon the history and structure of the Catechism.

6. Explain the following words with reference to their derivation :—poms, amen, catechism, temperance, ghostly, sacrament, *generally* necessary, charity.

7. What is the form in Baptism? Give the answer of the Catechism, with full explanatory notes.

8. Comment on the following articles of the Creed :—'He descended into hell'; 'the Communion of Saints'; 'the Resurrection of the body.'

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

1. Reproduce John's account of himself to the religious leaders.

2. Quote several examples of the mistakes of those who took our Lord's sayings too literally.

3. What baptismal text is taken from the interview with Nicodemus?

4. State in your own language the teaching of the Catechism about the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Hilary Term, 1914.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

JANUARY.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. STEWART.

1. A rectangular grass plot is surrounded by a walk 3 feet wide. If the whole area of plot and walk is a rectangle 60 feet long and 40 feet wide, find the area of the grass plot and of the walk.

2. A man buys goods at £15 per ton. Owing to waste, he sells only 2000 lbs. for each ton he buys. If he sells the goods at 2*d.* per lb., find the gain per cent.

3. Find the simple interest on £432 10*s.* for 4 years 3 months, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

4. One tap can fill a tank in 5 hours, another in 6 hours, and another can empty it in 3 hours: find how long it will take to fill the tank when all three are open.

5. A man divides £3500 among three children, the second getting $\frac{6}{7}$ of what the first gets, and the third $\frac{3}{5}$ of what the second gets: find the amount given to each.

6. Solve the equation

$$\frac{3}{5} (4x - 9) = 2 (x - 3) + \frac{4}{7} x.$$

7. Add

$$\frac{2x + 3}{x^2 - 11x + 30}, \quad \frac{3x + 1}{x^2 - 2x - 15}, \quad \frac{3}{x^2 - 3x - 18}.$$

8. Simplify

$$\frac{(a - b + c) \{ (a + b)^2 - c^2 \}}{4b^2c^2 - (a^2 - b^2 - c^2)^2}.$$

9. Divide

$$15x^4 + 67x^3 + 62x^2 + 87x + 77 \quad \text{by} \quad 5x^2 - x + 7.$$

10. What is the price of eggs per score when an increase of 25 per cent. in the price diminishes by 40 the number that can be bought for a sovereign?

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. WILKINS.

1. Draw a map of the province of Munster, marking its counties, chief towns, and rivers.

2. Explain what is meant by 'latitude' and 'longitude.'

Mention any lake, islands, river-mouth, mountain, or towns situated on or near the Equator.

3. Mention the twelve most important rivers in the world, and the chief towns on their banks.

4. What imports does Great Britain receive from her colonies and dependencies? What does she export in return?

5. Give the date of the last Crusade. In what year was America discovered? When did England lose her last possession in France? Who was the last king of England personally engaged in battle on the Continent of Europe? What is the date of the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America?

6. For what are the following years remarkable:—1066, 1164, 1187, 1215, 1349, 1415, 1485, 1588, 1645, 1688, 1704, 1789, 1854, 1857.

7. Write brief explanatory notes on:—Poynings's Law, The Pilgrimage of Grace, The Pilgrim Fathers, The Self-denying Ordinance, The Cabal Ministry, The Meal-tub Plot, Wood's halfpence, Jenkins's Ears, The Corn Laws, Chartistism.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

Translate into Latin:—

1. While the hounds were pursuing, the fox was hiding.

2. Which do you prefer, the beautiful plumage of the peacock, or the sweet song of the nightingale?

3. Do not quarrel with your enemy when he is armed unless you also are prepared for a fight.

4. Where he fell, there he lay low; there was no one to pity or help.

5. He taught us that though Jove never forgets the crime, he sometimes spares the guilty.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into English:—

Either,

Un jeune lieutenant, qui attendait la patrouille au coin de la rue, se tourna vers moi et, en un français presque sans accent: 'Qu'est-ce que c'est? dit-il, Vous êtes blessé et on vous renvoie? Pourquoi pleurez-vous?

—Non ! je ne suis pas blessé, c'est mon frère qui est blessé. Je n'étais resté avec lui que pour le soigner, et voilà qu'on me sépare de lui sans même me laisser le temps de lui dire adieu. Je pleure parce que je le quitte et qu'il va croire que je l'abandonne. Il a seize ans, et ma mère me l'avait confié.'

Le lieutenant me regarda un instant sans parler. Il dit quelques mots en allemand au sous-officier, puis s'adressant de nouveau à moi en français : 'Moi aussi, j'ai un frère dans l'armée et je comprends que vous ayez voulu soigner le vôtre. Vous faire rester avec lui, je ne sais pas si je pourrai cela. Vous permettre de lui dire adieu, cela je peux. Allez !'

Il donna un ordre à la patrouille et, quelques instants plus tard, j'avais rejoint mon frère dans la salle où je l'avais vu monter.

Or,

König Salomo der Weise soll der Sage nach durch einen Zauber die Stimmen aller Vögel verstanden, und unbedingte Macht über diese besessen haben. Und so schaut König Salomo eines schönen Morgens aus seiner Burg Zion zum Fenster hinaus, und betrachtet sich mit Behagen den Tempel, den er da gebaut hat. Da hört er einen Sperling, der mit einem andern auf der Dachfirste sitzt, zu diesem sagen : „Der König Salomo ist so stolz darauf, diesen mächtigen Tempel gebaut zu haben, und ich, ein kleiner Sperling, wenn ich mit meinem linken Fuss dreimal stark auftrete, zertrümmere ich das ganze Gebäude.“ König Salomo pfeift dem Prahler und gebietet ihn, schnell zu ihm ans Fenster zu fliegen. Das geschieht auch unweigerlich, und König Salomo spricht : „Wie kannst du so übermütig frech sein und dich einer solchen Uebermacht berühren?“ Drauf erwidert der Sperling : „Nimm es mir nicht übel, lieber König, es ist meine Frau, zu der ich das gesagt habe, und du weisst ja, vor seiner Frau giebt man sich gern ein Ansehen.“

2. Translate into French or German :—

Left alone, the two children looked at each other in silence. Pazza, the bolder, spoke first. 'What are you called?' she said to her new companion. 'Those who don't know me call me Your Highness,' replied Charming, in an offended voice; 'those who know me call me simply My Lord. Etiquette will have it so.' 'What is etiquette?' said Pazza. 'I don't know,' replied Charming. 'When I jump or shout or want to roll on the ground, they tell me it is contrary to etiquette; then I keep quiet and am bored; that's etiquette.' 'Since we are here to amuse ourselves,' replied Pazza, 'there is therefore no etiquette. Speak to me as if I were your sister; I will speak to you as if you were my brother, and I won't call you My Lord.' 'But you don't know me.' 'What does that matter?'

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. ALTON.

[Choose one subject.]

1. Strikes.
2. Winter and Winter Sports.
3. School and School days.
4. Books of Adventure.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DEGREE EXAMINATION.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. What observations must be made, and in what manner, in order to determine the size of the Moon's radius?
2. Write a note on the cause of twilight, and find the lowest latitude at which it is possible for twilight to last all night.
3. Point out clearly how the transit instrument can be pointed to the zenith.
4. Explain what is meant by the equation of time, and discuss its variations during a year, taking account only of the obliquity of the ecliptic.
5. How is the periodic time of a planet determined?
6. When is a planet said to be stationary?
7. Show that the number of sidereal days in a year exceeds the number of solar days in the year by one.
8. Explain how the longitude at sea may be found.
9. State and prove the formula connecting the true and apparent zenith distances of a star.
10. Show how the magnitude of the Earth's radius may be determined, assuming that the Earth is spherical in form.

ETHICS.

MR. ROGERS.

[A.]

[Senior Sophisters are to attempt 1-7.]

1. Discuss the relation between Mind and Body.
What is 'psycho-physical parallelism'?
2. For three reasons our interests should not be indiscriminately gratified? How do these reasons lead to the main problems of Ethics?
3. The Cynic and Cyrenaic ethical theories illustrate two opposite extremes? What is the correct mean between them?

4. Describe Plato's theory of Justice and its relation to the other Cardinal Virtues.

5. How does Aristotle define Virtue? Illustrate his definition.
How does Justice come under the definition?

6. Give an outline of Plato's discussion of the question: 'Is personal well-being identical with pleasure or with the exercise of intelligence, or is it something superior to both?'

7. What is the practical value of Stoicism?
What are the practical defects of Epicureanism?

[B.]

[Senior Sophister Trinity Supplementalists are to attempt FIVE
in B and two in A.]

8. Give Hobbes' description of the warfare of man with man.
Mention a few of the 'Articles of Peace' (Laws of Nature).

9. What was Shaftesbury's doctrine of the relation between Virtue and Happiness, and how does he attempt to prove it?

10. Give the three principal heads of Butler's proof that we were intended to look after the welfare of others as well as our own.

11. The saying 'Virtue consists in following Nature' is false or true according to the meaning given to the word 'Nature.' What meanings does Butler mention, and which does he accept?

12. Describe Kant's doctrine of Free-Will.

13. State Sidgwick's three 'Rational Axioms' of Ethics.

14. Discuss the meaning of 'Evolution.'

[C.]

[Degree Candidates are to attempt SEVEN questions, of which at least two must be from EACH of the divisions A, B, and C.]

15. What does Freedom mean?
Why are both Freedom and Necessity essential to morals?

16. What was Adam Smith's theory of the 'impartial spectator'?
Mackenzie refers to it in order to bring out an important feature in the moral judgment?

17. Two leading types come up again and again in the history of Ethics? Illustrate.

There is a third type superior to both?

18. Mackenzie divides laws into four classes according as they are violable or inviolable, changeable or unchangeable. Illustrate these classes. To which do ethical laws belong?

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. WILKINS.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

(*For normal candidates taking the Hilary Term.*)

1. Benjamin Franklin as a citizen.
2. The realism of Crabbe.

(*For candidates supplementing Trinity Term.*)

3. Carlyle's conception of Cromwell.
4. The Utopians' views of virtue and pleasure.

(*For candidates for Supplemental Degree.*)

5. Brutus contrasted with Cassius.
6. The connexion between Commerce and War.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. WEBB.

1. Find what weight can be raised by a force of 10 lbs. weight by means of 3 movable and 1 fixed pulleys arranged on that system in which each string is attached to the supporting beam. The movable pulleys weigh 1 lb. each.

2. Find the least force acting horizontally which will just sustain a mass of 41 lbs. on a rough inclined plane whose length is 39 feet and height 15 feet, the coefficient of friction being $\frac{1}{3}$.

3. With what velocity must a stone be thrown horizontally from the top of a cliff 400 feet high, so as to strike the ground 100 feet from the base of the cliff? Explain clearly the principle you use to solve this question.

4. A mass of 3 lbs. is drawn along a smooth horizontal table by a string passing over a smooth pulley at the edge and attached to a mass of 6 oz. hanging vertically. Find how far the masses move in the fifth second after they have been let go from rest.

5. A homogeneous fluid is at rest. Show that the pressure is the same at all points in the same horizontal plane, and infer that the free surface is horizontal.

6. A body weighs 3 lbs. in air. A sinker of weight 14 lbs. and s.g. 3.5 is attached to it, and both together weigh in water $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Find the specific gravity of the body.

7. Explain the working of a condensing air-pump, and obtain the formula which gives the density of the air inside the receiver after any number of strokes.

8. Draw the images of the letter F formed by two plane mirrors at right angles to each other.

9. Show by a geometrical construction how the image seen in a compound microscope is formed, and explain what is the best position of the eye-piece for any particular observer.

10. A convexo-concave lens has its surfaces of radii 10 and 8 inches, and is made of glass whose refractive index is $\frac{3}{2}$.

Where will be the image of a point situated on the axis at $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the centre of the lens?

CLASSICS.

MR. GOLIGHER.

(For Senior Sophisters.)

GREEK.

Translate:—

ἔστιν ἄρα ἡ ἀρετὴ ἑξὶς προαιρετικὴ, ἐν μεσότητι οὖσα τῇ πρὸς ἡμᾶς, ὠρισμένη λόγῳ καὶ ᾧ ἂν ὁ φρόνιμος ὀρίσειεν. μεσότης δὲ δύο κακιῶν, τῆς μὲν καθ' ὑπερβολὴν τῆς δὲ κατ' ἑλλειψιν· καὶ ἔτι τῷ τὰς μὲν ἐλλείπειν τὰς δ' ὑπερβάλλειν τοῦ δέοντος ἐν τε τοῖς πάθεσι καὶ ἐν ταῖς πράξεσι, τὴν δ' ἀρετὴν τὸ μέσον καὶ εὕρισκεν καὶ αἰρεῖσθαι. διὸ κατὰ μὲν τὴν οὐσίαν καὶ τὸν λόγον τὸν τὸ τί ἦν εἶναι λέγοντα μεσότης ἐστὶν ἡ ἀρετὴ, κατὰ δὲ τὸ ἄριστον καὶ τὸ εὖ ἀκρότης. οὐ πᾶσα δ' ἐπιδέχεται πράξις οὐδὲ πᾶν πάθος τὴν μεσότητα· ἔνια γὰρ εὐθὺς ἀνόμαστα συνειλημμένα μετὰ τῆς φαιλότητος, ὅλον ἐπιχαιρεκακία ἀναισχυντία φθόνος, καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν πράξεων μοιχεία κλοπὴ ἀνδροφονία· πάντα γὰρ ταῦτα καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα λέγεται τῷ αὐτὰ φαῖλα εἶναι, ἀλλ' οὐχ αἱ ὑπερβολαὶ αὐτῶν οὐδ' αἱ ἐλλείψεις. οὐκ ἔστιν οὖν οὐδέποτε περὶ αὐτὰ κατορθοῦν, ἀλλ' αἰεὶ ἁμαρτάνειν· οὐδ' ἔστι τὸ εὖ ἢ μὴ εὖ περὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα ἐν τῷ ἦν δεῖ καὶ ὅτε καὶ ὡς μοιχεύειν, ἀλλ' ἀπλῶς τὸ ποιεῖν ὁτιοῦν τούτων ἁμαρτάνειν ἐστίν.—ARISTOTLE.

1. In what connexion does Aristotle quote the following verses?—

(a) ἐσθλοὶ μὲν γὰρ ἀπλῶς, παντοδαπῶς δὲ κακοί.

(b) τούτου μὲν καπνοῦ καὶ κύματος ἔκτος ἔργε νῆα.

2. How does Aristotle show that οὐδεμία τῶν ἠθικῶν ἀρετῶν φ' ἵκει ἡμῖν ἐγγίγνεται?

LATIN.

Translate:—

Periclitemur, si placet, et in iis quidem exemplis, in quibus peccari volgus hominum fortasse non putet. Neque enim de sicariis veneficis, testamentariis furibus peculatoribus hoc loco disserendum est, qui non

verbis sunt disputatione philosophorum sed vinclis et carcere fatigandi, sed haec consideremus, quae faciunt ii qui habentur boni. L. Minuci Basili, locupletis hominis, falsum testamentum quidam e Graecia Romam attulerunt. Quod quo facilius obtinerent, scripserunt heredes secum M. Crassum et Q. Hortensium, homines eiusdem aetatis potentissimos : qui cum illud falsum esse suspicarentur, sibi autem nullius essent conscii culpaе, alieni facinoris munusculum non repudiaverunt. Quid ergo ? satin est hoc, ut non deliquisse videantur ? Mihi quidem non videtur, quamquam alterum vivum amavi, alterum non odi mortuum. Sed cum Basilus M. Satrium sororis filium nomen suum ferre voluisset eumque fecisset heredem—hunc dico patronum agri Piceni et Sabini, o turpem notam temporum !—, non erat aequum principes civis rem habere, ad Satrium nihil praeter nomen pervenire.—CICERO.

1. Explain the following phrases :—

(a) digitis concrepare.

(b) sponsionem fecerat NI VIR BONUS ESSET.

(c) dignus est quicum in tenebris mices.

2. Illustrate from the prescribed book Cicero's acquaintance with Greek and Roman poetry.

3. Maxime autem perturbantur officia in amicitiiis.

How does Cicero deal with this difficulty ?

(For Senior Sophisters supplementing Trinity Term.)

GREEK.

Translate :—

τᾶλλα δ' οὐ συνεχώρει ταῖς ὁρμαῖς τῶν πολιτῶν, οὐδὲ συνεξέπιπτεν ὑπὸ βῶμης καὶ τύχης τοσαύτης ἐπαιρομένων Αἰγύπτου τε πάλιν ἀντιλαμβάνεσθαι καὶ κινεῖν τῆς βασιλείως ἀρχῆς τὰ πρὸς θαλάσση. πολλοὺς δὲ καὶ Σικελίας ὁ δύσεως ἐκείνος ἤδη καὶ δύσποτος ἔρως εἶχεν, ὃν ὕστερον ἐξέκαυσαν οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην ῥήτορες. ἦν δὲ καὶ Τυρρηνία καὶ Καρχηδῶν ἐνίοις ὄνειρος, οὐκ ἀπ' ἐλπίδος διὰ τὸ μέγεθος τῆς ὑποκειμένης ἡγεμονίας καὶ τὴν εὐροίαν τῶν πραγμάτων· ἀλλ' ὁ Περικλῆς κατεῖχε τὴν ἐκδρομὴν ταύτην καὶ περιέκοπτε τὴν πολυπραγμοσύνην καὶ τὰ πλεῖστα τῆς δυνάμεως ἔτρεπεν εἰς φυλακὴν καὶ βεβαιότητα τῶν ὑπαρχόντων, μέγα ἔργον ἡγούμενος ἀνείργειν Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ ὅλως ὑπεναντιούμενος ἐκείνοις, ὥς ἄλλοις τε πολλοῖς ἔδειξε καὶ μάλιστα τοῖς περὶ τὸν ἱερὸν πρᾶχθεῖσι πόλεμον. ἐπεὶ γὰρ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι στρατεύσαντες εἰς Δελφοὺς Φωκῶν ἐχόντων τὸ ἱερὸν Δελφοῖς ἀπέδωκαν, εὐθὺς ἐκείνων ἀπαλλαγέντων ὁ Περικλῆς ἐπιστρατεύσας πάλιν εἰσήγαγε τοὺς Φωκέας. καὶ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἦν ἔδωκαν αὐτοῖς Δελφοὶ προμαντείαν εἰς τὸ μέτωπον ἐγκολαψάντων τοῦ χαλκοῦ λύκου, λαβὼν καὶ αὐτὸς προμαντείαν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις εἰς τὸν αὐτὸν λύκον κατὰ τὴν δεξιὰν πλευρὰν ἐνεχάραξεν.—PLUTARCH.

1. Give the meaning of—ἔρεψις, εὐφυνής, καλλωπίζειν, κρεμαστός, λίφυρα.

2. Explain and give context of—

(a) οὐδεὶς δι' ἐμὲ τῶν ὄντων Ἀθηναίων μέλαν ἱμάτιον περιεβάλετο.

- (b) πολλήν, κατὰ τὸν Πλάτωνα, καὶ ἄκρατον τοῖς πολίταις ἐλευθερίαν οἰνοχοῶν.
 (c) μὴ τοίνυν ὑμῖν ἀλλ' ἐμοὶ δεδapaνήσθω, καὶ τῶν ἀναθημάτων ἰδίαν ἐμαυτοῦ ποιήσομαι τὴν ἐπιγραφὴν.

LATIN.

Translate :—

Illis ira modum supra est, laesaeque venenum
 Morsibus inspirant et spicula caeca relinquunt
 Adfixae venis, animasque in vulnere ponunt.
 Sin duram metues hiemem parcesque futuro
 Contunsosque animos et res miserabere fractas,
 At suffire thymo cerasque recidere inanes
 Quis dubitet? nam saepe favos ignotus adedit
 Stelio et lucifugis congesta cubilia blattis,
 Inmunisque sedens aliena ad pabula fucus;
 Aut asper crabro inparibus se immiscuit armis,
 Aut dirum tineae genus, aut invisae Minervae
 Laxos in foribus suspendit aranea casses.
 Quo magis exhaustae fuerint, hoc acrius omnes
 Incumbent generis lapsi sarcire ruinas,
 Complebuntque foros et floribus horrea texent.

VIRGIL.

1. Scan, commenting on anything noteworthy :—
 (a) Stelio et lucifugis congesta cubilia blattis.
 (b) Drymoque Xanthoque Ligeaque Phyllodoceque.
2. Translate and explain :—
 (a) Et manibus Procne pectus signata cruentis.
 (b) Ille etiam seras in versum distulit ulmos.
 (c) Praeterea regem non sic Aegyptus et ingens
 Lydia nec populi Parthorum aut Medus Hydaspes
 Observant.
3. (a) What is the conclusion of the *Georgics*?
 (b) Virgil once mentions the nightingale?

(For Degree Candidates.)

GREEK.

Translate :—

οὐκοῦν διηγῆσαι χρήσεται οἷα ἡμεῖς ὀλίγον πρότερον διήλθομεν περὶ τοῦ Ὀμήρου ἔπη, καὶ ἔσται αὐτοῦ ἡ λέξις μετέχουσα μὲν ἀμφοτέρων, μιμήσεώς τε καὶ τῆς ἄλλης διηγῆσεως, σμικρὸν δέ τι μέρος ἐν πολλῇ λόγῳ τῆς μιμήσεως ἢ οὐδὲν λέγω; καὶ μάλα, ἔφη, οἷόν γε ἀνάγκη τὸν τύπον εἶναι τοῦ τοιοῦτου ῥήτορος. οὐκοῦν, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, ὁ μὴ τοιοῦτος αὐ, ὅσῳ ἂν φαυλότερος ᾖ, πάντα τε μᾶλλον μιμήσεται καὶ οὐδὲν ἑαυτοῦ ἀνάξιον οἰήσεται εἶναι, ὥστε πάντα ἐπιχειρήσει μιμεῖσθαι σπουδῇ τε καὶ ἐναντίον πολλῶν, καὶ ἃ νῦν δὴ ἐλέγομεν, βουρτάς τε καὶ ψόφους ἀνέμων τε καὶ χαλασῶν καὶ ἀξόνων καὶ τροχιλίων καὶ σαλπίγγων καὶ αὐλῶν καὶ

συρίγγων καὶ πάντων ὀργάνων φωνάς, καὶ ἔτι κυνῶν καὶ προβάτων καὶ
 δονέων φθόγγους· καὶ ἔσται δὴ ἡ τοῦτου λέξις ἅπασα διὰ μιμήσεως
 φωναῖς τε καὶ σχήμασιν, ἢ σμικρόν τι διηγήσεως ἔχουσα; ἀνάγκη, ἔφη,
 καὶ τοῦτο. ταῦτα τοίνυν, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, ἔλεγον τὰ δύο εἶδη τῆς λέξεως.
 καὶ γὰρ ἔστιν, ἔφη. οὐκοῦν αὐτοῖν τὸ μὲν σμικρὰς τὰς μεταβολὰς ἔχει,
 καὶ εἴαν τις ἀποδιδῶ πρόπουσαν ἁρμονίαν καὶ ῥύθμον τῇ λέξει, ὀλίγου πρὸς
 τὴν αὐτὴν γίγνεται λέγειν τῷ ὀρθῶς λέγοντι καὶ ἐν μιᾷ ἁρμονίᾳ—σμικραὶ
 γὰρ αἱ μεταβολαί—καὶ δὴ ἐν ῥυθμῷ ὡσαύτως παραπλησίῳ τινί; κομιδῇ
 μὲν οὖν, ἔφη, οὕτως ἔχει.—PLATO.

1. Consider Plato's ideal of art, as set forth in the third book of the *Republic*.

2. Translate and explain:—

(a) Συρακοσίαν δὲ τράπεζαν, ὡς ξοικας, οὐκ αἰνεῖς.

(b) οἱ κομψοὶ Ἀσκληπιάδαι.

(c) ταῦτα μετὰ Δάμωνος βουλευσόμεθα.

LATIN.

Translate:—

Prodigus et stultus donat, quae spernit et odit;
 Haec seges ingratos tulit et feret omnibus annis.
 Vir bonus et sapiens dignis ait esse paratus,
 Nec tamen ignorat, quid distent aera lupinis:
 Dignum praestabo me etiam pro laude merentis.
 Quod si me noles usquam discedere, reddes
 Forte latus, nigros angusta fronte capillos,
 Reddes dulce loqui, reddes ridere decorum et
 Inter vina fugam Cinarae moerere protervae.
 Forte per angustam tenuis vulpecula rimam
 Repserat in cumeram frumenti, pastaque rursus
 Ire foras pleno tendebat corpore frustra;
 Cui mustela procul, Si vis, ait, effugere istinc,
 Macra cavum repetes artum, quem macra subisti.
 Hac ego si compellor imagine, cuncta resigno;
 Nec somnum plebis laudo satur altitium nec
 Otia divitiis Arabum liberrima muto.

HORACE.

1. Write notes on—

(a) Iubetur rura suburbana indictis comes ire Latinis.

(b) Si pranderet holus patienter, regibus uti
 Nollet Aristippus.

(c) Vertumnum Ianumque, liber, spectare videris.

(d) Dicitur Afrani toga convenisse Menandro.

2. What advice does Horace give to writers of tragedy in the *Ars Poetica*?

3. Give the meanings of—bidental, ampullatur, lama, scruti, mediastinus, diaria, praesepe, fovea, periscelis, mango.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. MOONEY.

Translate into Latin :—

It was said by ancient poets that there are islands in the ocean, to which the souls of those who have lived a holy and religious life are carried after death ; that they live there in perfect happiness in a most delightful garden adorned with a wealth of fair and fragrant flowers ; that the sky there always shines, the trees always bloom, the grass always springs, and all nature smiles ; that gentle breezes blow continually, by which the foliage of the trees is softly fanned, and soothes the ear with its rustling. There are there also an innumerable number of never-dying birds, which pour forth their melodious songs, and for ever thrill the senses of those that hear them with ineffable delight.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

DR. WILLIAMS.

1. Translate into English :—

Ensuite, on prenait le thé chez les Russes, dans le petit salon ouvert au rez-de-chaussée devant un bout de jardin, au bord de la promenade. Encore une heure exquise pour Tartarin, de causerie intime, à voix basse, pendant que Boris sommeillait sur un divan. L'eau chaude grésillait dans le samovar ; une odeur de fleurs mouillées se glissait par l'entre-bâillure de la porte avec le reflet bleu des glycines qui l'encadraient. Un peu plus de soleil, de chaleur, et c'était le rêve du Tarasconnais réalisé, sa petite Russe installée là-bas, près de lui, soignant le jardinet du Baobab.

Or,

Allmählich legte sich der Wogengang dieser Gefühle. Diesseit des Rheins wurden die Standbilder der Germania etwas weniger angejubelt und jenseits diejenigen der Stadt Strassburg mit weniger Trauerfloren geschmückt. Da, nach etwa zehn Jahren, konnte die Stimme der Friedensjünger wieder gehört werden.

Bluntschli, der grosse Völkerrechts-Gelehrte war es, der bei verschiedenen Würdenträgern und Regierungen sich deren Ansicht über den Völkerfrieden einholte. Damals fiel des schweigsamen „Schlach-tendenkers“ bekannter Ausspruch : „Der ewige Friede ist ein Traum — und nicht einmal ein schöner Traum.“

2. Translate into French or German :—

Men often discover their affinity to each other by the mutual love they have for a book—just as two persons sometimes discover a friend by the admiration which both entertain for a third. There is an old proverb : ‘Love me, love my dog.’ But there is more wisdom in this : ‘Love me, love my book.’ The book is a truer and higher bond of union. Men can think, feel, and sympathize with each other through their favourite author. They live in him together, and he in them.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. H. THRIFT.

1. Define the compressibility of a substance.
How would you measure the compressibility of a liquid?
2. Describe the construction of a liquid in glass thermometer. Discuss the relative advantages of mercury and alcohol thermometers.
3. Define the unit of electric pressure.
How may pressures be compared by means of a high-resistance galvanometer? Why is it necessary for the resistance of the galvanometer to be large?
4. Describe an electrical method of determining the mechanical equivalent of heat.
5. How may the intensities of two sources of light be compared?

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

(For Senior Sophisters.)

1. Describe and compare the properties of the oxy-acids of nitrogen and phosphorus.
2. Explain the chemical analogy between (a) alcohol and caustic soda, (b) ether and sodium oxide, (c) acetic anhydride and nitrogen pentoxide.
3. What volume of carbon dioxide would be formed by the combustion of a litre of gas containing 30 per cent. of olefiant gas, 40 per cent. of marsh gas, and 30 per cent. of acetylene?
4. Describe the effect produced by heating each of the following substances in air:—(a) phosphorus, (b) iodine, (c) magnesium, (d) lead, (e) chalk.
5. You are given a mixture of ethyl alcohol and acetic acid. How would you prepare from one portion of the mixture pure specimens of (a) ethyl alcohol, (b) acetic acid, and from another portion a specimen of ethyl acetate?

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

(For Degree Candidates.)

1. Describe and compare the properties of the oxy-acids of nitrogen and phosphorus.
2. Explain the chemical analogy between (a) alcohol and caustic soda, (b) ether and sodium oxide, (c) acetic anhydride and nitrogen pentoxide, (d) ordinary fat and aluminium nitrate.

3. What volume of carbon dioxide would be formed by the combustion of a litre of gas containing 30 per cent. of olefiant gas, 40 per cent. of marsh gas, and 30 per cent. of acetylene?

4. Describe the effect produced by heating each of the following substances in air :—(a) phosphorus, (b) iodine, (c) magnesium, (d) lead, (e) chalk.

5. You are given a mixture of ethyl alcohol and acetic acid. How would you prepare from one portion of the mixture pure specimens of (a) ethyl alcohol, (b) acetic acid, and from another portion a specimen of ethyl acetate?

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

MR. BASTABLE.

[A.] -

(For Senior Sophisters.)

1. 'Parliamentary government does not mean government by parliament.'

Explain this statement, and indicate the real nature of parliamentary government.

2. Give some account of the judicial functions of the House of Lords.

3. Note some of the points of resemblance between the British Parliament and the American Congress.

4. Consider the bearings of the propositions (a) that industry is limited by capital, (b) that capital is the result of saving.

5. Is there any connexion between the variations of rent and of profits?

What causes tend to raise profits?

6. Explain clearly the reasons for separating the problems of production from those of distribution.

[B.]

(For Degree Candidates.)

1. 'The accountability of ministers to Parliament, and through Parliament to the nation, is the theoretical basis of our modern English Constitution.'

Explain carefully the essential features of this accountability, and show how it has been developed from the older English system.

2. 'No executive functionaries should be appointed by popular election; neither by the votes of the people themselves, nor by those of their representatives.'

Give your reasons for accepting or rejecting this principle.

3. Give some account of 'private bill legislation.' What is the distinction between public and private bills?
4. Estimate the merits of the 'fund' and the 'produce' theories of wages as interpreting the facts of the modern wage system.
5. Show clearly the importance of credit in modern societies? What are the relations between credit and capital?

[C.]

(For Trinity Supplementalists.)

1. How far are institutions and governments a matter of choice? Discuss the possibility of a 'best' form of government.
2. Is a monarchical federation possible? Illustrate by considering the essentials of federalism.
3. How is the rate of interest determined (a) for short term loans, (b) for permanent investments?
4. In what different ways may two metals be combined in a single monetary system? State the leading features of 'bimetallism.'

EDUCATION.

MR. CANNING.

(For Senior Sophisters.)

[N.B.—Select *three* questions from A, and *two each* from B, C, and D.]

[A.]

1. Estimate the influence of the Reformation on the conception of Education.
2. Give an outline of the history of the German universities during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.
3. What was Milton's view of the nature and purpose of Education?
4. Write a note on the Educational influence of Bacon.

[B.]

5. Summarize Ascham's views on discipline.
6. Comenius lays down, in *The Great Didactic*, 'the universal requirements of teaching and learning.' Summarize his principles.
7. Luther notices the deterioration of Education in his own time?

[C.]

8. Consider Newman's attitude to the Sciences.

9. Give an outline of Newman's defence of the classics as an instrument of Education.

10. What, according to Newman, 'has been the practical error of the last twenty years' in Education?

[D.]

11. Trace the relationship between the successive systems of Education and the successive social states with which they have existed.

12. Enumerate the moral principles which Spencer lays down in his chapter on Moral Education.

13. What is Spencer's view of gymnastics as a factor in Education?

(For B.A. Supplementalists.)

[N.B.—Select *three* questions from E, and *two each* from C, D, F, G.]

[E.]

14. Estimate the contributions of Pestalozzi, Herbart, and Froebel to the sociological theory of Education.

15. Trace the growth of Science in the Universities.

16. Give a short account of the development of the Modern State system in Germany.

17. Write a note on 'Correlation of Studies.'

[F.]

18. Give evidence (*a*) pathological, (*b*) anatomical, (*c*) genetic, that strain sensations fulfil the function of weaving together the conscious elements.

19. What does Bagley mean by 'Ideal,' and what practical rules are suggested by his analysis?

20. Discuss fully the question of 'generalized habit.'

[G.]

21. Show with illustrations the real significance of observation.

22. 'The function of Education may be regarded as the creation of involuntary attention through voluntary attention.' Explain fully.

23. Consider the relation between emotion and its expression. What is Mr. W. James's view?

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

LOGIC.

MR. MACRAN.

1. Show

- (a) that the predicate of an affirmative proposition is particular ;
- (b) that the process of simple conversion cannot be applied to an O proposition ;
- (c) that the third figure of the syllogism does not admit a universal conclusion ;
- (d) that in the Sorites of the first figure only one premiss can be negative.

2. Construct real examples to illustrate

- (a) inference by subcontrariety ;
- (b) the fallacy of undistributed middle ;
- (c) illicit process of the major term ;
- (d) *ignoratio elenchi*.

3. (a) Prove that the conclusion of a syllogism follows the weaker premiss.

- (b) What two modes of reasoning are possible from the premiss
If A is B, X is Y ?

4. On what fundamental principles are deduction and induction respectively based ?

What is the evidence for those principles themselves ?

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. If a triangular lamina rests with its corners on three props, prove that the pressures are equal.

(a) A lamina $ABCD$, in which AB , CD are parallel, and of lengths 7 inches and 4 inches, and 11 inches apart, hangs so that AB is vertical : find the distances of the string from AB and CD .

2. A rough plane is 5 feet high, and has a base of 12 feet, and the coefficient of friction is $\frac{1}{3}$. Find what force parallel to the base of the plane will just move upwards a weight of 78 lbs.

3. A stone is projected with a velocity whose horizontal and vertical components of velocity are U , V . If x and y be the horizontal and vertical distances of the stone from the starting-point at the end of t seconds, find the values of x and y , and the distance of the point where it strikes the ground.

4. In Atwood's machine find the tension of the string in terms of the masses.

5. A cylinder containing 500 cubic feet of gas, whose temperature is 27 C. and pressure 57, has its temperature increased to 107 and its pressure to 76: find the new volume.

6. Explain clearly how the specific gravity of a substance lighter than water is found.

7. If a ray of light fall on a thin prism nearly perpendicularly, find the derivation of the emerging ray.

8. For a lens of any form you choose, prove the formula

$$\frac{1}{d} - \frac{1}{D} = \frac{1}{f}.$$

9. Make a clear diagram, showing how an image is formed by an astronomical telescope.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. JOHNSTON.

Write an essay on ONE of the following subjects:—

1. An appreciation of Dr. Johnson as a man and as an author.
 2. The anomalies of the British Constitution.
 3. The theory and practice of party government.
-

CLASICS.

MR. SMYLY.

Translate:—

καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἡσύχαζον, ἔπειτα ἀρθέντος αὐτοῖς τοῦ σημείου, ἐπεὶ καιρὸς ἐδόκει εἶναι, ὤρμησαν ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ ἐναυμάχουν. καὶ χρόνον ἀντεῖχον πολὺν ἀλλήλοις. καὶ τῶν μὲν Κορινθίων τρεῖς νῆες διαφθείρονται, τῶν δὲ Ἀθηναίων κατέδου μὲν οὐδεμία ἀπλῶς, ἐπὶ δὲ τινες ἄπλοιο ἐγένοντο, ἀντίπρωροι ἐμβαλλόμεναι καὶ ἀναρραγεῖσαι τὰς παρεξειρεσίας ὑπὸ τῶν Κορινθίων νεῶν, ἐπ' αὐτὸ τοῦτο παχυτέρας τὰς ἐπωτίδας ἐχουσῶν. ναυμαχῆσαντες δὲ ἀντίπαλα μὲν καὶ ὡς αὐτοὺς ἑκατέρους ἀξιοῦν νικᾶν, ὅμως δὲ τῶν ναυαγίων κρατησάντων τῶν Ἀθηναίων διὰ τε τὴν τοῦ ἀνέμου ἔκπωσιν αὐτῶν ἐς τὸ πέλαγος καὶ διὰ τὴν τῶν Κορινθίων οὐκέτι ἐπαναγωγὴν, διεκρίθησαν ἀπ' ἀλλήλων, καὶ δίωξις οὐδεμία ἐγένετο, οὐδ' ἄνδρες οὐδετέρων ἐάλωσαν· οἱ μὲν γὰρ Κορίνθιοι καὶ Πελοποννήσιοι πρὸς τῇ γῇ ναυμαχοῦντες καὶ διεσώζοντο, τῶν δὲ Ἀθηναίων οὐδεμία κατέδου ναῦς.—THUCYDIDES.

1. Parse ἀρθέντος, ὤρμησαν, κατέδου, ἄπλοιο, διεκρίθησαν, ἐάλωσαν.

2. Give the meanings of:—περιγραφτός, σταύρωμα, δελφινοφόρος, ἐπάντης, μετάμελος, διάβροχος, φρυγανισμός.

Translate:—

‘Quotiens causas belli et necessitatem nostram intueor, magnus mihi animus est hodiernum diem consensumque vestrum initium libertatis toti Britanniae fore; nam et universi servitutis expertes et nullae ultra terrae ac ne mare quidem securum imminente nobis classe Romana. Ita proelium atque arma, quae fortibus honesta, eadem etiam ignavis tutissima sunt. Priores pugnae, quibus adversus Romanos varia fortuna certatum est, spem ac subsidium in nostris manibus habebant quia nobilissimi totius Britanniae eoque in ipsis penetralibus siti nec servientium litora aspicientes, oculos quoque a contactu dominationis inviolatos habebamus. Nos terrarum ac libertatis extremos recessus ipse ac sinus famae in hunc diem defendit; atque omne ignotum pro magnifico est: sed nunc terminus Britanniae patet, nulla iam ultra gens, nihil nisi fluctus et saxa, et infestiores Romani, quorum superbiam frustra per obsequium ac modestiam effugeris. Raptores orbis, postquam cuncta vastantibus defuere terrae, iam et mare scrutantur: si locuples hostis est, avari, si pauper, ambitiosi quos non Oriens, non Occidens satiaverit: soli omnium opes atque inopiam pari adfectu concupiscunt. Auferre trucidare rapere falsis nominibus imperium, atque ubi solitudinem faciunt, apellant pacem.’

1. Parse:—toti, fore, effugeris, defuere, satiaverit, pari, rapere.
2. Give a short account of the life of Agricola.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. LUCK.

Translate into Latin:—

As soon as they were alone, he said: ‘Apollonius, I was a young man in those days when the Emperor’s father visited Egypt, to pay his devotions to the gods and inquire of you concerning his destiny. I commanded a regiment in His Majesty’s army, and had already seen some service. While he was engaged in the business of his States, you were kind enough to take me aside, tell me where I came from and my own name and my father’s; and you foretold to me this present office that I hold. Most men think it a very great one, greater than all dignities upon earth put together; but to me it is nothing but vexation and wretchedness; for I am the guardian of a tyrannical absolutism.’

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. TATE.

1. Translate into English:—

Dès la fin du premier acte, la place du Théâtre-Français a pris une animation extraordinaire. Du Café de l’Univers, qui semble décidément avoir été choisi comme quartier général par les manifestants, partent des cris nombreux et des acclamations accueillent les organisateurs du mouvement.

A partir de ce moment, le tapage ne cesse plus, chaque nouvel incident qui marque le cours du spectacle a sa répercussion immédiate au dehors ; des groupes nombreux entrent en conflit avec les agents et les gardes municipaux chargés du service d'ordre : de nombreuses arrestations sont opérées. Chaque manifestant appréhendé est conduit immédiatement au poste de la rue Villedo, sous bonne escorte, et suivi par la foule qui tente, à plusieurs reprises, d'envahir le poste. Les bagarres se multiplient rue de Richelieu, de la fontaine Molière à la rue de Rohan. A la terrasse du café de l'Univers, les chants et les cris redoublent, des provocations sont échangées, des charges ont lieu pour dégager les trottoirs, qui sont envahis à nouveau, aussitôt après le passage des agents.

2. Translate into French :—

The fate of Lally is more to be pitied than that of Duplex. He had not sought his own aggrandisement, but the honour and glory of the French nation : and he had been thwarted by the apathy of selfish traders who cared only for themselves. On his return to France he was sacrificed to save the reputation of the French ministers. France was furious at the loss of her possessions in India, and the enemies of Lally combined to make him the victim. The unfortunate count, after an honourable service of forty-five years, was thrown into the Bastille, and a number of vague or frivolous charges were trumped up against him. He was tried by the Parliament of Paris, but backbiting and detraction had poisoned the mind of the nation against him, and Lally was a ruined man.

3. Translate into English :—

An manchen Orten sprudelt das Wasser aus den Steinen und Wurzeln stärker hervor und bildet kleine Kaskaden. Da lässt sich gut sitzen. Es murmelt und rauscht so wunderbar, die Vögel singen abgebrochene Sehnsuchtslaute, die Bäume flüstern wie mit tausend Mädchenzungen, wie mit tausend Mädchenaugen schauen uns an die seltsamen Bergblumen, sie strecken nach uns aus die wundersamen breiten, drollig gezackten Blätter, spielend flimmern hin und her die lustigen Sonnenstrahlen, die sinnigen Kräutlein erzählen sich grüne Märchen, es ist Alles wie verzaubert, es wird immer heimlicher und heimlicher, ein uralter Traum wird lebendig, die Geliebte erscheint — ach, dass sie so schnell wieder verschwindet !

Je höher man den Berg hinaufsteigt, desto kürzer, zwerghafter werden die Tannen, sie scheinen immer mehr und mehr zusammen zu schrumpfen, bis nur Heidelbeer- und Rothbeersträucher und Bergkräuter übrig bleiben. Da wird es auch schon fühlbar kälter.

4. Translate into German :—

Think of the English traveller who sits in a railway-carriage, or at the table d'hôte, or on the top of a coach. He feels intensely dull and lonely. While all around are chatting, he remains silent. When he is asked a question, he shakes his head. When he wants something, he cannot ask for it, until he finds a kind interpreter who is better educated than he. For it must be confessed, for one Englishman or Irishman who can speak German, there are ten Germans who can speak English.

When he visits a ruin or a church, a museum, or any other object of interest, he is at a great disadvantage. What use are to him the explanations for which he pays his money? He cannot understand them, and goes away without knowing what he has seen.

 IRISH.

PROFESSOR MURPHY.

[A.]

Translate into English:—

Isir rin táinig an neachtair, agus do fuair a mac marb, gur léis éigean fáda fíoréiruas ar. Táinig dom ládair féin ann rin, agus ir é ro ráib: 'ní fuil 'ran teag ro anocht ouine ar meara do rgar rir an mbriúgín ro iná mé féin, óir ní raib do éloinn agam áct don mac amáin, agus do marbad é; agus cionnur do ghéad éiric uairre, a fínn?' Dubairt-ra rir a mac o'féadain, agus dá bfuigead rian fiacail iná iongan con air go otiobrainn féin éiric do ann. Ro féadad an leuib, agus níor rrit rian fiacail iná iongan con air. Ann rin ro cuir an neachtair mire fá gearaib áda agus aibíllte oroma oraoiréadta muna otiúgáinn rior do cia marb a mac. O'iarrair féin rícioll agus uirge do ádairc éugam, agus o'ionnlar mo lámha, agus ro cuirear m'óróos fáin o'éro ríre, gur foillrigead rir ríreolad óam .i. t'ádaire-re do marbad mic an neachtair roir a óá glúin. Ro áirgear féin éiric uaim ann, an uair do foillrigead rin dam, agus do oiblé an neachtair rin; gurab éigean dam a innrin do gurab é t'ádaire-re ro marb a mac.

[B.]

Translate into Irish:—

It may be said that people who stay very much at home feel their stature, bodily and mental, much lessened when they go far away from home and spend a little time among strange people. For, going thus away from home, you take only yourself. *You* go; but you leave behind your house, your study, your children, your servants, your horses, your garden. And not only do you leave them behind, but they grow misty and obscure in outline when you are far away from them. And somehow you feel that when you make the acquaintance of a new friend some hundreds of miles off, who never saw your home or your family, you present yourself before him only a very small part of what you feel yourself to be when you have all your belongings about you.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. W. E. THRIFT.

1. Explain the meaning of compressive and shearing stresses, and distinguish between solids, liquids, and gases according to the manner in which they are affected by such stresses.

2. Explain what you understand by a degree of temperature on the Centigrade scale.

Describe how to make a mercury thermometer to measure temperatures from 0°C . to 100°C .

3. Describe an experiment to show that at a certain temperature the density of water is a maximum, and show how to determine this temperature.

4. Define the calorie.

Point out the difficulties of making accurate measurements of quantities of heat, and explain how the corresponding errors may be approximately avoided.

5. Explain what is meant by a saturated vapour, and how it differs from a gas.

Describe how to make experiments on the pressures of saturated vapours.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

1. Calculate the volume of nitrogen and the weight of water formed by passing a litre of ammonia gas, measured at 0°C . and 760 mm., over heated copper oxide.

2. Describe any methods you know of by which (a) oxygen, (b) nitrogen, may be obtained from atmospheric air.

3. On what grounds has the formula H_2O been adopted for water in place of the older formula HO ?

4. Starting from common salt, how would you prepare (a) hydrochloric acid, (b) chlorine, (c) potassium chlorate?

5. What is meant by the terms (a) 'oxidizing agent,' (b) 'reducing agent'? Illustrate your answer by examples.

HISTORY.

MISS C. E. MAXWELL.

(Select THREE questions.)

1. Give some account of the political system of Constantine and his successors.

2. Trace the rise of the Turkish power during the tenth and eleventh centuries.

3. State the causes and summarize the chief events of the first three Crusades.

4. Write notes upon any *two* of the following topics:—

- (a) The restoration of Paganism under the Emperor Julian.
- (b) The Italian rule of the Ostrogoths.
- (c) The Persian Wars.
- (d) The separation of the Popes from the Eastern Empire.

EDUCATION.

MR. CULVERWELL.

[N.B.—Questions must be answered from each of the Sections A and B.]

[A.]

1. What characteristics distinguished the Spartan education from that of other races?

What were the duties of the Iren?

2. Describe the musical education of the Greeks in the earlier period.

3. What was the problem of the Greek educational theorists?

What account can you give of the solution?

4. What is the justification for Dante's designation of Aristotle as 'the master of those who know'?

5. Give the sequence of the periods of literary and artistic activity in Greece up to 300 B.C., with the dates of the principal names associated with them.

[B.]

6. Discuss the question of formal education.

7. 'If it be not fact for me,
What care I how fact it be?'

Explain and enlarge.

8. Write on the 'Noah's ark fallacy.'

9. Write on attention.

10. Adams often uses apt illustrations; mention shortly those you remember, indicating the context.

FINAL FRESHMAN SUPPLEMENTAL EXAMINATION.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. KELLEHER.

1. Prove that

$$x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz$$

is divisible by $x + y + z$.

2. Solve the equation

$$\frac{2}{x-2} - \frac{3}{x-3} = \frac{4}{x-4} - \frac{5}{x-5}.$$

3. Find the roots of

$$x^2 - .85x + .18 = 0.$$

4. If α and β are the roots of

$$x^2 - 2x - 2 = 0,$$

find $\alpha^2 + \beta^2$.

5. Solve the equations

$$x^3 + y^3 = 3\frac{1}{2}, \quad x + y = 2.$$

6. Reduce to its simplest form

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{5}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{5}} \right)^2.$$

7. Find the square root of 499849.

8. £10,000 borrowed to-day is to be repaid in three equal annual instalments beginning a year hence: find the amount of the instalments, 5 per cent. per annum being charged on the amount due at any time.

9. Which is the better investment, $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. stock at $77\frac{3}{4}$, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock at 118, and by how much?

10. Prove that if the sum of two real quantities is given, their product is greatest when they are equal.

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. H. THRIFT.

1. Assuming that the distance of the Moon from the Earth is 60 times the Earth's radius, find the angle subtended at the Moon by the Earth.

2. Express all the trigonometrical functions of an angle in terms of the cosine of the angle.

3. Given that

$$\sin A = \frac{20}{29}, \quad \cos B = \frac{12}{13},$$

where A and B are acute angles, find the value of $\tan(A - B)$.

4. Prove

$$\tan(A + B + C) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B + \tan C - \tan A \tan B \tan C}{1 - \tan B \tan C - \tan C \tan A - \tan A \tan B}.$$

5. If $\sin 2A = \cos 3A$, where A is an acute angle, find the value of A and $\sin A$.

6. If A , B , and C are the angles of a triangle, prove

$$\cot A + \frac{\sin A}{\sin B \sin C} = \cot B + \frac{\sin B}{\sin C \sin A} = \cot C + \frac{\sin C}{\sin A \sin B}.$$

7. Prove

$$\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

8. Prove that in a plane triangle

$$\frac{a+b}{a-b} = \frac{\tan \frac{A+B}{2}}{\tan \frac{A-B}{2}}.$$

9. If a , b , c , d are the sides of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle, prove that the area of the quadrilateral is

$$\sqrt{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)(s-d)},$$

where

$$2s = a + b + c + d.$$

10. Prove that

$$\begin{aligned} \log xy &= \log x + \log y, \\ \log_a b \times \log_b a &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

FORMAL LOGIC.

MR. KENNEDY.

1. Give arguments on the two sides of the question—Have proper names a connotation?

2. What distinction is drawn between analytical and synthetical propositions?

Can a synthetical proposition become analytical?

3. Give the contradictory and the converse of—

- (a) Natives alone can stand the climate of Africa.
- (b) All are not wise who read much.
- (c) Some have greatness thrust upon them.
- (d) A young man is not always prudent.
- (e) He jests at scars, that never felt a wound.

4. Explain what is meant by *reductio ad impossibile*.
Give an example in words (not symbols).

5. Give examples, from ordinary subjects, of valid reasonings in each of the four figures.

6. What is meant by quantification of the predicate? Give examples where, in common language, the predicate is quantified.

7. Point out the two fallacious forms of inference in hypothetical syllogisms.

Into what fallacies in categorical syllogisms may they be resolved?

8. Examine the following argument:—The stimulus of academic honours is useless, since it is unnecessary for the earnest student, and is ineffectual for the careless.

MECHANICS.

MR. FRY.

1. A smooth inclined plane is 5 feet long and 3 feet high. A force of 10 lbs. weight acts parallel to the base on a particle of mass 20; what additional force must act parallel to the plane in order that the particle may be at rest?

2. Prove that the sum of the moments of two like parallel forces about any point is equal to the moment of their resultant.

3. A uniform bar, 36 inches long, weighing 6 lbs., is supported horizontally by props placed at distances of 4 and 30 inches from one end, and sustains weights of 7, 9, and 7 lbs. hung at distances of 2, 12, and 32 inches from the same end: find the pressures on the props.

4. Make four different arrangements with four pulleys, and find in each case the weight which can be lifted by a force of 6 ozs., taking each pulley to weigh 1 oz.

5. Find the centre of gravity of a lamina in the shape of the figure formed by describing an isosceles triangle 6 inches high on one side of a square whose length is 4 inches.

6. A stone is projected vertically upwards with an initial velocity of 120 feet per second. How high will it go, and after what time will it be descending with a velocity of 48 feet per second?

7. A mass of 50 lbs. is moving with a velocity of 40 feet a second. What is its momentum? What is its kinetic energy in foot-lbs.? What force in lbs. wt. will stop it in 5 seconds?

8. Prove the formula for the acceleration and the tension of the string, when a mass of Q lbs. on a smooth level table is tied by a string passing over a smooth pulley at the edge of the table to a mass of P lbs. hanging freely.

9. An inelastic sphere of mass 12 lbs., moving with a velocity of 18 ft. per second, strikes against another sphere of mass 6 lbs., moving in the opposite direction with a velocity of 24 feet per second. Find their common velocity after impact, the measure of the impact, and the energy lost in foot-lbs.

10. With what velocity must a stone be projected in order to hit in 5 seconds the top of a post 50 feet high, whose base is 80 feet from the point of projection?

CLASSICS.

MR. BEARE.

[I.]

Translate:—

Pro re pauca loquar. Neque ego hanc abscondere furto
 Speravi, ne finge, fugam; nec coniugis unquam
 Praetendi taedas, aut haec in foedera veni.
 Me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam
 Auspiciis, et sponte mea componere curas,
 Urbem Troianam primum dulcesque meorum
 Reliquias colerem: Priami tecta alta manerent,
 Et recidiva manu posuissem Pergama victis.
 Sed nunc Italiam magnam Gryneus Apollo,
 Italiam Lyciae iussere capessere sortes.
 Hic amor, haec patria est. Si te Carthaginis arces,
 Phoenissam, Libycaeque aspectus detinet urbis,
 Quae tandem, Ausonia Teucros considerare terra,
 Invidia est? Et nos fas extera quaerere regna.
 Me patris Anchisae, quoties humentibus umbris
 Nox operit terras, quoties astra ignea surgunt,
 Admonet in somnis et turbida terret imago;
 Me puer Ascanius, capitisque iniuria cari,
 Quem regno Hesperiae fraudo et fatalibus arvis.
 Nunc etiam interpres divum, Iove missus ab ipso,
 Testor utrumque caput celeres mandata per auras
 Detulit.

1. Give the perfect indicative of—*fingo, colo, maneo, quaero, surgo*.

2. Scan:—

Quem regno Hesperiae fraudo et fatalibus arvis.

3. How does Virgil in *Aeneid* vi refer to *Theseus, Cato, Orpheus, Augustus, Julius Caesar*?

[II.]

Translate:—

ὥς ἄρα φωνήσας εἰρύσσατο φάσγανον ὀξὺ,
 τὸ οἱ ὑπὸ λαπάρην τέτατο μέγα τε στιβαρόν τε,
 οἴμησεν δὲ ἀλεῖς ὥστ' αἰετὸς ὑψιπετής,
 ὅστ' εἶσιν πεδίωνδε διὰ νεφέων ἐρεβεννῶν
 ἀρπάξων ἢ ἄρν' ἀμαλὴν ἢ πτῶκα λαγῶν.
 ὥς ἔκτωρ οἴμησε, τινάσσων φάσγανον ὀξὺ,
 ὠρμήθη δ' Ἀχιλλεύς, μένεος δ' ἐμπλήσατο θυμὸν
 ἀγρίου, πρόσθεν δὲ σάκος στέρνοιο κάλυψεν
 καλὸν, δαιδάλεον, κόρυθι δ' ἐπένευε φαεινῇ
 τετραφάλῳ· καλαὶ δὲ περισσεῖοντο ἔθειραι
 χρύσσαι, ὥς Ἥφαιστος ἕει λόφον ἀμφὶ θαμειᾶς
 οἶος δ' ἀστὴρ εἰσι μετ' ἀστράσι νυκτὸς ἀμολγῶ
 ἔσπερος, ὃς κάλλιστος ἐν οὐρανῷ ἴσταται ἀστὴρ,
 ὥς αἰχμῆς ἀπέλαμπ' εὐήκεος, ἦν ἄρ' Ἀχιλλεύς
 πάλιν δεξιτερῇ φρονέων κακὸν Ἑκτορι δίφ,
 εἰσορόων χροῶα καλὸν, ὅπη εἴξειε μάλιστα.
 τοῦ δὲ καὶ ἄλλο τόσον μὲν ἔχε χροῶα χάλκεα τεύχη,
 καλὰ, τὰ Πατρόκλοιο βίην ἐνάριξε κατακτάς·
 φαίνεται δ' ἢ κληῖδες ἀπ' ὤμων αὐχέν' ἔχουσιν
 λαυκανίην, ἵνα τε ψυχῆς ὠκιστος ὕλεθρος.

HOMER.

1. Parse—στήσωσι, ἐλελίχθη, βείομαι, ὑπεμνήμυκε, ἐδίηνε.
2. Comment on the scansion of—ἀγρίου πρόσθεν δὲ σάκος στέρνοιο κάλυψε.
3. Give the substance of the speech of Achilles in reply to Priam's passionate appeal (*Iliad* xxiv).

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. GOLIGHER.

Translate into Latin:—

When I received this news I decided to lead my troops to Mount Taurus, that the enemy might know that a Roman army not only does not give way at news of danger, but even advances to meet it. If, however, I may give you one piece of advice, I earnestly advise and urge you to take measures at least for these provinces. You are not ignorant how small is the force under my command. But no danger can be so great that I should wish to shirk it. Unless, however, you send at once to these provinces a large army, such as you are accustomed to send for an important war, there is great danger that all these provinces may be lost.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into English :—

Either,

Au tiers du retour la neige recommença à tomber. La descente des montagnes est plus rude encore que la montée. Les soldats trébuchaient, fatigués par une marche déjà longue, par les flocons que le vent leur soufflait au visage, enfonçant jusqu'au jarret dans la couche molle qui s'épaississait sans bruit. L'officier, craignant une tempête comme les jours d'automne en amènent souvent, faisait presser le pas. Ils allaient deux ou trois de front, en longue file, et derrière eux, en une minute, le chemin redevenait uni, sans une trace de leur passage.

Il s'en fallait de plus d'un quart de lieue encore que le sentier débouchât sur la route. Le détachement traversait un espace libre entre deux bouquets de sapins, et qui était une prairie pendant la belle saison. Tout à coup les soldats qui marchaient à côté de Bourieux s'écartèrent d'un bond. Un homme roulait à terre devant eux avec un bruit d'acier heurté, et demeurait immobile, la face dans la neige.

Or,

Ist Schiller ein Dichter? Die Frage wurde gestellt und verneint. Er ist der grösste seiner Art. Die ruhige Sammlung blieb ihm versagt. Etwas dämonisch Unruhvolles wirkt in ihm. Die Darstellung des unergründlich Individuellen mit all seiner Frische, dem naturhaften Reiz, des dämmernd Geheimnisvollen, Träumerischen war ihm ebenso wenig gegeben wie die Gestaltung des von aussen Erfahrenen zu langsam sich entwickelnder Reife. Wo das zart Elegische, innige Herzenssehnsucht, wo gar das machtvoll Aufstrebende, die sonnen-gleiche Entfaltung seeliger Kräfte — und auch dies ist Natur — in Betracht kommen, da weicht Schiller keinem und steht neben Beethoven, und er behauptet darin seinen Vorrang selbst gegen Goethe. . . .

Schillers Persönlichkeit ist einzig in ihrer Art. In stetem Fortschreiten, streng gegen die eigene Person und milde gegen andere, entfaltet er, mit den gewaltsamen Mächten in sich und mit der Lebensnot ringend, seine Individualität zu ihrer höchsten Form. Es beginnen draussen die Glocken zu läuten, und wie Glockenklang mit all seinen Schattierungen tönt es durch diesen letzten und höchsten Abschnitt seines Lebens. Niemand hat mehr die Not und den Anhauch des Sterbens empfunden und ihre furchtbare und doch heilkräftige Macht dargestellt. Und dabei blieb sein ganzes Sinnen, seine Tätigkeit dem Leben und den Lebenden zugewandt, zu fördern, zu beleben, die Dumpfen, Gleichgültigen zu wecken, solange sein Tag noch währe. Etwas Feierliches, Festtägliches liegt über seiner Dichtung wie über seinem Leben. Er besass die hohe Kunst, das Platte, Bleierne, das dünnelhaft Zudringliche von sich abzuwehren, wenn es nicht anders ging, mit sieghaftem Schwertschlag.

2. Translate into French or German :—

The Friendly Islands were so called by Captain Cook because he was invited to a feast by a native chief of one of them. If he had waited for the feast, he would probably have found that he was expected to play too important a part in it. Yet these islands have now reached such a high stage of culture that one in every forty of the inhabitants can write shorthand. Cannibalism has, it seems, given place to proficiency in geometry. Every village has its church and school. Traders have given to the islands nothing except rifles and, incidentally, beans, but religious teachers have banished savagery and set up civilization in its stead. They deserve the highest praise for their success. We can no longer dream of a day when we shall see real savages upon a real island, like those which we used to read about in stories. Already they are very nearly gone.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. MOONEY.

Write an essay on *one* of the following :—

1. The last Act in *Richard the Third*.
2. The literary characteristics of Pope and Addison.

SENIOR FRESHMEN AND SENIOR FRESHMAN SUPPLEMENTALISTS.

ALGEBRA.

MR. ROGERS.

1. Solve the equation

$$\frac{3x-5}{3} - \frac{5x-2}{4} + 1 = 0.$$

2. Find x, y, z from the equations

$$\begin{aligned} x + y + z &= 2, \\ 2x + 5y + z + 1 &= 0, \\ x - y &= z. \end{aligned}$$

3. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x+1}{x+5} - \frac{x-3}{x-4} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

4. Find x and y from the equations

$$\begin{aligned} ax + by &= 2a, \\ a^2x - b^2y &= a^2 + b^2. \end{aligned}$$

5. The area of a rectangle is one square mile, and one side is double the other. Find to the nearest yard the length of each side.

6. Express

$$x^2 - x - 2 \quad \text{in the form} \quad a + b\sqrt{3}.$$

when

$$x = \sqrt{3} - 1.$$

7. Find x and y from the equations

$$\begin{aligned} x^3 - y^3 &= 218, \\ x - y &= 2. \end{aligned}$$

8. Find the length of a side of a cube whose volume is unaltered if one side be diminished by 4 feet, a second by 3 feet, and the third increased by 12 feet.

Show that there is only one solution of the problem.

9. Find to the nearest yard the length of a side of a square field whose area is 2 acres.

10. Find the interest on £1000 for 3 years at 5 per cent. compound interest.

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. FRASER.

1. Prove that the angle subtended at the centre of any circle by an arc equal in length to the radius of the circle is always the same

2. If $\sin A = \frac{9}{41}$ and $\sin B = \frac{11}{61}$ find a value of $\tan (A + B)$.

3. If x is the circular measure of a very small angle, and

$$\sin (z + x) = (u - 1) \sin z,$$

prove that $x = (u - 1) \tan z$ approximately.

4. Prove that

$$\tan 18^\circ = \frac{(3\sqrt{5} - 5) \sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}}{20}.$$

5. One side of a triangle is 100 feet and the adjacent angles are 60° and 45° . Find the lengths of the remaining sides.

6. If $A + B + C = 180^\circ$, prove that

$$\sin A + \sin B - \sin C = 4 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}.$$

7. If two sides of a triangle and the angle opposite one of these sides be given, state clearly the conditions which must exist if there are two solutions.

8. Express the area of a triangle in terms of the radii of the inscribed and escribed circles of the triangle.

9. Prove that

$$\log_a \left(\frac{m}{n} \right)^p = p \cdot \left[\log_a m - \log_a n \right]$$

$$\log_a \sqrt[p]{m} = \frac{1}{p} \cdot \log_a m.$$

10. $\bar{3} \cdot 1527$ and $\bar{2} \cdot 4984$ are the logarithms of two numbers: subtract the former from the latter. Divide $\bar{3} \cdot 1527$ by 7.

LOGIC.

MR. KELLEHER.

1. Explain the statement:—

‘Logic, then, is the Science of the Form of Thought.’

2. Construct

(a) a definition which fails through inadequacy,

(b) a definition which fails through containing something superfluous.

3. Prove that subcontrary propositions cannot both be false.
4. Prove that O cannot be converted while it retains its quality.
5. Prove that if either premiss of a syllogism is particular there cannot be a universal conclusion.
6. Prove the rules of the third figure of syllogism.
7. In the indirect proof of the O conclusion in Baroko and Bokardo, the A conclusion is barred by the general rules of syllogism : does this affect the proof?
8. Construct examples of conditional syllogisms with a simple minor premiss, to illustrate the legitimate forms of reasoning from such syllogisms.
9. Criticize the following proof of the existence of Centaurs :—
 No Centaurs are in Botany Bay ;
 ∴ Some Centaurs are not in Botany Bay :
 ∴ Some things not in Botany Bay are Centaurs.

LATIN.

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

[A.]

I. Translate :—

P. Clodius cum statuisset omni scelere in praetura vexare rem publicam videretque ita tracta esse comitia anno superiore, ut non multos menses praeturam gerere posset, qui non honoris gradum spectaret ut ceteri, sed et L. Paulum collegam effugere vellet, singulari virtute civem, et annum integrum ad dilacerandam rem publicam quaereret, subito reliquit annum suum seseque in annum proximum transtulit non, ut fit, religione aliqua, sed ut haberet, quod ipse dicebat, ad praeturam gerendam, hoc est ad evertendam rem publicam, plenum annum atque integrum. Occurrebat ei mancam ac debilem praeturam futuram suam consule Milone ; eum porro summo consensu populi Romani consulem fieri videbat. Contulit se ad eius competitores, sed ita, totam ut petitionem ipse solus etiam invitis illis gubernaret, tota ut comitia suis, ut dictitabat, umeris sustineret. Convocabat tribus, se interponebat, Collinam novam dilectu perditissimorum civium conscribebat. Quanto ille plura miscebat, tanto hic magis in dies convalescebat.

2. Parse *contulit, miscebat*, giving principal parts. Give gen. and dat. of *gradum, rem*.

3. Write a note on *spectaret*, explaining under what circumstances *qui* is followed by the subjunctive or indicative.

4. Write notes explaining in the above passage the expressions *annum suum, religione aliqua, Collinam novam*.

5. Who was Pompey, and what part did he play in the trial and the days preceding it?

[B.]

Senior Freshman Trinity Supplementalists.

I. Translate :—

- Sy.* Viden egestas quid negoti dat homini misero mali?
 Quin ego nunc subigor trium nummum causa ut hasce epistulas
 Dicam ab eo homine me accepisse, quem ego qui sit homo nescio,
 Neque novi neque natus necne fuerit id solide scio.
- Ch.* Pol hic quidem fungino generest : capite se totum tegit.
 Illurica facies videtur hominis : eo ornatu advenit.
- Sy.* Ille qui me conduxit, ubi conduxit abduxit domum :
 Quae voluit mihi dixit, docuit et praemonstravit prius,
 Quo modo quicque agerem. nunc adeo siquid ego addidero amplius,
 Eo conductor melius de me nugas conciliaverit.
 Ut ille me exornavit, ita sum ornatus : argentum hoc facit.
 Ipse ornamenta a chorago haec sumpsit suo periculo :
 Nunc ego si potero ornamentis hominem circumducere,
 Dabo operam ut me ipsum plane esse sycophantam sentiat.
- Ch.* Quam magis specto, minus placet mi ea hominis facies : mira sunt
 Ni illic homost aut dormitator aut sector zonarius.
 Loca contemplat, circumspemat sese atque aedis noscit :
 Credo edepol quo mox furatum veniat speculatur loca.
 Magis lubidost observare quid agat : ei rei operam dabo.
- Sy.* Has regiones demonstravit mihi ille conductor meus :
 Apud illas aedis sistendae mihi sunt sycophantiae.
 Foris pultabo. *Ch.* Ad nostras aedis hic quidem habet rectam viam :
 Hercle opinor mi advenienti hac noctu agitandumst vigilias.
2. Give principal parts of *subigor*, *sumpsit*, *sentiat*. Parse *furatum*.
 3. Explain *dormitator*, *sycophantam*, *chorago* fully.
 4. Quote in Latin any words or phrases from the rest of the play which seem to you comically expressive.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. BEARE.

Translate into Latin Prose :—

Tarquin failed once more, and went to Tusculum to his son-in-law Octavius Mamilius, the chief of all the Latins. The Romans, fearing the power of the great League, named Aulus Postumius to rule the people as Dictator for six months, lest with two chiefs their counsels should be divided. He nominated Titus Aebutius as his Master of the Horse. Then the Latins came with Tarquin and the Roman exiles, and fought against the Romans by the Lake Regillus, in the land of Tusculum. In the centre the banished king charged the Dictator, but fell wounded, and was borne out of the throng. On the left Mamilius ran Aebutius through the arm, and pressing on restored the fight. Thus the fortune of battle swayed to this side and that,

[A.]

GREEK.

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

(For Senior Freshmen.)

1. Translate:—

ταῦτα λέγοντος Θεμιστοκλέος αὐτὶς ὁ Κορίνθιος Ἀδεΐμαντος ἐπεφέρετο, σιγᾶν τε κελεύων τῷ μὴ ἔστι πατρίς, καὶ Εὐρυβιάδεα οὐκ ἔων ἐπιψηφίζειν ἀπόλι ἀνδρί· πόλιν γὰρ τὸν Θεμιστοκλέα παρεχόμενον οὕτω ἐκέλευε γνῶμας συμβάλλεσθαι. ταῦτα δέ οἱ προσέφερε, ὅτι ἡλώκεσάν τε καὶ κατείχοντο αἱ Ἀθῆναι. τότε δὴ ὁ Θεμιστοκλέης ἐκείνόν τε καὶ τοὺς Κορινθίους πολλά τε καὶ κακὰ ἔλεγε, ἑωυτοῖσί τε ἐδήλου λόγῳ ὥς εἶη καὶ πόλις καὶ γῇ μέζων ἥπερ ἐκείνοισι, ἔστ' ἂν διηκόσiai νέες σφι ἕωσι πεπληρωμένα· οὐδαμοὺς γὰρ Ἑλλήνων αὐτοὺς ἐπιόντας ἀποκρούσεσθαι. Σημαίνων δὲ ταῦτα τῷ λόγῳ διέβαινε ἐς Εὐρυβιάδεα, λέγων μᾶλλον ἐπεστραμμένα· “Σὺ εἰ μενέεις αὐτοῦ καὶ μένων ἔσσαι ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός· εἰ δὲ μὴ, ἀνατρέψεις τὴν Ἑλλάδα. τὸ πᾶν γὰρ ἡμῖν τοῦ πολέμου φέρουσι αἱ νέες.

2. Parse ἡλώκεσαν, κατείχοντο, ἐπεστραμμένα, ἐδήλου.

3. Give nom. sing. of ἀπόλι, Ἑλλάδα, γνῶμας, νέες.

4. What do you know of Ἀδεΐμαντος, Εὐρυβιάδης, Θεμιστοκλέης, Σκυλλίης?

[B.]

GREEK.

(For Senior Freshmen Trinity Supplementalists.)

1. Translate:—

Hρ. φεῦ.

εἴθ' ἠϋρομέν σ', Ἀδμητε, μὴ λυπούμενον.

Αδ. ὥς δὴ τί δράσω· τόνδ' ὑπορράπτεις λόγον;

Hρ. ξένων πρὸς ἄλλων ἐστίαν πορεύσομαι.

Αδ. οὐκ ἔστιν, ὄναξ· μὴ τοσόνδ' ἔλθοι κακόν.

Hρ. λυπούμενοις ὀχληρός, εἰ μόλοι, ξένος.

Αδ. τεθνᾶσιν οἱ θανόντες· ἀλλ' ἴθ' ἐς δόμους.

Hρ. αἰσχρὸν παρὰ κλαίουσι θοινᾶσθαι ξένους.

Αδ. χωρὶς ξενῶνές εἰσιν οἱ σ' ἐσάξομεν.

Hρ. μέθες με, καὶ σοι μυρίαν ἔξω χάριν.

Αδ. οὐκ ἔστιν ἄλλου σ' ἀνδρὸς ἐστίαν μολεῖν.

ἡγοῦ σὺ τῷδε δωμάτων ἐξωπίους

ξενῶνας οἷξας, τοῖς τ' ἐφειστώσιν φράσον

σίτων παρῆναι πλῆθος· εὖ δὲ κλῆσατε

θύρας μεσαύλους· οὐ πρέπει θοινωμένους

κλύειν στεναγμῶν οὐδὲ λυπεῖσθαι ξένους.

EURIPIDES.

2. Parse ἠυρομεν, τεθνᾶσιν, μέθες, φράσον.

3. Give gen. sing. in full of ἐφειστώσιν, χάριν, πλῆθος, οἷξας.

4. What do you know of Ares, Orpheus, Eurystheus, Alcmena?

MODERN LANGUAGES.

DR. WILLIAMS.

1. Translate into English :—

En passant par le couloir qui mène de la scène à la salle, nous rencontrâmes deux religieuses, deux sœurs hospitalières, dont l'une demandait à l'autre : 'Où donc est la sœur Madeleine ?—Au théâtre du Palais-Royal, répondit la sœur interrogée, du ton le plus naturel du monde. Au moment même où passaient ces sœurs, débouchait du foyer des acteurs Basile, avec sa longue robe noire, son rabat blanc, et ce bizarre chapeau que les prêtres espagnols portent encore. Il s'effaça contre le mur, saluant de la façon la plus respectueuse. On jouait un acte du *Mariage de Figaro*. C'était un pur hasard, vous le pensez bien. Mais n'accuserait-on pas d'invraisemblance un auteur qui risquerait un tel contraste ? Quelle série étrange d'événements vertigineux n'a-t-il pas fallu pour faire se coudoyer le Basile de Beaumarchais et de vraies religieuses dans un couloir de la Comédie-Française ! La chanson de Béranger, *l'Actrice et la Sœur de Charité*, nous revenait en mémoire ; mais ici la réalité est au-dessus de l'invention, car ce n'est pas dans l'autre monde que la rencontre a lieu.

Or,

Plötzlich unterbrach ein furchtbarer Donnerschlag die Stille ! An dem Kai des Docks erhob sich dort, wo der Schlussponton mit einem Ende gegen die Kai-mauer lag, eine gewaltige Säule von Wasser, Staub und Steinen. Der aus seinem Lager gerissene und halb zerstörte Ponton stürzte, dem Druck des Wassers nachgebend, in das Trockendock hinein und hinterher schoss in brausendem, schäumendem, unaufhaltsamem Strom mit wilder Wut eine riesige Wassermasse. Vor dem heftigen Stoss der andrängenden Massen erbebte das auf den Stapelklötzen stehende Schiff, geriet ins Schwanken und stürzte mit Donnerschlag um.

2. Translate into French or German :—

The soldier does not go into a battle because he likes it. It is a dangerous place, and he feels inclined to run away ; but he commands himself, and says, 'I must go, whether I like it or not, because it is my duty.' When he gets his orders from his officers to attack the enemy, he would probably be more anxious still to go in the opposite direction, but he commands himself and says, 'I must obey the orders of my officers.' And the officers obey the orders of the general, and so the whole force moves to the attack simply from a spirit of discipline.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. WILKINS.

Write an Essay on the character and achievements of John Hampden or Warren Hastings.

Or,

Show that *The Good-natured Man* sustains Johnson's judgment that Goldsmith gave grace to whatever species of literature he touched.

(For Senior Freshmen Supplementing Trinity Term.)

Illustrate from George Eliot's writings the conflict of human passion and folly with the hard realities of the actual world.

Or,

Give an account of the Provincial Towns of England at the time of the Revolution.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

GEOMETRY.

MR. ROBERTS.

Constructions.

1. Construct a rectangle whose area shall be $\sqrt{15}$ square inches.
 2. On a line 3 inches in length describe a regular pentagon.
 3. Divide into five equal parts a line whose length is $\sqrt{26}$ inches.
- [No credit will be given for constructions which are not accompanied by full explanations.]

Theoretical.

4. Divide a given line AB so that the rectangle under the whole line and one part may equal the square of the remaining part.
5. If two triangles have an angle of the one equal to an angle of the other, and the sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional, their areas are equal?
6. Show that if two triangles are on the same base, their areas are in the same ratio as their altitudes.
7. Show that the angle at the centre of a circle is double the angle at the circumference.
8. If M be the foot of the perpendicular from the vertex C of a triangle ABC , on the base AB , and if $AB = 17$, $AM = 7$, and $AC = 25$: find BC .

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. KELLEHER.

1. Find the factors of

$$c(a^2 - b^2) + a(b^2 - c^2) + b(c^2 - a^2).$$

2. Determine the H.C.F. of

$$x^4 + 3x^2 + 4 \quad \text{and} \quad x^4 - x^2 + 4x - 4.$$

3. Solve the equation

$$\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x-2} = \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x-4}.$$

4. Prove the formula for obtaining the roots of a quadratic equation.

5. Solve the equation

$$x^2 - .95x + .21 = 0.$$

6. Find the values of x , y , and z which satisfy

$$2x - 3y + 4z = -7$$

$$3x - 4y + 6z = -9$$

$$4x - 3y + 2z = -14.$$

7. Extract the square root of 138384.

8. Prove that the sides of right-angled triangles, all of whose sides are integers, are given by

$$m^2 + n^2, \quad m^2 - n^2, \quad 2mn,$$

where m and n are integers, and $m > n$.

9. Find the compound interest on £8000 for 3 years at 5 per cent. per annum.

10. Which is the better investment, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock at 110, or $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. stock at $91\frac{3}{4}$, and by how much?

LATIN.

MR. LUCE.

Translate:—

Prudens futuri temporis exitum
 Caliginosa nocte premit Deus,
 Ridetque, si mortalis ultra
 Fas trepidat. Quod adest memento
 Componere aequus: cetera fluminis
 Ritu feruntur, nunc medio aequore
 Cum pace delabentis Etruscum
 In mare, nunc lapides adesos

Stirpesque raptas et pecus et domos
 Volventis una, non sine montium
 Clamore vicinaeque silvae,
 Quum fera diluvies quietos
 Irritat amnes. Ille potens sui
 Laetusque deget, cui licet in diem
 Dixisse, 'Vixi: cras vel atra
 Nube polum Pater occupato,
 Vel sole puro; non tamen irritum
 Quodeunque retro est, efficiet, neque
 Diffinget infectumque reddet,
 Quod fugiens semel hora vexit.'

HORACE.

1. Parse—deget, occupato, delabentis, vixi, vexit.
2. Scan the second stanza.
3. Give the meaning of—fistula, adorea, rugae, lintea, funis.
4. What do you know of—Pindar, Drusus, Hasdrubal, Maecenas, Scopas?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. KENNEDY.

Translate into Latin:—

1. We are very sorry you cannot come to-morrow.
2. Do you know who wrote this letter?
3. We thanked him for helping us in our misfortune.
4. In Milan I saw the snow-clad summits of the mountains glittering in the light of the summer sun.
5. They were aware that they were going to meet a certain death.
6. The numbers of the slain were equal on both sides, and the conqueror said that another victory of that kind would ruin him. He also sent Cineas, his most faithful attendant, to Rome, to ask for peace. The Romans, having courteously received the ambassador of Pyrrhus, said that they could not grant what Pyrrhus demanded. Cineas on his return from Rome said that the Roman Senate was an assembly of kings.

GREEK.

MR. LUCE.

Translate:—

μετὰ ταῦτα δὲ οἱ στρατηγοὶ βραχείως ἕκαστος ἀπελογήσατο, οὐ γὰρ κρουτέθη σφίσι λόγος κατὰ τὸν νόμον, καὶ τὰ πεπραγμένα διηγούντο, ὅτι αὐτοὶ μὲν ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους πλέοιεν, τὴν δὲ ἀναίρεσιν τῶν ναυαγῶν προστάζαιεν τῶν τριηράρχων ἀνδράσιν ἱκανοῖς καὶ ἐστρατηγηκόσιν ἤδη,

Θηραμένει καὶ Θρασυβούλῳ καὶ ἄλλοις τοιούτοις· καὶ εἶπερ γέ τινας δέοι, περὶ τῆς ἀναιρέσεως οὐδένα ἄλλον ἔχειν αὐτοὺς αἰτιάσασθαι ἢ τούτους οἷς προσετάχθη. καὶ οὐχ ὅτι γε κατηγοροῦσιν ἡμῶν, ἔφασαν, ψευδόμεθα φάσκοντες αὐτοὺς αἰτίους εἶναι, ἀλλὰ τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ χειμῶνος εἶναι τὸ κωλύσαν τὴν ἀναίρεσιν. τούτων δὲ μάρτυρας παρείχοντο τοὺς κυβερνήτας καὶ ἄλλους τῶν συμπλεόντων πολλούς. τοιαῦτα λέγοντες ἔπειθον τὸν δῆμον· ἐβούλοντο δὲ πολλοὶ τῶν ἰδιωτῶν ἐγγυᾶσθαι ἀνιστάμενοι· ἔδοξε δὲ ἀναβαλέσθαι εἰς ἑτέραν ἐκκλησίαν (τότε γὰρ ὅπῃ ἦν καὶ τὰς χεῖρας οὐκ ἂν καθεώρων)· τὴν δὲ βουλὴν προβουλευσάσαν εἰσενεγκεῖν ὅτῃ τρόπῳ οἱ ἄνδρες κρίνουντο.--XENOPHON.

1. Parse—προυτέθη, προστάξαιεν, ἀναβαλέσθαι.
2. Give meaning of—ἐπακτρίς, ἀπεσσύα, ἐπιβάτης, διέκπλους, τεύχος.
3. What was illegal in the trial and condemnation of the Athenian generals after Arginusæ?

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. TATE.

Translate into English :—

Au moment où nos colonnes se mirent en mouvement, où le brouillard de novembre, commençant à se lever, découvrit l'armée française, un grand concert d'instruments se fit entendre, une musique grave, imposante, remplit la vallée, monta aux collines, une harmonie majestueuse semblait marcher devant la France. Les musiques de nos brigades, partant toutes au même signal, ouvraient la bataille par la *Marseillaise*; elles la jouèrent plusieurs fois, et dans les moments d'intervalle, où les rafales effroyables du bruit des canons faisaient quelque trêve, on entendait l'hymne sacré. La rage de l'artillerie ne pouvait étouffer entièrement l'air sublime des guerres fraternelles. Le cœur du jeune homme, saisi de cette douceur inattendue, faillit lui manquer. L'artillerie ne lui faisait rien; la musique le vainquit. C'était, comment le méconnaître? c'était l'armée de la Justice, venant rendre au monde ses droits oubliés, la Fraternité elle-même venant délivrer ses ennemis, et, pour leurs boulets, leur offrant les bienfaits de la liberté.

Or,

Jetzt war die Sonne gerade am Rande des Meeres. Elisas Herz bebte; da schossen die Schwäne hinab, so schnell, dass sie zu fallen glaubte. Aber nun schwebten sie wieder. Die Sonne war halb unter dem Wasser: da erblickte sie erst die kleine Klippe unter sich. Sie sah nicht grösser aus, als ob es ein Seehund wäre, der den Kopf aus dem Wasser streckte. Die Sonne sank sehr schnell; jetzt erschien sie nur noch wie ein Stern; da berührte ihr Fuss den festen Grund. Die Sonne erlosch gleich dem letzten Funken im brennendem Papier: Arm in Arm sah sie die Brüder um sich stehen; aber mehr Platz, als Gerade für diese und sie, war auch nicht da. Die See schlug gegen die Klippe und ging wie Staubregen über sie hin; der Himmel leuchtete in einem fortwährenden Feuer, und Schlag auf Schlag rollte der Donner; aber Schwester und Brüder fassten sich an den Händen und sangen Psalmen, aus denen sie Trost und Mut schöpfen.

Translate into French or German :—

One day a gentleman paid a visit to Sir Isaac Newton, but was told that he was in his study, and that no one was permitted to disturb him there. As it was near dinner-time, however, the visitor sat down in the dining-room to wait for the philosopher. In a short time the servant placed on the table a boiled chicken under a cover. A long hour passed, but Sir Isaac did not appear. The gentleman, feeling hungry, ate the fowl, and, covering up the well-picked skeleton, desired the servant to prepare another for her master.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. GOLIGHER.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

1. The historical novel in the hands of Scott.
2. French life and manners as depicted in *Quentin Durward*.
3. The characteristics of Tennyson's poetry.
4. 'The old order changeth, yielding place to new,
And God fulfils Himself in many ways,
Lest one good custom should corrupt the world.'

SPECIAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS.

GEOMETRY.

MR. H. THRIFT.

Theoretical.

1. ABC and DEF are two triangles in which AB is equal to DE and BC equal to EF ; but the angle ABC is greater than the angle DEF . Prove that AC is greater than DF .

2. Prove either of the propositions which correspond to the algebraical formula

$$(a - b)^2 + (a + b)^2 = 2(a^2 + b^2).$$

3. O is a point inside a circle, and AB a chord through O . Prove that the rectangle $AO \cdot OB$ is the same for all positions of AB .

4. Prove that if two triangles have an angle of one equal to an angle of the other and the sides about these equal angles proportionals, they are similar.

5. If two parallelograms are equal in area and have an angle of one equal to an angle of the other, the sides about these equal angles are reciprocally proportional.

Constructions.

6. A four-sided figure is made up of two triangles whose sides are 3, 4, 5 and 4, 5, 6 cms. or half-inches. Draw this figure, and then make a square equal to it.

7. Construct a triangle whose sides are 4, 5, 6 cms. or half-inches long, and then construct another triangle similar to it, and double its area. Measure the lengths of the sides of this triangle.

8. Draw two circles whose radii are 5 and 2 cms. or half-inches, and the distance between whose centres is 8 cms. or half-inches. Draw the common tangents to these circles, marking the points of contact, and measure the lengths of these common tangents.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. STEWART.

1. A man owes £300, and wishes to pay it off in three equal instalments, the first to be paid immediately, and the others at the end of a year and two years, respectively: find the amount of each instalment if interest is counted at 4 per cent.

2. Which is the better investment, $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Stock at 92, or 4 per cent. Stock at 113?

3. Find the price of 19 tons 7 cwt. and 33 lbs. at £3 10s. 9d. per ton.

4. The subscription to a club *A* is £2, to a club *B* is £1 10s., and to a club *C* is £1 5s. Thirty men belong to all three, forty to *B* and *C* only, sixty to *C* and *A* only, and seventy to *A* and *B* only. If the clubs amalgamate, and all members pay equally, how much must each pay so that the total receipts may remain the same?

5. Show that if

$$\frac{a_1}{b_1} = \frac{a_2}{b_2} = \frac{a_3}{b_3}, \quad \text{then} \quad \frac{p_1a_1 + p_2a_2 + p_3a_3}{p_1b_1 + p_2b_2 + p_3b_3} = \frac{a_1}{b_1}.$$

6. Simplify

$$\frac{x^4 + 3x^2 + 6x + 35}{x^4 + 2x^3 - 5x^2 + 26x + 21}.$$

7. Find the four factors of

$$(x^2 + 4x + 8)^2 + 7x(x^2 + 4x + 8) + 10x^2.$$

8. Solve

$$\frac{1}{2}(x-2) - \frac{1}{3}(x-3) + \frac{1}{4}(x-4) = 4.$$

9. Express

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2}}$$

as a fraction with a rational denominator, and calculate its value to three decimal places.

10. A bag contains 50 coins which are worth £14. A certain number are sovereigns; there are three times as many half-sovereigns, and the rest are shillings. Find the number of each.

CLASSICS.

MR. MOONEY.

I.

Translate:—

Hic dies vere mihi festus atras
Eximet curas; ego nec tumultum
Nec mori per vim metuam tenente
Caesare terras.

I, pete unguentum, puer, et coronas
Et cadum Marsi memorem duelli,
Spartacum siqua potuit vagantem
Fallere testa.

Dic et argutae properet Neerae
Murream nodo cohibente crinem;
Si per invisum mora ianitorem
Fiet, abito.

Lenit albescens animos capillus
Litium et rixae cupidos protervae;
Non ego hoc ferrem calidus iuventa
Consule Planco.

HORACE.

1. Parse:—eximet, vagantem, properet, litium.

Who was Spartacus? When was Horace born?

2. Give the meanings of—ruga, horreum, hederæ, patera, viduus, vitulus, vitare, adorea.

3. Where were Paphos, Memphis, Ister, Tanais, Ida?

4. What is the Latin for—bee, swan, wolf, goat, boar, fox?

II.

Translate:—

Θρασύβουλος δὲ σὺν τριάκοντα ναυσὶν ἐπὶ Θράκης ᾤχετο, ἐκεῖ δὲ τὰ τε ἄλλα χωρία τα πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους μεθεσθηκότα κατεστρέψατο καὶ Θάσον ἐχούσαν κακῶς ὑπὸ τε τῶν πολέμων καὶ στάσεων καὶ λιμοῦ.

Θρασύλος δὲ σὺν τῇ ἄλλῃ στρατιᾷ εἰς Ἀθήνας κατέπλευσε· πρὶν δὲ ἤκειν αὐτόν, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι στρατηγοὺς εἵλοντο Ἀλκιβιάδην μὲν φεύγοντα καὶ Θρασύβουλον ἀπόντα, Κόνωνα δὲ τρίτον ἐκ τῶν οἰκοθεν. Ἀλκιβιάδης δ' ἐκ τῆς Σάμου ἔχων τὰ χρήματα κατέπλευσεν εἰς Πάρον ναυσὶν εἴκοσιν, ἐκεῖθεν δ' ἀνήχθη εὐθὺς Γυθείου ἐπὶ κατασκοπὴν τῶν τριήρων, ὧς ἐπυνθάνετο Λακεδαιμονίους αὐτόθι παρασκευάζειν τριάκοντα, καὶ τοῦ οἴκαδε κατάπλου ὥπως ἡ πόλις πρὸς αὐτὸν ἔχει. ἐπεὶ δ' ἑώρα ἑαυτῷ εὔνουν οὔσαν καὶ στρατηγὸν αὐτὸν ῥημένους καὶ ἰδίᾳ μεταπεμπομένους τοὺς ἐπιτηδείους, κατέπλευσεν εἰς τὸν Πειραιᾶ ἡμέρα, ἣ Πλυντήρια ἦγεν ἡ πόλις, τῷ ἔδους κατακεκαλυμμένον τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς, ὃ τινες οἰωνίζοντο ἀνεπιτήδειον εἶναι καὶ αὐτῷ καὶ τῇ πόλει.—XENOPHON.

1. Parse:—ἀνήχθη, ἑώρα, ῥημένους, στάσεων, ἔδους.
2. Explain—(a) τὸν θρόνον κατακόπτειν, (b) θύειν τὰ εὐαγγέλια, (c) ἐγγυητὰς καταστήσαι, (d) ὑπάγεσθαι θανάτου, (e) ὑποτελεῖν τὸν φόρον.
3. Give an account of the life and writings of Xenophon.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. TATE.

Put into Latin:—

1. There is no one but knows that the Gauls were conquered by Caesar.
2. He praised your countrymen again and again in their presence, in order to be praised by them in his absence.
3. This so terrified him that he scarcely ventures to come forward to-day.
4. The exiles believed that they had reached the locality whence their forefathers were sprung.
5. It is generally agreed among historians that this king, trained by toil and accustomed to bear with patience the frowns of fortune, showed in the midst of disaster and ruin the same character as in prosperity. As he had been the first to help his country in its hour of distress, so he was the last to despair of it when conquered and down-trodden.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into English:—

Either

La sentinelle ne craignit point d'engager une lutte dont le résultat lui parut assuré. Profitant de l'indécision du jeune homme, qui reculait devant la pensée de tuer ainsi à tout portant, le soldat s'élança: une lutte corps à corps s'engagea, dans laquelle Jacques, faisant enfin usage de son arme, jeta le républicain mort à ses pieds.

Il se mit aussitôt en devoir d'ouvrir la porte. Son dessein n'était pas seulement de fuir : l'issue que le hasard lui offrait devait servir à l'entrée triomphale de ses frères. La rencontre de la sentinelle, sur laquelle il n'avait pas compté, dérangeait tous ses plans ; le coup de feu avait donné l'alarme, un grand bruit se faisait à l'étage supérieur et des pas précipités approchaient dans diverses directions. Jacques ouvrit la porte.

Or,

In den heißen Ländern brennt die Sonne sehr stark ; dort werden die Leute mahagonibraun ; ja, in den heissesten Ländern werden sie sogar zu Negern gebrannt. Diesmal war es jedoch nur bis nach den heißen Ländern, wohin ein gelehrter Mann aus den kalten Gegenden gekommen war. Der glaubte nun, dass er da ebenso umherlaufen könne, wie zu Hause ; aber von der Meinung kam er bald ab. Er und alle vernünftigen Leute mussten zu Hause bleiben ; die Fensterladen und Türen wurden den ganzen Tag geschlossen ; es sah aus, als ob alle im Hause schliefen oder ausgegangen wären. Die schmale Strasse mit den hohen Häusern, in der er wohnte, war aber auch so gebaut, dass die Sonne vom Morgen bis zum Abend darauf liegen musste ; es war wirklich unerträglich !

2. Translate into French or German :—

In those days the journey lasted two days, and there was little comfort for third-class passengers. The hunger and the cold were enough to make me cry. At last I fell asleep, but about 3 a.m. I woke up with a start. The whole carriage was in a state of excitement, and the passengers were busy collecting their luggage. The train had just stopped, and we had reached Paris. At last I went to the window and looked out. I soon picked out Jack, thanks to his height, and at one bound I had joined him. 'Come along,' he said ; 'don't trouble about your luggage. I will send for it to-morrow.'

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. GOLIGHER.

[Choose *one* subject.]

1. Narrate in your own words the story of Quentín Durward.
2. Tennyson's description of King Arthur's end.
3. Tennyson as the representative of his age.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Senior Freshmen.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. What was the food of man before the Fall?
2. Quote the first prophecy found in the book of Genesis.
3. Two persons are described as having 'walked with God'?
4. Quote passages from the book of Genesis which imply a plurality of Persons in the Godhead.
5. Where does the word 'Hebrew' first occur?
6. What object had the builders of the Tower of Babel in view?
7. On what occasion and to whom did Abram offer tithes?
8. 'Esau despised his birthright.' What did this birthright imply?
9. 'The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh come.' When and by whom were these words pronounced?
10. What was the ordinance of the Passover?

Junior Freshmen.

MR. LUCE.

1. Discuss the main features of the Gospel of the Infancy as given by St. Luke. What are its characteristics of style and language? State your theory of its source.

What difficulties arise on a comparison of St. Luke's account with the other Synoptists, and how may these difficulties be answered?

2. What do you know of St. Luke himself? On what grounds is the authorship of the Gospel ascribed to him?

3. Give the context of:—

(a) For the Son of man is come to seek and to save that which was lost.

(b) All live unto Him.

(c) He that is not with me is against me.

4. Explain briefly the meaning of:—

(a) Wisdom is justified of all her children.

(b) Occupy till I come.

(c) If they do these things in a green tree, what shall be done in the dry?

5. Write a historical note on the house of Herod.

Trinity Term, 1914.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APRIL.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. W. E. THRIFT.

1. Find the expression which, when multiplied by $b^2 - ac$, gives

$$b^4 + bc(a^2 - b^2) + ab(c^2 - b^2) - a^2c^2$$

as the product.

2. Add together the fractions

$$\frac{2}{x + 1 - 2x^2}, \quad \frac{1}{2x^2 - 3x + 1}, \quad \frac{2}{4x^2 - 1}.$$

3. Find the common factor of

$$2x^3 + 9x^2 + 25 \quad \text{and} \quad 4x^3 + 9x + 5.$$

4. Solve the equation

$$\frac{1}{5} (3x - 2) - \frac{2}{9} (x - 3) = \frac{11}{3} \left(\frac{x - 4}{5} \right),$$

and show that the solution obtained satisfies the equation.

5. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x^2 - 2x + 5}{x^2 - 2x + 7} = \frac{x^2 - 3x + 3}{x^2 - 3x + 5}.$$

6. If the numerator of a fraction is increased by unity, the value of the fraction becomes $\frac{1}{3}$; while if the denominator is decreased by unity, the value of the fraction becomes $\frac{1}{4}$. Find the fraction.

7. Divide 8.8443 by .0279.

8. Find the simple interest on £275 13s. 4d. for 3 years at 4 per cent. per annum.

9. Find the change in income that results from selling £1000 $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Consols at 75, and investing the proceeds in $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Stock at 84, brokerage being neglected.

10. By selling a horse for £65 a dealer loses 9 per cent. of his money: at what price should he have sold in order to gain 8 per cent.?

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. LUCE.

1. Write an account of the Norman Conquest, and state its most lasting results.
2. What do you know of :—the Statute of Mortmain, Poynings' Act, Annates, the Star Chamber, the Grand Remonstrance, the Habeas Corpus Act, the Bloody Assizes, the treaty of Utrecht, the Letters of Junius, the Monroe Doctrine, the Entente Cordiale?
3. What were the causes of the Great Rebellion?
4. Give the dates of :—the Mission of Augustine, Battle of Crécy, Petition of Right, Declaration of Breda, Battle of Blenheim, Battle of the Nile.
5. Sketch the history of the Crimean War.
6. Enumerate the British Possessions in Africa, mentioning the chief towns of each.
7. Draw a map of Ireland, marking the chief river and mountain systems.
8. Where are :—Brisbane, Corfu, Dunedin, Mount Erebus, Detroit, Freiburg, Hawaii, Hudson Bay, Karachi, Larnaka, Launceston, Kattegat, Mandalay, Monte Video, Pau, Puebla, Salonika, Trinidad, Valpariso, Yezo?
9. How will the opening of the Panama Canal affect trade?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. TATE.

Put into Latin :—

- (1) There is a tradition that Homer was blind.
- (2) He wishes to return home in order to stand for the consulship.
- (3) He wrote me word that he would come.
- (4) The ships were prevented by the wind from returning into the harbour.
- (5) He replied that he could not help waging war by sea and land.
- (6) Your native land, which was once the ruler of many nations, is now most cruelly oppressed by the vilest enemy, whom lately she both despised and hated.
- (7) I am waiting here in vain for the arrival of the soldiers whom I sent for yesterday; the enemy's forces are increasing daily; and we shall soon despair of peace.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

DR. WILLIAMS.

1. Translate into English:—

Tout à coup, du côté de l'ennemi, Fabrice vit quatre hommes qui arrivaient ventre à terre. Ah! nous sommes attaqués, se dit-il; puis il vit deux de ces hommes parler au maréchal. Un des généraux de la suite de ce dernier partit au galop du côté de l'ennemi, suivi de deux hussards de l'escorte et des quatre hommes qui venaient d'arriver. Après un petit canal que tout le monde passa, Fabrice se trouva à côté d'un maréchal des logis qui avait l'air fort bon enfant. Il faut que je parle à celui-là, se dit-il, peut-être ils cesseront de me regarder. Il médita longtemps.

Or,—

Heimlich rüstete man sich zum Kriege. Der Vorwand zu einem solchen fand sich, als Spanien im Frühjahr 1870 dem Erbprinzen Leopold von Hohenzollern, einem entfernten Verwandten König Wilhelms I., die Krone antrug. Frankreich erhob sofort Einspruch und forderte von Wilhelm I., dass er dem Erbprinzen die Annahme der Krone verbiete. Dazu glaubte der König kein Recht zu haben, doch fand die Sache ihre Erledigung, indem Prinz Leopold freiwillig verzichtete. Nun forderte Frankreich von Wilhelm I. das förmliche Versprechen, dass er nicht von neuem die Kandidatur des Prinzen genehmigen würde.

2. Translate into French or German:—

I had just turned the corner when I met a policeman. Immediately I asked him, 'Can you tell me the nearest way to the station?' 'If you turn to the right, you will be there in a few minutes.' 'Shall I be in time to catch the seven o'clock train for London?' 'You need not hurry.' 'Thank you very much indeed.'

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. ALTON.

[Choose *one* subject.]

1. Modern Socialism.
2. Travellers' Tales in History and Fiction.
3. Female Franchise.
4. Irish Plays and Playwrights.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION. MIDSUMMER.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. H. THRIFT.

1. Add together the fractions

$$\frac{x-1}{x-2}, \quad \frac{x-2}{x-3}, \quad \frac{x-3}{x-4}.$$

2. Divide $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz$ by $x + y + z$.

3. Find the highest common factor of

$$x^3 + x^2 - 3x + 1 \quad \text{and} \quad x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x - 2.$$

4. Solve the equation

$$\frac{8x+3}{5} + \frac{10x-1}{8} = \frac{3x}{2} + 2 + \frac{2x-1}{4}.$$

5. Solve the equation

$$\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x-2}.$$

6. The sum of the ages of A and B is $2\frac{1}{3}$ times the difference. In five years' time A will be twice as old as B . Find their ages.

7. Find the cost of papering the walls of a room 20 ft. 9 in. long, 15 ft. 3 in. wide, and 12 ft. 3 in. high, with paper 21 inches wide, costing 6d. a yard.

8. Find the square root of $\cdot 00139876$.

9. Find the simple interest on £238 6s. 8d. for 2 years at 3 per cent. per annum.

4. How much must a man invest in $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock at 96 in order to have a yearly income of £560, after paying income tax at 1s. 4d. in the pound?

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. WILKINS.

1. What were the social and political effects of the Crusades in Western Europe?

2. Give some account of the most important financial measures in the reign of William III, and of the origin and early operations of the Bank of England.

3. Relate briefly the history of the Act of Union with Scotland.
4. In what did the reformation of the Calendar consist? When, and by whom, was it introduced?
5. What were the grievances, real or alleged, of the American Colonies?
6. Write briefly the history of the Peninsular War.
7. Mention the chief rivers of Ireland and the towns situated upon them.
8. Enumerate the British Colonies and Dependencies, and give the dates of their acquisition.
9. Name the States of South America and their chief towns.
10. Where are—Beachy Head, Brindisi, Beira, Cherbourg, Fernando Noronha, Formosa, Funchal, Galapagos Islands, Guadeloupe, Las Palmas, Lizard, Port-au-Prince, Santander, Yokohama?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. KENNEDY.

Translate into Latin :—

1. He hopes to return home in three days.
2. Ask your friend to tell you all he has seen.
3. I am afraid that these men are not about to act wisely.
4. I was wondering what I ought to do.
5. The fog was so thick that we soon lost sight of the ship.
6. Where one man had climbed another could follow; and by night a chosen party cautiously ascended by the same track. The foremost of them was just reaching the top in safety; the guards slept; not even a watch-dog bayed. But in the precincts of the temple of Juno, which stood hard by, certain sacred geese were kept, and the pious Romans had spared to eat of these even in the extremities of hunger. And they were rewarded. For now, in the hour of need, the sacred birds began to cackle aloud and flap their wings, so that they roused M. Manlius from sleep.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into English :—

Either,—

In der Nähe einer grossen Stadt in Spanien war ein altes, prächtiges Schloss mitten in einem See gelegen, ein mächtiges, viereckiges

Gebäude mit grossen Türmen an den Ecken. Die Herrschaft, der es gehörte, schien sich nicht mehr darum zu bekümmern, und lange, lange Jahre hindurch hatte keiner von ihnen mehr einen Fuss gesetzt nach Castillo de Monterey.

Vor Jahren war ein Hochzeitsfest in dem alten Schlosse, und die einzige, junge und schöne Tochter des Hauses wurde mit einem Manne vermählt, den sie unaussprechlich liebte. In dem grossen Saale wurde geräuschvoll bankettiert, zahlreiche Gäste waren geladen.

Or, —

Je n'avais que mépris pour le passé : ma génération me semblait ouvrir, en réalité, l'histoire. De là mes dédains superbes pour tout ce qui n'était pas de notre temps. Je me raillais des anciennes modes, les vieux usages me faisaient hausser les épaules, je fuyais les cheveux blancs ! Orphelin presque dès le berceau, j'avais grandi au milieu de compagnons de mon âge, sans parents et sans amis dont l'affection pût me réconcilier avec la vieillesse : aussi me déplaisait-elle également dans les personnes et dans les choses ; quand elle ne me faisait point rire, elle me faisait peur.

Mais je comprends maintenant que mon orgueil était de l'ingratitude ; le présent n'est que la conséquence du passé et la tradition l'instrument du progrès.

2. Translate into German *or* French :—

One day they went away into the woods together, as they often did. When night came, Elsa returned without her brother. She was pale and trembling, and when we asked her where he had gone, she would only reply by weeping. That is all the answer we have had from her from that day to this, and we cannot help fearing that he was drowned in the river. Whatever happened, it must have been something terrible.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. GOLIGHER.

[Choose *one* subject.]

1. Conscription.
2. Strikes.
3. Summer.
4. The right use of wealth.
5. Disasters at sea.

SPECIAL DEGREE EXAMINATION.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. Show how the distance of the Moon from the Earth is determined.
2. Explain why there is more moonlight in winter than in summer.
3. Assuming that the coefficient of refraction is known, show how the altitude of the pole may be found.
4. Explain what is meant by the precession of the equinoxes, and point out some of its effects.
5. What is meant by the line of collimation of a telescope and the collimation error of a transit instrument?
6. Two important cycles are connected with the Moon. Discuss each fully.
7. The least apparent diameter of the Sun being $31' 32''$ and the greatest $32' 36''$, determine the eccentricity of the Earth's orbit.
8. What is the Equation of Time?
How is it connected with the times of Sunrise and Sunset?
9. If a lunation is 29.53 days, find the periodic time of the Moon.
10. What are the astronomical means of determining the velocity of light?

ETHICS.

MR. MACRAN.

1. (a) Show that in more ways than one organized science has an ethical value.
(b) Point out the ethical importance of the Sophistic individualism.
(c) What was the Epicurean conception of Justice? This conception was more fully developed in later times?
(d) The Stoics and Epicureans differed as to the primary impulse of living creatures?
2. Explain clearly the nature and function of each of the three psychical faculties recognized by Plato.
Has each a special virtue?
3. How does Aristotle distinguish the various virtues and vices that are concerned with social intercourse?
4. (a) What does Hobbes consider to be the chief regulating principle of ethical judgments?

- (b) Define the *naturalistic* character of Spinoza's ethical system.
- (c) Explain Hume's distinction between *natural* and *artificial* virtues.
- (d) How does Kant solve the opposition between Egoism and Morality?
- (e) What is Spencer's formula for Justice?
5. By what three arguments does Butler prove his position that the altruistic side of man is as essential to his nature as the self-regarding side?
6. (a) Distinguish between *appetite* and *desire*, and between *wish* and *will*.
- (b) Wherein consists the highest freedom? Is this compatible with necessity?
- (c) Distinguish between positive law and moral law.
- (d) In estimating actions, what is it that we are really passing judgment on? What is Mill's view on this point?
7. (a) In what signification is the term 'moral *sense*' admissible, and in what respect is it misleading?
- (b) In what two ways is Kant's ethical system unduly rigorous?
- (c) How does Sidgwick prove his theory of Universalistic Hedonism? What does he mean by the 'Dualism of Practical Reason'?

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. ALTON.

[Choose ONE subject.]

1. The secession of the British Colonies.
2. The motives which actuated the builders of the British Empire.
3. The character of Brutus.
4. Shakespeare's treatment of History in *Julius Cæsar*.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. KELLEHER.

1. Prove that the work done in raising a system of heavy bodies each through a given height is equal to the work done in raising the entire mass supposed concentrated at a point through the height through which the c.g. of the masses has been raised.
2. Explain how to find the relation between the power and the weight in the wheel and axle.

3. Prove the formula $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}ft^2$ for a body moving in a straight line with uniform acceleration f .

4. A mass of 20 lb., moving with a velocity of 30 feet a second, overtakes a mass of 30 lb. moving in the same direction with a velocity of 20 feet a second. If the coefficient of restitution is $\frac{1}{2}$, find the velocities after impact.

5. With what horizontal and vertical velocities must a stone be thrown so as to pass in a horizontal direction through a point 36 feet above the point of projection and 90 feet from it horizontally?

6. A tank 12 feet deep is bounded by vertical walls 40 feet long by 40 feet wide. If the tank is full of water, find the total pressure on one of the sides.

7. (a) State the principle of Archimedes.

(b) Write down the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body.

8. Explain the action of a siphon.

9. Explain the total reflection of light.

10. Explain what is meant by the dispersion of light by a lens, and state how the inconveniences of it may be avoided in optical instruments.

CLASSICS.

GREEK.

MR. LUCE.

Translate:—

ὀρθότατα, ἔφην, ὑπέλαβες, καὶ οἶμαί σοι ἤδη δηλοῦν ὃ ἔμπροσθεν οὐχ οἶός τ' ἦ, ὅτι τῆς ποιήσεώς τε καὶ μυθολογίας ἡ μὲν διὰ μιμήσεως ὅλη ἐστίν, ὥσπερ σὺ λέγεις, τραγῳδία τε καὶ κωμῳδία, ἡ δὲ δι' ἀπαγγελίας αὐτοῦ τοῦ ποιητοῦ—εὗροις δ' ἂν αὐτὴν μάλιστα πού ἐν διθυράμβοις—ἡ δ' αὖ δι' ἀμφοτέρων ἔν τε τῇ τῶν ἐπῶν ποιήσει, πολλαχού δὲ καὶ ἄλλοθι, εἴ μοι μανθάνεις.

ἀλλὰ συνίημι, ἔφη, ὃ τότε ἐβούλου λέγειν.

καὶ τὸ πρὸ τούτου δὴ ἀναμνήσθητι, ὅτι ἔφαμεν ἃ μὲν λεκτέον ἤδη εἰρήσθαι, ὥς δὲ λεκτέον ἔτι σκεπτέον εἶναι.

ἀλλὰ μέμνημαι.

τοῦτο τοίνυν αὐτὸ ἦν ὃ ἔλεγον, ὅτι χρεῖη διομολογήσασθαι πότερον ἔασομεν τοὺς ποιητὰς μιμουμένους ἡμῖν τὰς διηγήσεις ποιεῖσθαι ἢ τὰ μὲν μιμουμένους, τὰ δὲ μῆ, καὶ ὅποια ἐκάτερα, ἢ οὐδὲ μιμεῖσθαι.

μαντεύομαι, ἔφη, σκοπεῖσθαι σε εἴτε παραδεξόμεθα τραγῳδίαν τε καὶ κωμῳδίαν εἰς τὴν πόλιν, εἴτε καὶ οὐ.

ἴσως, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, ἴσως δὲ καὶ πλείω ἔτι τούτων· οὐ γὰρ δὴ ἔγωγέ πω οἶδα, ἀλλ' ὅπῃ ἂν ὁ λόγος ὥσπερ πνεῦμα φέρῃ, ταύτῃ ἰτέον.—PLATO.

1. Give the meaning of: πάρεργον, ἀπειροκαλία, ὑποκορίζόμενοι, ἐνόπλιος.

2. Explain:

(a) δεῖ δέ που τελευτᾶν τὰ μουσικὰ εἰς τὰ τοῦ καλοῦ ἐρωτικά,

(b) τοῦτ' ἂν εἴη κάλλιστον θέαμα τῇ δυναμένῳ θεᾶσθαι.

(c) τῇ παιδαγωγικῇ τῶν νοσημάτων ταύτῃ τῇ νῦν ἱατρικῇ πρὸ τοῦ Ἀσκληπιάδαι οὐκ ἐχρῶντο.

3. Discuss Plato's criticisms of Homer.

4. What are the main points in Plato's theory of Education?

LATIN.

Translate:—

Ut proficiscentem docui te saepe diuque,
Augusto reddes signata volumina, Vini,
Si validus, si laetus erit, si denique poscet;
Ne studio nostri pecces odiumque libellis
Sedulus importes, opera vehemente minister.
Si te forte meae gravis uret sarcina chartae,
Abicito potius, quam quo perferre iuberis
Clitellas ferus impingas Asinaeque paternum
Cognomen veritas in risum et fabula fias.
Viribus uteris per clivos, flumina, lamas;
Victor propositi simul ac perveneris illuc,
Sic positum servabis onus, ne forte sub ala
Fasciculum portes librorum, ut rusticus agnum,
Ut vinosa glomus furtivae Pyrria lanae,
Ut cum pileolo soleas conviva tribulis.
Ne vulgo narres te sudavisse ferendo
Carmina, quae possint oculos auresque morari
Caesaris; oratus multa prece, nitere porro.
Vade, vale, cave ni titubes mandataque frangas.

HORACE.

1. Give the meaning of:—toral, calo, miluus, petorrita, sesquipedalia, plānum.

2. Who were the following:—Antonius Musa, Varius, Ennius, Epicharmus, Lysippus?

3. What does Horace say of the history of tragedy and comedy?

4. Explain the phrases:—dominantia nomina, socci grandesque coturni, purpureus pannus, Epicuri de grege porcum.

5. Complete the lines:

(a) Quicquid delirant

(b) Parturient montes

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. TATE.

Put into Latin:—

1. It is hard to say whether he injured the world or benefited it most.

2. He was so good a king that his subjects still honour his name and memory, and will never forget his virtues.

3. The law forbids that anything should belong to anyone who refuses to obey the laws.

4. Whenever he saw a rose, then he judged that it was spring-time.

5. His army, especially the Indians, celebrated the events of the day with feasting and dancing, songs of merriment and shouts of triumph. Cortés encouraged it, well knowing how important it was to keep up the spirits of his soldiers. But the sounds of revelry at length died away; and in the still watches of the night many an anxious thought must have crowded on the mind of the general, while his little army lay buried in slumber in its encampment around the Indian hill.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into English :—

Either,

Qu'on dise après cela, comme l'a fait Sainte-Beuve, que le style de Racine 'rase volontiers la prose, sauf l'élégance toujours observée du contour.' En effet, on ne rencontre pas dans le style de Racine ces grands vers cornéliens, qui, du milieu d'un dialogue ou d'une tirade, se détachant en vigueur, resplendissent d'une beauté pour ainsi dire indépendante. Les plus grands effets, nous le savons, sont obtenus ici par les moyens les plus simples. Dans la trame de ce style, si savant et si voisin de la perfection, je ne vois concourir que les mots les plus humbles de la langue et les tournures de la conversation presque familière : écoutez l'un après l'autre ces cris immortels de la passion qui se déborde, le cri d'Hermione maudissant Oreste : le cri de Roxane condamnant Atalide : le cri de Phèdre, apprenant l'amour d'Hippolyte pour Aricie. Dans aucune littérature peut-être il n'y a rien de plus fort, parce qu'il n'y a rien de plus profondément humain ; mais qu'y a-t-il de plus simple ?

Or,

Was bei einem philosophischen Kopfe wie Penn die Ueberlegung, das hat bei der breiten Masse des englischen Bürgertums, die von selbst vielleicht nie auf diesen gesunden Gedanken gekommen wäre, der Zwang der puritanischen Sonntagsruhe zu Wege gebracht, so ist das englische Volk frühzeitig zu dem Besitze einer nationalen Tradition gekommen, zu einer Gewohnheit des Erhaltens und des Bewahrens und damit zur Fähigkeit einer willigen Aufnahme alles Fremden, das es brauchen konnte, ohne dadurch je aus den sicheren Geleisen langsamer, aber stetiger Fortentwicklung zu geraten. Daher die erstaunliche Einfältigkeit und zugleich Stärke ihrer nationalen Beschränktheit, daher die primitive Einfachheit und zugleich leichte Funktionsfähigkeit ihrer rechtlichen und richterlichen Verhältnisse, ihrer parlamentarischen

Parteien, jahrhundertlang trotz allen Wandels in denselben Geleisen sich fortbewegend, und andererseits wieder, ohne Störung dieses Traditionalismus der grenzenlose Individualismus in ihren religiösen Verhältnissen!

2. Translate into French or German:—

One of the most extraordinary figures in the whole gallery of troubadour portraits is Peire Vidal, whose career extended, roughly speaking, from 1175 to 1215. He was one of those characters who naturally become the nucleus of apocryphal stories, and how much truth there may be in some of the fantastic incidents, in which he figures as the hero, will probably never be discovered. He was undoubtedly an attractive character, for he enjoyed the favour of the most distinguished men and women of his time. He was also a poet of real power: ease and facility are characteristics of his poems as compared with the ingenious obscurity of Arnaut Daniel or Peire d'Auvergne. But there was a whimsical and fantastic strain in his character, which led him often to conjoin the functions of court-fool with those of court poet.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. W. E. THRIFT.

1. Explain what is meant by a compressive stress, and define compressibility.

Describe an instrument for measuring the compressibility of a liquid.

2. Define the coefficient of conductivity for heat of a substance, distinguishing carefully between conductivity of heat and diffusivity of temperature.

Describe an experiment for comparing the properties of different substances in these respects.

3. Describe the induction coil, explaining the laws upon which its action depends.

4. Explain the method by which you would compare the moments of two magnets.

5. State the laws of vibration of stretched strings, and describe how to verify them by means of the sonometer.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

1. By what experiments would you distinguish between acetylene, olefiant gas, marsh gas, and hydrogen?

2. Mention all the products which can be obtained by the oxidation of ethyl alcohol, and state the conditions under which each of them may be formed.

3. What volume of sulphur dioxide, measured at 0°C . and 760 mm., would be obtained by heating 10 grams of copper with excess of strong sulphuric acid?

$$[\text{Cu} = 63 ; \text{S} = 32 ; \text{O} = 16]$$

4. By what methods are the following substances prepared:—Sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, caustic soda? Write the chemical equation for each reaction.

5. Describe the chemical changes which take place in the production of ethyl alcohol from (a) grape sugar, (b) cane sugar, (c) starch.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

MR. BASTABLE.

[FIVE questions to be selected; at least ONE to be taken from each Section.]

SECTION A.

1. 'A Second Chamber is necessary, chiefly because a First Chamber is imperfect.' Explain at some length this view of the need for a Second Chamber. What other arguments have been advanced in support of the bi-cameral system?

2. What reasons may be given for the growing power of the Government over the course of parliamentary legislation?

3. How does Mill account for the high intellectual standard of the average Athenian citizen? Are there any analogous influences operative in modern political life?

4. Give a definition of 'Federalism.' What different types of federal institutions are noticed by Mill?

5. Explain the doctrine of the separation of powers.

SECTION B.

6. Give some account of the economic functions of Joint-stock Companies.

7. 'There is no such thing in modern civilization as a general rate of wages.' Discuss this statement with reference to its bearing on the framing of a theory of wages.

8. Point out some of the qualifications to the statement that 'the value of money varies inversely as its quantity.'

9. Explain the following terms:—mint par of exchange; gold point; arbitrage; unfavourable exchange; invisible export.

10. 'An old tax is no tax.' Explain carefully the meaning and implications of this maxim.

EDUCATION.

MR. CANNING.

1. By what means, according to Herbart, can instruction be made educative?
 2. Show the relation of the Herbartian movement to Pestalozzianism.
 3. Give a résumé of the philanthropic-religious movements for education in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.
 4. Consider Helvetius' theory of 'Original Equality.'
 5. 'A combination of the Carlylean doctrine and the Herbartian doctrine makes the best philosophical blend for the use of the practical teacher.' Explain.
 6. Give an account of Ebbinghaus's classic investigations on memory. These were supplemented by the experiments of Steffens?
 7. What evidence have we that strain-sensations fulfil the important function of weaving together the conscious elements?
 8. Give an outline of Newman's views on the teaching of elementary subjects.
 9. Contrast Spencer's and Newman's views of a liberal education.
-

SENIOR SOPHISTERS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DEGREE
EXAMINATION.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. Explain the oval appearances of the Sun and Moon when near the horizon.
2. Assuming the Earth to be a sphere, show how her magnitude is determined.
3. Write careful notes on the terms 'sidereal day,' 'solar day,' 'mean solar day.'
4. What arguments would you advance in support of the theory that the Earth rotates on her axis?
5. Determine the time of year at which twilight first commences to last all night long in Dublin.
6. State Kepler's laws, and determine the distance from the Sun of a planet if its periodic time happened to be eight years.
7. Explain the phases of the Moon, and illustrate your remarks by means of a diagram.

8. If the Earth's mean distance from the Sun were known, what observations would you make to determine the distances of Venus and Mars respectively from the Sun?

9. Give a careful account of how the position of the first point of Aries may be determined.

10. The Sun rose in Dublin on Monday in Easter week at 5 h. 9 m., and set at 6 h. 53 m. What was the equation of time on that day, and at what hour was the Sun due south?

ETHICS.

MR. MACRAN.

[*Senior Sophisters are required to answer questions 1 to 6, inclusive; candidates for Degree, questions 3 to 8, inclusive.*]

1. (a) Contrast Plato's division of the psychical faculties with that now commonly received.

Is there anything corresponding to the *will* in Plato's classification?

(b) Define accurately the different points of view according to which virtue may be regarded as a mean or as an extreme.

2. Contrast and discuss the views of Shaftesbury and Butler as to—

(a) the ultimate nature of obligation;

(b) the character of absolute goodness.

3. To what three fundamental causes may the essential difficulties in ethics be traced?

4. Point out the significant truths involved in the ethical theories of (a) Socrates, (b) the Cynics, (c) the Epicureans, (d) the Stoics.

5. Point out the grave defects in the ethical theories of (a) Spinoza, (b) Hobbes, (c) Butler, (d) Kant, (e) Mill.

6. Write short notes on the following phrases and precepts:—

(a) 'As brave as a lion.'

(b) 'As happy as a child.'

(c) 'Overcome your sinful nature.'

(d) 'Honesty is the best policy.'

(e) 'Do as you would be done by.'

(f) 'Discretion is the better part of valour.'

7. Explain and illustrate the distinction between (a) *immediate* and *remote* intentions; (b) *outer* and *inner* intentions; (c) *direct* and *indirect* intentions; (d) *conscious* and *unconscious* intentions; (e) *formal* and *material* intentions.

8. Explain fully the significance of the statement that the supreme law of morals is to be self-consistent.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. BEARE.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

1. Dante and the *Divine Comedy*.
2. Sciences, crafts, and occupations in *Utopia*.

(*For Degree Candidates.*)

1. The 'bombastic' and 'pessimistic' schools of opinion with respect to the British Empire.
2. The character of Caesar as represented in the play before and after his murder.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. Prove the proposition which gives the resultant of two parallel forces.

Suspend a four-sided lamina with two parallel edges, 7 and 11 inches long and 9 inches apart, by means of a string, so that the parallel sides may be vertical.

2. If a force F (poundals) act continuously on m pounds through a distance s feet, prove completely the formula $Fs = \frac{1}{2}m(v^2 - u^2)$, where u is the initial velocity.

3. A rough plane whose inclination is such that $\sin i = \frac{3}{5}$, and the coefficient of friction is $\frac{1}{3}$, has a pulley placed at the top. If a mass of 15 lbs. be placed on the plane, and connected with a mass of 17 lbs. hanging vertically over the pulley, find the acceleration.

4. Make diagrams indicating the directions in which a cricket-ball should be struck so that it may travel to (*a*) point, (*b*) long leg, (*c*) square leg. Explain how the direction of motion will be altered if the bowler changes the pace of the ball.

5. Explain the astronomical telescope, and prove that its magnifying power is $\frac{F}{f}$.

6. Prove the principle of Hadley's sextant, and indicate clearly how you would manipulate it so as to bring the image of the object on to the horizon.

7. State accurately Boyle's Law, and explain how experiments might be conducted to verify it.

8. In a Nicholson's hydrometer the liquid used is one whose specific gravity is .8, and to sink the stem so that the mark is on the surface of the liquid a weight of 15 grammes must be placed on the pan. If a small quantity of a substance be placed on the pan, only 6 grammes are required; and if the substance be placed in the immersed holder, 12 grammes are required. Find the specific gravity of the substance.

GREEK.

MR. WILKINS.

(For Senior Sophisters.)

Translate:—

Φιλοτιμούμενος δ' ὁ Περικλῆς τότε πρῶτον ἐψηφίσατο μουσικῆς ἀγῶνα τοῖς Παναθηναίοις ἄγεσθαι, καὶ διέταξεν αὐτὸς ἀθλοθέτης αἰρεθεὶς καθότι χρὴ τοὺς ἀγωνιζομένους αὐλεῖν ἢ ᾄδειν ἢ καθαρίζειν. ἐθεῶντο δὲ καὶ τότε καὶ τὸν ἄλλον χρόνον ἐν ᾧ οἱ αὐτοὶ τοὺς μουσικοὺς ἀγῶνας. τὰ δὲ Προπύλαια τῆς ἀκροπόλεως ἐξεργάσθη μὲν ἐν πενταετίᾳ Μνησικλέους ἀρχιτεκτονούντος· τύχη δὲ θανμαστὴ συμβᾶσα περὶ τὴν οἰκοδομίαν ἐμήνυσε τὴν θεὸν οὐκ ἀποστατοῦσαν, ἀλλὰ συνεφαπτομένην τοῦ ἔργου καὶ συνεπιτελοῦσαν. ὁ γὰρ ἐνεργότατος καὶ προθυμότατος τῶν τεχνιτῶν ἀποσφαλεῖς ἐξ ὕψους ἔπεσε καὶ διέκειτο μοχθηρῶς, ὑπὸ τῶν ἰατρῶν ἀπεγνωσμένος. ἀθυμοῦντος δὲ τοῦ Περικλέους ἡ θεὸς ὄναρ φανείσα συνέταξε θεραπείαν, ᾧ χρώμενος ὁ Περικλῆς ταχὺ καὶ ῥαδίως ἰάσατο τὸν ἄνθρωπον, ἐπὶ τούτῳ δὲ καὶ τὸ χαλκοῦν ἄγαλμα τῆς Ὑγιείας Ἀθηνᾶς ἀνέστησεν ἐν ἀκροπόλει παρὰ τὸν βωμόν, ὃς καὶ πρότερον ἦν, ὡς λέγουσιν.

1. In what context do the following words occur:—ἐνδεκάκλινος, ἀμφοτερόγλωσσος, ἐπιπηδᾶν, σχινοκέφαλος, λήμη, ἡ Σαλαμινία τριηρής, πολυγράμματος, πεφυσιγγωμένοι?

2. Parse—ἡνίχθαι, ἡλείφεο.

3. Where and when did Pericles personally take part in military expeditions?

4. State what you know of Plutarch's life.

LATIN.

Translate:—

ipse cava solans aegrum testudine amorem,
te, dulcis coniunx, te solo in litore secum,
te veniente die, te decedente canebat.
Taenarias etiam fauces, alta ostia Ditis,
et caligantem nigra formidine lucum
ingressus, Manisque adiit regemque tremendum,
nesciaque humanis precibus mansuescere corda.
at cantu conmotae Erebi de sedibus imis
umbrae ibant tenues simulacraque luce carentum,
quam multa in foliis avium se milia condunt,

vesper ubi aut hibernus agit de montibus imber,
matres atque viri, defunctaque corpora vita
magnanimum heroum, pueri innuptaeque puellae,
impositique rogis iuvenes ante ora parentum;
quos circum limus niger et deformis arundo
Coccyti tardaque palus inamabilis unda
alligat, et noviens Styx interfusa coerces.
quin ipsae stupere domus atque intima Leti
Tartara caeruleosque inplexae crinibus anguis
Eumenides, tenuitque inhians tria Cerberus ora,
atque Ixionii vento rota constitit orbis.

1. In what ingenious way does Virgil introduce the story of Eurydice into his poem?

2. Mark the quantities of:—thymum, defruta, crabro, draco, Taygete, Plias, Phasis, Hypanis, Lycus, Caicus, Ephyre, Sirius.

3. Mark the scansion of:

implerunt montis; fierunt Rhodopeiae arces—
atque Getae, atque Hebrus, et Actias Orithyia.

4. What references to historical events are to be found in the Georgics?

5. Write down the closing lines of the fourth Georgic.

—
GREEK.

MR. WILKINS.

(For Degree Candidates.)

Translate:—

Τί δέ; ἂν αὖ γυμναστικῇ πολλὰ πονῇ καὶ εὐχῇται εὖ μάλα, μουσικῆς δὲ καὶ φιλοσοφίας μὴ ἅπτηται, οὐ πρῶτον μὲν εὖ ἰσχυὼν τὸ σῶμα φρονήματός τε καὶ θυμοῦ ἐμπύλαται καὶ ἀνδρειότερος γίγνεται αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ; Καὶ μάλα γε. Τί δαί; ἐπειδὴν ἄλλο μηδὲν πράττει μηδὲ κοινῶν Μούσης μηδαμῇ, οὐκ εἴ τι καὶ ἐνῆν αὐτοῦ φιλομαθὲς ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ, ἅτε οὔτε μαθήματος γενομένου οὐδενὸς οὔτε ζητήματος. οὔτε λόγου μετίσχον οὔτε τῆς ἄλλης μουσικῆς, ἀσθενὲς τε καὶ κωφὸν καὶ τυφλὸν γίγνεται, ἅτε οὐκ ἐγειρόμενον οὐδὲ τρεφόμενον οὐδὲ διακαθαίρομενων τῶν αἰσθήσεων αὐτοῦ; Οὕτως, ἔφη. Μισολόγος δὴ, οἶμαι, ὁ τοιοῦτος γίγνεται καὶ ἄμουσος, καὶ πειθοὶ μὲν διὰ λόγων οὐδὲν ἐτι χρῆται, βία δὲ καὶ ἀγριότητι ὥσπερ θηρίον πρὸς πάντα διαπράττεται, καὶ ἐν ἀμαθίᾳ καὶ σκαιότητι μετὰ ἀρρυθμίας τε καὶ ἀχαριστίας ζῇ. Παντάπασιν, ἥ δ' ὅς, οὕτως ἔχει. Ἐπὶ δὴ δὴ οὔτε τούτω, ὥς ἔοικε, δύο τέχνα θεὸν ἔγωγ' ἂν τινα φαίην δεδωκέναι τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, μουσικὴν τε καὶ γυμναστικὴν, ἐπὶ τὸ θυμοειδὲς καὶ τὸ φιλόσοφον, οὐκ ἐπὶ ψυχὴν καὶ σῶμα, εἰ μὴ εἴη πάρεργον, ἀλλ' ἐπ' ἐκείνω, ὅπως ἂν ἀλλήλοιν ξυναρμοσθήτον ἐπιτεινομένω καὶ ἀνιεμένω μέχρι τοῦ πρὸς ἡμᾶς. Καὶ γὰρ ἔοικεν, ἔφη. Τὸν κάλλιστ' ἄρα μουσικῇ γυμναστικὴν κεραννύντα καὶ μετριώτατα τῇ ψυχῇ προσφέροντα, τοῦτον ὀρθότατ' ἂν φαίμεν εἶναι τελείως μουσικωτάτον καὶ εὐαρμοστότατον, πολὺ μᾶλλον ἢ τὸν τὰς χορδὰς ἀλλήλαις ξυριστάντα. Εἰκότως γ', ἔφη, ὦ Σώκρατες.

1. By what sophisms does Plato prove that Death is not terrible?
2. He seems to blunder in reference to an episode in the *Iliad*?
3. What clear indication of defective education in most cities does he point out?
4. Who is ὁ μνήμων καὶ δυσεξαπάτητος καὶ δυσγοήτευτος καὶ εὐσχήμων ἐν πᾶσι?

LATIN.

Translate :—

Graius ingenium, Graius dedit ore rotundo
 Musa loqui, praeter laudem nullius avaris.
 Romani pueri longis rationibus assem
 discunt in partes centum diducere. dicat
 filius Albini: si de quincunce remota est
 uncia, quid superat? poteras dixisse. triens. eu
 rem poteris servare tuam. redit uncia, quid fit?
 semis. at haec animos aerugo et cura peculi
 cum semel imbuerit, speramus carmina fingi
 posse linenda cedro et levi servanda cupresso?
 aut prodesse volunt aut delectare poetae,
 aut simul et iucunda et idonea dicere vitae.
 quidquid praecipies esto brevis, ut cito dicta
 percipiant animi dociles teneantque fideles;
 omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat.
 ficta voluptatis causa sint proxima veris.
 centuriae seniorum agitant expertia frugis,
 celsi praetereunt austera poemata Rhamnes:
 omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci,
 lectorem delectando pariterque monendo.

1. Complete the following lines :—

quadrigis petimus bene vivere ———
 oderunt peccare boni ———
 nil intra est oleam, nil ———
 carmine di superi ———
 ne pueros coram populo ———

2. Write down some archaisms affected by Horace.
3. Quote lines in which Horace describes himself.
4. Sketch the circle of friends in which Horace moved.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. KENNEDY.

Translate into Latin :—

It was with great difficulty that Cimon persuaded his countrymen to assist the Lacedaemonians in quelling this revolt. His power was now somewhat waning before the rising influence of Pericles. However, he at length succeeded in persuading the Athenians to despatch him with a

force of 4000 hoplites, to the assistance of the Lacedaemonians ; but the ill-success of this expedition still further strengthened the hands of his political opponents.

The aid of the Athenians had been requested by the Lacedaemonians on account of their acknowledged superiority in the art of attacking fortified places. As, however, Cimon did not succeed in dislodging the Helots from Ithomé, the Lacedaemonians began to suspect that the Athenians were playing them false. The conduct of the latter does not seem to have afforded the least ground for this suspicion, and Cimon, their general, was notoriously attached to Sparta. Yet the Lacedaemonians, fearing that the Athenians intended to join the Helots, abruptly dismissed them, stating that they had no longer any occasion for their services ; although the other allies were retained and the siege of Ithomé still proceeded. This rude dismissal gave great offence at Athens, and annihilated for a time the political influence of Cimon.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into English :—

Either,

A l'église commence un plateau, qui court vers l'ouest, où il se termine brusquement en rocs élevés formant promontoire. C'est à l'abri de ce rempart que s'élève le couvent des dames de la Présentation. Avant d'y arriver, si l'on tourne vers la droite, en laissant l'église derrière soi, on trouve sur le plateau une sorte de petit val où naît une source. Ici, n'étaient l'odeur et le bruit des vagues prochaines on pourrait se croire à cent lieues de la mer, dans ce trou de verdure d'où l'on n'aperçoit que le ciel. Mais un peu plus loin quand on a suivi le ruisseau pendant quelques minutes, on débouche soudain sur le versant nord-est de la presqu'île, et alors on a devant les yeux un des plus magnifiques spectacles que donne cette merveilleuse côte bretonne.

C'est toute la passe de Saint-Malo qui apparaît, vue par le travers, et comme un vaste éventail déployé, un éventail d'azur glauque, où les îles, les caps, les golfes semblent autant de pierreries chatoyantes.

Or,

Guillemain verstand den Spott ; denn er war selbst ein witziger Kopf, und wäre er dies nicht gewesen, so würde er vermuthlich gar kein Demagog geworden sein. Begeistert für seine besondere Kunstrichtung, wusste er mit dem übermüthigen Selbstgeföhle der Jugend jede andere in Grund und Boden zu spotten. Hundert Epigramme, die er in flüchtigem Worte hingeworfen oder auch beim Weine in einen lustigen Reim gefasst, durchliefen die Stadt. Und da die Kunst all sein Leben erfüllte, so wollte er auch, dass alles andere Leben in der ganzen Welt nach seinem künstlerischen Ideale umgewurzelt werde. Ganz Mainz und das übrige Europa war ihm viel zu wenig titanisch ; ein ächter Stürmer und Dränger, schlug er Pfaffen und Junker, Pedanten und Spiessbürger, die ihm rings in die Quere liefen, mit der Geissel des Witzes.

2. Translate into French or German :—

‘ Shall I take some pictures of you ? ’ I said cheerfully.

At the words the Count was no longer somnolent. He sprang to his feet, uneasy, exasperated, panic-stricken.

The Countess, who had also risen, with womanly quickness gave him no time to blurt out any stupidity ; she said, ‘ I’m afraid we must go. Gaston has a letter to write, of the first importance and very long, to his agent. It will take long to write ; and the post is at half-past six.’

We walked with them to the door in the wall, and I let them out.

We stood looking after them : and I said to Hoylake, ‘ Well, how do you like the French nobility ? ’

EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

MR. W. E. THRIFT.

1. Explain the nature of the strain produced in a wire when it is twisted.

Describe a method of determining the connexion between the twist produced and the moment applied, and, if this connexion be known, show how to calculate the work done in producing a given twist.

2. Describe the thermopile, and explain how to use it in order to investigate the laws of radiation of heat.

State the laws which may be thus verified.

3. Explain what is meant by the polarization of an electric cell and why it occurs.

Explain how the action of the storage cell depends upon polarization.

4. Define magnetic ‘ dip,’ and explain how to measure it at a given place.

5. Describe a method of comparing the intensities of two sources of light, and explain the difficulties in the way of making an accurate comparison.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

1. A mixture of 15 c.c. hydrogen, 7 c.c. methane, 8 c.c. carbon monoxide, and 30 c.c. oxygen, measured at $0^{\circ}\text{C}.$, and 760 mm., is exploded in a eudiometer tube. What is the volume of the resulting gaseous mixture, measured at the same temperature and pressure, and of what does it consist ?

2. How may urea be prepared synthetically ? What is the action on urea of (a) strong nitric acid, (b) nitrous acid, (c) sodium hypobromite ?

3. On what grounds has the formula NH_3 been given to ammonia ?

4. What is the action of strong sulphuric acid on (a) formic acid, (b) oxalic acid, (c) ethyl alcohol?
 5. Describe the characteristic properties of the metals sodium, magnesium, and aluminium.
-

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

MR. BASTABLE.

[A.]

[For Senior Sophisters only.]

1. Discuss concisely the more important limitations on the application of the system of representative government.

Or,

Consider the influence of nationality on government.

2. Is there any connexion between the rate of *general profits* and the rate of *economic progress*? Explain carefully the meaning of the italicized terms.

Or,

'The proposal to tax land values is simple only in appearance.'
Explain and discuss this statement.

[B.]

[For all Candidates.]

3. What principles should guide a Bank in the management of its reserve? Notice the special circumstances with which the Bank of England has to deal.

Or,

Describe the more important forms of monopoly. What is *normal monopoly value*?

4. How may dependencies be classified? Show the effect of the 'Durham' report on colonial policy.

Or,

Discuss the possibility of a balanced constitution, with special reference to the case of England.

[C.]

[For Degree Candidates only.]

5. Give a short account of the development of the office of Prime Minister.

Or,

'Our modern code of constitutional morality secures the Sovereignty of the People.'

Explain and discuss this statement.

6. What are the special features of private bill legislation?

Or,

Give the chief heads of the Reform Act of 1885.

7. 'Wages are determined by the discounted marginal product of labour.' How far do you accept or reject this theory of wages?

Or,

Notice the causes that bring about the localization of different industries.

MR. CULVERWELL.

For Senior Sophisters.

N.B.—*Candidates must attempt at least ONE question from each section.*

[A.]

1. 'Man may be either broken in, trained and mechanically taught, or he may be really enlightened.' What process or method is in Kant's mind in each case?

Or, —

Give Kant's views on inclination, duty, and punishment.

[B.]

2. Give Locke's views on punishment.

3. What does Locke say on tale-bearing? on the learning of a trade? on self-denial?

4. Write on the specific directions which Locke gives for training in specific virtues.

[C.]

5. Write on the factors which contributed to the formation of the disciplinary conception of education.

6. To what extent did the disciplinary conception of education dominate the English schools of the eighteenth century? How far did it dominate your own school education?

7. Outline the development of Pestalozzi's educational ideas as shown by the sequence of thought in his published writings.

(For Hilary and Degree Supplementalists.)

N.B.—*Candidates must attempt at least ONE question from each section, and are advised not to attempt THREE in any one section until they have done TWO from each of the other sections. Supplementalists for Hilary Term take Sections A, B, and C, and those for Degree take A, B, and D.*

[A.]

1. How does Newman describe the results of a liberal education on the student's own thoughts, and on his conduct to others?

2. Newman says that of the intellectual powers, the judgment is that which takes the foremost lead in life. Give his discussion, and consider how far judgment may be improved by education.

3. Give Newman's description of *enlargement* or *illumination* of mind.

[B.]

4. What are Spencer's guiding principles in intellectual education : and how many does he enumerate ?

5. Note the chief points in Spencer's chapter on physical education. and give examples from it of his tendency to formulate a general principle from a few selected instances.

6. 'Let your penalties be like the penalties inflicted by inanimate Nature—inevitable.' Examine this from Spencer's point of view and your own.

[C.]

7. The Renaissance-Reformation movement gradually divided itself into three main currents. Trace their development.

8. Distinguish between humanistic realism, social realism, and sense realism.

9. Give Monroe's estimate of Bacon. How does it contrast with Newman's ?

[D.]

10. Contrast Adams' and Bagley's treatment **either** of apperception, or of interest.

11. What use does Adams make of each of the four idola of Bacon ?

12. Adams gives different points in regard to which recent psychology is in accord with Herbartianism ?

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

LOGIC.

MR. ROGERS.

1. Distinguish between Categorical, Conditional (or Hypothetical), and Alternative (or Disjunctive) propositions, giving real or symbolic examples of each.

2. What are the rules of logical division ?

Point out the defects, if any, in the following divisions, and amend them :—

(a) Undergraduates into Freshmen, Sophisters, and Scholars.

(b) Irishmen into Orangemen, Protestants, and Nationalists.

3. State Abbott's distinction between real and verbal propositions, and classify the following :—

(a) Every globe is spherical. (b) This paper is easy. (c) People generally stay in in wet weather.

4. Express the following propositions in one of the four categorical forms, and give their contradictories :—

(a) A child cannot distinguish between allegory and history.

(b) Live so as to get the greatest value out of life.

(c) If a tree bears no fruit, it is cut down.

5. Express each of the following arguments as a valid syllogism in the first figure :—

(a) Since the majority of Irishmen approve of Home Rule, it must be a good thing.

(b) Since a large minority of Irishmen disapprove of Home Rule, it is not a good thing.

The syllogisms being valid, but their conclusions contradictory, what can logic infer as to the truth of the premisses ?

6. State the general rules of the Categorical syllogism.

Which rules are broken in the following :—

Some M is P, some S is M, therefore No S is P ?

7. What is meant by Indirect Reduction ?

In what two syllogisms must it be used ?

Apply the method to reduce these two to the first figure.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. KELLEHER.

1. Forces of magnitudes 5, 10, 15, 20 act along the sides AB , BC , CD , DA , respectively, of a square of area 16 square inches : find the point in AB through which the resultant passes.

2. State the principle of work, and prove that it holds for a system of pulleys of the first order when the weights of the pulleys are taken into account.

3. A train of mass 40 tons is running at 60 miles an hour when steam is cut off : if the velocity falls to $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour in 3 minutes, what is the resistance, supposed uniform ?

4. Explain why a bicycle-rider going round a corner leans inwards.

5. Explain why the surface of a liquid at rest is horizontal when the pressure over the surface is uniform.

6. Show how a U-tube may be employed to compare the specific gravities of two liquids which do not mix.

7. One ton of iron of specific gravity 7 is raised from the sea by being attached to a mass of wood of specific gravity .75 : what is the least mass of wood necessary ?

8. State the laws of the refraction of light, and explain the phenomenon of total reflection.

9. Prove the formula connecting the distances of object and image from a lens.

10. Explain the dispersion of light, and state how it is corrected in telescopes.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. STEWART.

1. What are the hypotheses that are used to explain (*a*) the apparent diurnal rotation of the heavenly bodies; (*b*) the apparent motion of the Sun among the fixed stars; (*c*) the change of the seasons; (*d*) the apparently irregular motion of the planets?

2. Show that a star whose declination is negative and greater than a certain amount must always remain invisible to an observer in Dublin; and find what the amount is. (The latitude of Dublin is $53^{\circ} 20'$.)

3. Give a method of determining the coefficient of refraction of rays of light passing through our atmosphere.

4. The interval between two consecutive inferior conjunctions of Venus is 584 days: find its periodic time.

5. Explain aberration, and state fully its observed effect on stars in different parts of the heavens.

6. Find in the case of a lunar eclipse the diameter of the section of the Earth's shadow where the Moon crosses it if the Sun's horizontal parallax is $8''$, the Moon's $57'$, and the Sun's semi-diameter $16'$.

7. If a star is on our meridian at 11.20 p.m., at what time will it be on the meridian of a place 105 degrees west?

8. What are the conditions for a lunar eclipse? A solar eclipse may be complete, annular, or partial. Explain.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. JOHNSTON.

[Choose *one* subject.]

(*a*) Walpole's fiscal policy.

(*b*) The development of the Constitution during Walpole's régime.

(*c*) 'Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man.'

(*d*) Do the principles expressed in Bacon's essays represent a lofty moral ideal?

CLASSICS.

MR. LUCE.

GREEK.

Translate:—

νῦν δὲ τοῦναντίον κύριοι μὲν οἱ πολιτευόμενοι τῶν ἀγαθῶν, καὶ διὰ τούτων ἅπαντα πράττεται· ὑμεῖς δ', ὁ δῆμος, ἐκνενευρισμένοι καὶ περιηρημένοι χρήματα καὶ συμμαχούς, ἐν ὑπηρέτου καὶ προσθήκης μέρει γεγένησθε, ἀγαπῶντες ἐὰν μεταδιδῶσι θεωρικῶν ὑμῖν, ἢ Βοηδρόμια πέμψωσιν οὗτοι, καὶ τὸ πάντων ἀνδρείοτατον, τῶν ὑμετέρων αὐτῶν χάριν προσοφείλετε. οἱ δ' ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ πόλει καθεύξαντες ὑμᾶς, ἐπάγουσ' ἐπὶ ταῦτα καὶ τιθασεύουσιν χειροθήεις αὐτοῖς ποιοῦντες. ἔστι δ' οὐδέποτ', οἴμαι, μέγα καὶ νεανικὸν φρόνημα λαβεῖν μικρὰ καὶ φαῦλα πράττοντας· ὅποι' ἄττα γὰρ ἂν τὰπιτηδεύματα τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἦ, τοιοῦτον ἀνάγκη καὶ τὸ φρόνημ' ἔχειν. ταῦτα μὰ τὴν Δήμητρ' οὐκ ἂν θαυμάσαιμ' εἰ μείζων εἰπόντι μοι γένοιτο παρ' ὑμῶν βλάβη τῶν πεποιηκότων αὐτὰ γενέσθαι· οὐδὲ γὰρ παρρησία περὶ πάντων ἀεὶ παρ' ὑμῖν ἔστιν, ἀλλ' ἔγωγ' ὅτι καὶ νῦν γέγονεν θαυμάζω.—DEMOSTHENES.

1. Parse—ἐκνενευρισμένοι, περιηρημένοι, πέμψωσιν, χειροθήεις.
2. Give the meaning of—περιστοιχίζεται, ἐπόπτας, ἀντιδύσεις, εἰσφέρειν, εὔθυναί, ἀνεχαίτισεν.
3. Explain the simile ὥσπερ οἱ βάρβαροι πυκτεύουσιν.
4. What are Demosthenes' practical proposals in the 1st Olynthiac?
5. Draw a map of Northern Greece, including Macedonia, and discuss in detail, giving dates, Philip's aggressive policy.

LATIN.

Translate:—

Quantum vis stipulare et protinus accipe, quid do
 Ut totiens illum pater audiat? haec alii sex
 Vel plures uno conclamant ore sophistae
 Et veras agitant lites raptore relicto;
 Fusa venena silent, malus ingratusque maritus,
 Et quae iam veteres sanant mortaria caecos.
 Ergo sibi dabit ipse rudem, si nostra movebunt
 Consilia, et vitae diversum iter ingreditur,
 Ad pugnam qui rhetorica descendit ab umbra,
 Summula ne pereat qua vilis tessera venit
 Frumentum. Quippe haec merces lautissima. Tempta,
 Chrysogonus quanti doceat vel Polio quanti
 Lautorum pueros: artem scindes Theodori.

JUVENAL.

1. Parse—stipulare, venit, doceat, scindes.
2. Give meaning of—culter, attegias, epiraedia, fiscus, opici, aliptes.
3. What do you know of Isaeus, Barea, Galba, Epicurus?
4. How does Juvenal describe the Greeks of his day?

5. Complete the quotations—

- (a) Haut facile emergunt . . .
 (b) Occidit miseros . . .
 (c) Summum crede nefas . . .

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. TATE.

Put into Latin :—

1. Had he been a man of courage, he would never have declined this contest.
2. He set out from the flourishing city of Syracuse.
3. They asked if it was not better to die than to live dishonourably.
4. Who doubts that you did this?
5. He was the first to deny the existence of gods.
6. He came in good time. And the Dutch, who had suffered much, seeing so great a force come up, steered off. He was in no condition to pursue them, but brought off our fleet, which saved us a great loss that seemed otherwise unavoidable. The court gave out that it was a victory : and public thanksgivings were ordered ; which was a horrid mockery of God, and a lying to the world.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

PROFESSOR WILLIAMS.

1. Translate into English :—

Et si je mets tout cela au passé, c'est que Pierrot est depuis longtemps mort, bien que le pauvre Paul Ie grand soit encore de ce monde. Il faut remonter loin, bien loin dans nos souvenirs pour retrouver encore son masque gouailleux grimaçant sous la calotte noire, et son corps flexible flottant d'une manière indécise dans ses larges vêtements blancs. Qui se soucie encore des intrigues de Léandre ou de Colombine ! Il nous faut aujourd'hui des actions mouvementées, des intrigues enchevêtrées, des décors machinés avec portes, fenêtres, placards, et chausse-trappes, le tout saupoudré de pécate de potasse et de poivre de Cayenne : la pantomime calme, spirituelle, fine, faisant tout comprendre par un jeu de physionomie a fait place aux tours de force, de gymnastique et au tohu-bohu grossier des farces anglaises.

Or,—

Die Sitte des Sendens von Weihnachtskarten, die, von England ausgehend, sich bei uns immer mehr einbürgert, wird auch von den

gekrönten Häuptern gepflegt, -und auch unser Kaiser versendet solch freundliche Grüsse zu dem frohen Feste. Er hat sich seine neueste Weihnachtskarte, ebenso wie der König von England und seine Familie, in einem englischen Geschäft herstellen lassen. Wie Londoner Blätter berichten, hat der Kaiser als Bild dafür ein historisches Gemälde gewählt: „Die hamburgische Flotte zum Schutze der Hansestädte in See stehend.“ Das Bild, das Bernard Gribble gemalt hat, zeigt die schön getakelten alten Holzschiffe, deren Flaggen lustig im Winde flattern. Der Spruch auf der Karte lautet: „Der Hoffnung Leuchtturm weist den Weg / und froh Gelingen geht mit Euch.“ Der Weihnachtswunsch des Kaisers darüber lautet: „Mit allen guten Wünschen für ein gutes, glückliches Weihnachtsfest und ein fröhliches Neujahr.“

Wir hätten es freilich hübsch gefunden, wenn der König von England seine Karten zum Ausgleich in Deutschland hätte herstellen lassen.

2. Translate into French or German (writing out the date in full):—

On October 25, 1854, the Light Cavalry Brigade got the order to charge the Russian artillery, which was supported by the infantry and cavalry.

It was a hopeless task. The order had really been given by mistake. But that did not matter to men who were accustomed to obey. They charged, and they carried out their duty with such bravery and dash as to command the highest praise even from their enemies, and they won for British soldiers the name of being ready to sacrifice their lives to carry out their orders, even though the job looked hopeless.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. H. THRIFT.

1. Describe a method of determining the linear coefficient of expansion for temperature of a solid.

2. Define a 'calorie.'

Describe an experiment which would determine the number of calories required to convert a gramme of water at $100^{\circ}\text{C}.$ into steam at $100^{\circ}\text{C}.$

3. Explain how to measure the magnetic dip at a given place.

4. State the laws of electrolysis, and describe how you would conduct experiments to verify them.

5. Show that the work done in driving a current of C amperes through a resistance of R ohms for T seconds is $C^2RT \times 10^7$ ergs. Explain how you would make use of this to determine the number of ergs required to produce one calorie,

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

1. Calculate the volume of air required for the complete combustion of 5 litres of acetylene. Find the volume of carbon dioxide and the weight of water formed.

[The volumes are measured at $0^{\circ}\text{C}.$, and 760 mm.]

2. Describe and compare the properties of carbon dioxide and silica.

3. You are given jars of oxygen, nitrous oxide, and nitric oxide. How would you identify the three gases?

4. Describe the characteristic properties of bromine. How would you distinguish between hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, and hydriodic acid?

5. Enunciate the laws of definite and multiple proportions, and show that Dalton's atomic theory is in agreement with them.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH HISTORY TO 1485.

MISS C. E. MAXWELL

[Select FOUR questions—two in EACH section.]

[A.]

1. Estimate the value to England of the Norman Conquest.

2. Discuss the opinion that Edward I was the greatest statesman among the mediaeval Kings of England.

3. Trace the history of England's continental possessions up to the outbreak of the Wars of the Roses.

4. Write short notes upon any *two* of the following :—(a) the English settlements; (b) the Norman Conquest of Ireland; (c) the anarchy under Stephen; (d) the progress of the Renaissance in England during the fifteenth century.

[B.]

1. Describe, with the aid of a sketch-map, the importance of the Treaty of Verdun, 843 A.D.

2. Give some account of the main sources and authorities for French history during this period.

3. Analyse the causes of the weakness of the French monarchy between 1328 and 1461.

4. Write short notes upon any *two* of the following :—(a) the Mayors of the Palace; (b) the decline of the Carolingian Empire; (c) the growth of French institutions; (d) the results of the Hundred Years' War.

EDUCATION.

[Select SEVEN questions, including THREE from A and TWO from B.]

MR. CANNING.

[A.]

1. The Roman Ideal of Education was shown in their conception of Rights and Duties.

Contrast Greek and Roman methods of Education.

2. Trace the causes of the decline of Roman Education.

3. Show the influence of monasticism on Literary Education.

State what you know of Martianus Capella, Boethius, Cassiodorus, Isidore.

4. Give an account of the origin and nature of chivalry.

[B.]

5. Give the substance of Seneca's remarks on the education of children.

6. What does Quintilian say on (a) the choice of a pedagogus, (b) the teaching of reading, (c) of writing?

7. Quintilian refutes certain objections that are made against schools?

[C.]

8. Discuss the question whether elementary logic might be taught to a senior class.

9. Trace the evolution of our view of the universe.

SENIOR FRESHMEN AND FINAL FRESHMAN SUPPLEMENTALISTS.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. Find the simplest value of the expression

$$(a+b)\{2(a^2+b^2)-ab(a+b)\}+(a^2+b^2)(a^2+b^2-ab).$$

2. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x-1}{6} + \frac{4x-28}{15} = \frac{x+3}{10}.$$

3. If $aa^2 + ba + c = 0$, and $a\beta^2 + b\beta + c = 0$,
find the value of $\alpha^2 + \beta^2$ in terms of a , b , and c .

4. Solve the equation

$$\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 1} + \sqrt{x^2 + 2x - 1} = 2x + 2.$$

5. Find the simplest value of

$$\frac{bc(x+a)}{(a-b)(a-c)} + \frac{ca(x+b)}{(b-c)(b-a)} + \frac{ab(x+c)}{(c-a)(c-b)}.$$

6. Solve the simultaneous equations:—

$$3x - 4y - z = 0,$$

$$4x - 3y + z = 7,$$

$$15x - 7y - 30z = 1.$$

7. In what time will £2505 amount to £4008 at six per cent.?

8. The hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle exceeds one side by a feet and the other side by b feet. What is its length?

9. Find the compound interest on £1157 14s. 3d. for four years at three per cent.

10. A train moving at the rate of 35 miles an hour, when 84 miles from London, is 18 minutes late. How much per hour must its speed be increased so as to arrive in London at the right time?

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. FRASER.

1. Explain the two units usually employed in angular measurements, and determine the connexion which exists between them.

2. Prove that

$$(\sin A + \cos A)^3 + (\sin A - \cos A)^3 = 2 \sin A [2 + \cos 2A].$$

3. If $\sin A = \frac{x-1}{x+1}$, find $\tan A$ and $\sec A$.

4. If i is a small angle, and if

$$\frac{\sin i}{\sin r} = \frac{4}{5},$$

find approximately the relation between the angles i and r .

5. Prove the relations

$$\sin(A+B) \sin(A-B) = \sin^2 A - \sin^2 B$$

$$\cos(A+B) \cos(A-B) = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 B.$$

6. Given the length of the three sides of a triangle, show how to find the remaining 'parts' of the triangle.

7. Show how to find the height of an inaccessible object situated above a horizontal plane, and its height above the plane.

8. Express the radius of the circumscribing circle of a triangle in terms of the lengths of the sides of the triangle.

9. $x = \frac{mn}{p}$, prove that $\log x = \log m + \log n - \log p$.

10. Find the relation which exists between the logarithms of the same number m to the two different bases a and b .

LOGIC.

MR. MACRAN.

1. Explain and illustrate the difference—

- (a) between the *matter* and the *form* of thought,
- (b) between *contradictory* and *contrary* terms,
- (c) between *simple* conversion and conversion *per accidens*,
- (d) between *mediate* and *immediate* inference.

2. Define and give *real* examples of—

- (a) the *dilemma*,
- (b) the *enthymeme*,
- (c) the *sorites*,
- (d) *ignoratio elenchi*,
- (e) the fallacy of *two middle terms*.

3. From the proposition, *Everyone is not a genius*, given as true, draw all the possible immediate inferences, naming the process in each case.

4. Prove that, if the middle term of a syllogism is the subject of the major premiss, the minor premiss cannot be negative.

5. State the law of the Uniformity of Nature, and show its importance for purposes of reasoning.

MECHANICS.

MR. STEWART.

[Senior Freshmen will take questions 1 to 8; Final Freshman Supplementalists questions 9 to 12, and any FOUR of questions 3 to 8.]

1. Describe fully how the law of the parallelogram of forces may be verified by experiment.

2. Two masses, each equal to 112 lbs., are joined by a string which passes over two smooth pegs, *A* and *B*, in the same horizontal plane. A mass of 5 lbs. is attached to the string half way between *A* and *B*. Find how far this mass will be below *AB* in the new position of equilibrium if *A* and *B* are 5 feet apart.

3. Prove the law for compounding two unlike parallel forces.

4. A uniform plank 40 feet long and of 250 lbs. mass is supported at its ends by two vertical ropes. Three bodies of mass 150, 164, 178 lbs. respectively rest on the plank at distances of 14, 18, 30 feet respectively from one end. Find the tensions of the ropes.

5. Find the centre of gravity of a uniform plate bounded by four right lines AB, BC, CD, DA ; BC being parallel to and in length $\frac{3}{5}$ of DA .

6. Draw diagrams of the three systems of pulleys, and find the equation connecting the power, the weight, and the weights of the pulleys in the third system, when four pulleys are used.

7. A body of weight W rests on a rough inclined plane

$$\left(\sin i = \frac{5}{13} \text{ and } \mu = \frac{1}{3} \right).$$

Find what force acting on the body normal to the plane will be required to preserve equilibrium.

8. A body of mass one ton is supported by a heavy chain 30 feet long and of mass 5 lbs. per foot. Find the work done in pulling up the body to the point of suspension by means of the chain.

9. A particle starts with a velocity u and is subject to a uniform retardation f : prove that the space described in the time t is $ut - \frac{1}{2}ft^2$. Explain the result when $\frac{1}{2}ft^2$ is greater than ut .

10. A body of mass five tons is moving down an inclined plane

$$\left(\sin i = \frac{1}{16} \right)$$

with a velocity of 60 feet per second. Find in pounds weight the force up the plane required to stop it in ten seconds.

11. A particle is projected from the top of a tower, 528 feet high, with a velocity of 256 feet per second at an angle of 60° with the upward vertical. Find how long it will take to reach the plain below, and how far from the base of the tower it will fall.

12. Show that the work done in projecting a body of mass m with velocity v is $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$. State the units in which the work is expressed.

MR. MOONEY.

(For Senior Freshmen.)

[A.]

Translate:—

ἤκω κακοῖσι σοῖσι συγκάμων, τέκνον
 ἐσθλῆς γάρ, οὐδεὶς ἀντερεῖ, καὶ σώφρονος
 γυναικὸς ἡμάρτηκας. ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν
 φέρειν ἀνάγκη καίπερ ὄντα δύσφορα.

δέχου δὲ κόσμον τόνδε, καὶ κατὰ χθονὸς
ἵτω· τὸ ταύτης σῶμα τιμᾶσθαι χρεῶν,
ἥ τις γέ τῃς σῆς προύθανε ψυχῆς, τέκνον,
καὶ μ' οὐκ ἄπαιδ' ἔθηκεν οὐδ' εἶασε σοῦ
στερέντα γῆρᾳ πενθίμῃ καταφθίνειν,
πάσαις δ' ἔθηκεν εὐκλεέστερον βίον
γυναιξίν, ἔργον τλᾶσα γενναῖον τόδε.
ὦ τόνδε μὲν σώσας, ἀναστήσασα δὲ
ἡμᾶς πίτνοντας, χαῖρε, κἂν Ἀϊδου δόμοις
εὖ σοι γένοιτο. φημι τοιούτους γάμους
λύειν βροτοῖσιν, ἢ γαμεῖν οὐκ ἄξιον.

EURIPIDES.

1. Parse—ἵτω, ἡμάρτηκας, προύθανε, εἶασε, γῆρᾳ.
2. Give the meanings of—προνωπῆς, δῖναι, ἀπαντλεῖν, ἀρταμεῖν, σκυθρωπός, δόχμιος, πυγμή, μωρία, κέρτομος, κύδιον.

[B.]

Translate:—

St. Abiit hercle ille. Equid audis, Lysiteles? ego te volo.
Hic quoque hinc abiit. Stasime, restas solus: quid ego nunc agam
Nisi uti sarcinam constringam et clupeum ad dorsum adcommodem,
Fulmentas iubeam suppingi soccis? non sisti potest.
Video caculam militarem me futurum huius longius.
Atque aliquem ad regem in saginam si erus se coniecit meus,
Credo ad summos bellatores acrem—fugitorem fore,
Et capturum ibi spolia illum qui—meo ero advorsus venerit.
Egomet quom extemplo arcum et pharetram mi et sagittas sumpsero,
Cassidem in caput,—dormibo placidule in tabernaculo.
Ad forum ibo: nudius sextus quoi talentum mutuom
Dedi reposeam, ut habeam mecum quod feram viaticum.

PLAUTUS.

1. Give the meanings of—portitor, praesentarius, graphicus, horiola, desidia, gener, promus, flabellum, permanascere, trapezita.
2. What is the Latin for to 'checkmate'?
3. What old forms are found in Plautus for—tui, simul, vacuus, non vis, sit?

(For Final Freshman Supplementalists.)

[A.]

Translate:—

τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑπόδρα ἰδὼν προσέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·
“μή με, κύον, γούνων γούναζεο μηδὲ τοκήων·
αἶ γάρ πως αὐτόν με μένος καὶ θυμὸς ἀνείη
ὦμ' ἀποταμνόμενον κρέα ἔδμεναι, οἶά μ' ἔοργας,
ὥς, οὐκ ἔσθ', ὅς σῆς γε κύνας κεφαλῆς ἀπαλάλκοι,
οὐδ' εἴ κεν δεκάκεις τε καὶ εἴκοσι νῆριτ' ἄποινα
στήσωσ' ἐνθάδ' ἄγοντες, ὑπόσχωνται δὲ καὶ ἄλλα·
οὐδ' εἴ κεν σ' αὐτὸν χρυσῷ ἐρύσασθαι ἀνώγοι
Δαρδανίδης Πρίαμος, οὐδ' ὥς σέ γε πότνια μήτηρ
ἐνθεμένη λεχέεσσι γοήσεται, ὃν τεκεν αὐτή,
ἀλλὰ κύνες τε καὶ οἰωνοὶ κατὰ πάντα δάσσονται.”

HOMER.

1. Parse—γούνων, κρέα, ἔδμεναι, ὑπόσχωνται, τέκεν.
2. Give the meanings of—κατηφόνες, οἶτος, φάρεα, τολυπεύειν, ἐντυπᾶς, ὑπηνήτης, ἐερσήεις, λιαρός, πτέρνη, κερκίς.
3. What were the names of the wife and mother of Hector?

[B.]

Translate:—

Atque hic Priamiden laniatum corpore toto
 Deiphobum vidit, lacerum crudeliter ora,
 Ora manusque ambas, populataque tempora raptis
 Auribus, et truncas inhonesto volnere naris.
 Vix adeo adgnovit pavitantem et dira tegentem
 Supplicia, et notis compellat vocibus ultro:
 Deiphobe armipotens, genus alto a sanguine Teucris,
 Quis tam crudelis optavit sumere poenas?
 Cui tantum de te licuit? Mihi fama suprema
 Nocte tulit fessum vasta te caede Pelasgum
 Procubuisse super confusae stragis acervum.
 Tunc egomet tumulum Rhoeteo litore inanem
 Constitui, et magna Manis ter voce vocavi.
 Nomen et arma locum servant; te, amice, nequivi
 Conspicere et patria decedens ponere terra.
 Ad quae Priamides: Nihil o tibi, amice relictum.
 Omnia Deiphobo solvisti et funeris umbris.

VIRGIL.

1. Scan any two of these lines.
2. Give the meanings of—sentus, cortina, incanus, viscum, formica, vitta, verrere, dumus, saltem, limbus.
3. Quote any three lines from the *Aeneid*.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. GOLIGHER.

Translate into Latin:—

1. As long as you are wealthy, you will never lack friends.
2. I propose to set out as soon as the sun rises, and to travel as quickly as possible to Tarentum.
3. My friend Cicero asked which of you was the younger, and begged me to let him know within three days.
4. Caesar was so far from trusting Pompeius that he proceeded immediately to strengthen his army by a new levy.
5. I should pass by in silence an apparently unimportant event belonging to the same year, were it not that it seemed to affect the practices of religion. The fluteplayers had been forbidden by the censors to feast in the temple of Jupiter, in accordance with their long-established custom; whereupon, being filled with indignation, they departed *en masse* to Tibur, with the result that no one was left in Rome to supply music at the public sacrifices.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

* PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into English :—

Either,—

Les romanciers anglais, malgré de grands talents, me font toujours l'effet de mineurs de la Californie à la recherche de quelque filon productif. Ils n'obéissent pas à une vocation, ils sont en quête d'une manière et d'un succès. Tout sera bon pour arriver. Nous aurons le roman fashionable et le roman théologique, le roman prêcheur et le roman roué, l'imitation de Sterne et celle de Smollett, les prétentions réformistes de Dickens et le clergyman héroïque de Kingsley. Ce n'est pas la verve sans doute qui se fait désirer dans cette littérature ; on n'y voudrait pas moins de ressources ni de variété, on y voudrait seulement un peu moins de préoccupation de l'effet, quelque chose de plus sain.

Je ne doute pas que la lassitude produite par tant de raffinements n'ait été pour beaucoup dans le succès des *Scènes de la Vie cléricale*, le premier ouvrage de George Eliot, et dans celui d'Adam Bede, qui est resté son chef-d'œuvre. On passait de l'atmosphère embrasée d'une salle d'opéra à la fraîcheur du matin et de la campagne. On éprouvait je ne sais quelle douceur inaccoutumée devant une inspiration à la fois profonde et naïve.

Or,—

Griessbachs Auditorium ist das grösste, und kann, wenn es vollgedrängt ist, zwischen drei- und vierhundert Menschen fassen. Voll war es diesmal, und so sehr, dass ein Vorsaal und noch die Flur bis an die Hausthür besetzt war, und im Auditorium selbst viele sich auf die Subsellien stellten. Ich zog also durch eine Allee von Zuschauern und Zuhörern ein, und konnte den Katheder kaum finden ; unter lautem Pochen, welches hier für Beifall gilt, bestieg ich ihn, und sah mich von einem Amphitheater von Menschen umgeben. So schwül es im Saal war, so erträglich war's am Katheder, wo alle Fenster offen waren, und ich hatte doch frischen Odem. Mit den zehn ersten Worten, die ich selbst noch fest aussprechen konnte, war ich im ganzen Besitz meiner Contenance ; und ich las mit einer Stärke und Sicherheit der Stimme, die mich selbst überraschte.

2. Translate into French or German :—

A small vessel had lately arrived. On board was a young man in whom confidence could be placed. Champlain sent him two bottles of wine, with a direction to tell the four ringleaders that they had been given him by his Basque friends at Tadoussac, and to invite them to share the good cheer. They came aboard in the evening, and were seized and secured.

It was ten o'clock, and most of the men on shore were asleep. They were wakened suddenly, and told of the discovery of the plot and the arrest of the ringleaders. Pardon was then promised them, and they were dismissed again to their beds, greatly relieved ; for they had lived in trepidation, each fearing the other.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. KENNEDY.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following :—*(For Senior Freshmen.)*1. Characteristics of George Eliot, illustrated from *Scenes of Clerical Life*.

2. State of Education, Literature, Science, and Art in England at the end of the Seventeenth Century.

*(For Final Freshman Supplementalists.)*1. The Women Characters in *Richard the Third*.2. The nature of Humour, with examples of the humorous from Thackeray's *English Humourists*.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

GEOMETRY.

MR. H. THRIFT.

*Theoretical.*1. ABC is a triangle in which $AB^2 = BC^2 + CA^2$. Prove that the angle ACB is a right angle.2. Prove either of the propositions which correspond to the algebraical formula $(a - b)^2 + (a + b)^2 = 2(a^2 + b^2)$.

3. A straight line is drawn to touch a circle, and from the point of contact a straight line is drawn cutting the circle. Prove that the angles which this line makes with the line touching the circle are equal to the angles which are in the alternate segments of the circle.

4. Prove that the bisector of the external vertical angle of a triangle divides the base externally in the ratio of the sides.

5. If two triangles ABC , DEF have $AB : BC :: DE : EF$ and $BC : CA :: EF : FD$, prove that the triangles are equiangular.

6. If two triangles are equal in area, and have an angle of one equal to an angle of the other, prove that the sides about these equal angles are reciprocally proportional.

7. If four straight lines X , Y , Z , W are such that $X : Y :: Z : W$, prove that any rectilineal figure described on X is to a similar and similarly described figure on Y as any rectilineal figure described on Z is to a similar and similarly described figure on W .

Practical.

8. Construct a triangle whose sides are 5, 6, 7 cms. long, and make a square equal to it in area. Measure the side of this square.

9. Draw two equilateral triangles whose sides are respectively 4 and 5 cms. long, and construct a third equilateral triangle equal to the sum of the areas of the other two.

10. Construct a triangle whose sides are 2.2, 1.8, 3.4 inches long. Construct another triangle similar to it and equal to twice its area.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. WEBB.

1. Find the H. C. F. of

$$x^4 + 5x^3 + 14x^2 + 17x + 7 \quad \text{and} \quad x^4 + 3x^3 + 12x^2 + 19x + 9.$$

2. Add the fractions

$$\frac{2x+3}{x^2-7x+12}; \quad \frac{2-x}{2x^2-5x-3}; \quad \frac{1-3x}{2x^2-7x-4}.$$

3. Simplify

$$\left(a^{-\frac{4}{5}} b^{\frac{3}{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \div \left(\frac{a^2}{b^3}\right)^{\frac{1}{5}}.$$

4. Solve the equation

$$\frac{3x-2\frac{2}{3}}{4} - \frac{4x-5\frac{1}{3}}{3} = \frac{6\frac{1}{2}-10x}{12}.$$

5. Solve the equations

$$x^3 + y^3 = 335, \quad x + y = 5.$$

6. Using the principle that

$$x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = 3xyz \quad \text{whenever} \quad x + y + z = 0,$$

find the factors of

$$(2a-b-c)^3 + (2b-c-a)^3 + (2c-a-b)^3.$$

7. If p and q are different numbers such that

$$ap^2 + bp + c = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad aq^2 + bq + c = 0,$$

prove that

$$p + q = -\frac{b}{a}; \quad pq = \frac{c}{a}.$$

8. Find the cost of gold-plating the exterior of a casket 10 inches long, 4 inches broad, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, if 1 oz. of gold will cover a square foot and gold costs £3 17s. 6d. per oz.

9. There are 670 members of the House of Commons. If each country were entitled to members in proportion to its population, find how many Ireland should have had in 1911 when the populations of the countries were:—

England and Wales, . . . 36,070,492.

Scotland, 4,760,904.

Ireland, 4,390,219.

10. Find the compound interest on £750 for 4 years at 8 per cent.

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. FRASER.

1. The radius of a circle is 100 feet. Find the length of the arc subtended by an angle whose circular measure is $\frac{\pi}{4}$.

2. Prove that

$$(\cos A + \sin A - 1)^2 + (\cos A + \sin A + 1)^2 = 4(1 + \sin A \cos A).$$

3. Given $\operatorname{cosec} \theta = 5$, find the value of $\sec \theta$ and $\tan \theta$.

4. Prove that

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(A - B) &= \sin A \cos B - \sin B \cos A \\ \cos(A - B) &= \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B.\end{aligned}$$

5. Prove that

$$\cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2},$$

and that

$$\cos 15^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2\sqrt{2}}.$$

6. If

$$A + B + C = 0,$$

prove that

$$\tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \tan B \tan C.$$

7. Given two sides of a triangle and the included angle, show how to find the remaining 'parts' of the triangle.

8. Prove that

$$\frac{\sin A + \sin B}{\cos A + \cos B} = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{2},$$

$$\frac{\cos A - \cos 3A}{\sin 3A - \sin A} = \tan 2A.$$

9. Express the radius of the inscribed circle of a triangle in terms of the lengths of the three sides of the triangle.

10. The base of a triangle is 100 feet long, and each of the base angles is 15° : find the lengths of the remaining sides of the triangle.

CLASSICS.

MR. WILKINS.

[I.]

Translate :—

ὡς ἐφάμην, ὁ δέ μ' οἰμώξας ἡμείβετο μύθῳ·
 ὦ πόποι, ἦ μάλα δὴ με παλαίφατα θέσφαθ' ἱκάνει
 ἔσκε τις ἐνθάδε μάντις ἀνὴρ ἥνυσ τε μέγας τε,
 Τήλεμος Εὐρυμίδης, ὃς μαντοσύνην ἐκέκαστο
 καὶ μαντευόμενος κατεγῆρα Κυκλώπεςσιν·
 ὅς μοι ἔφη τάδε πάντα τελευτήσεσθαι ὀπίσσω,
 χειρῶν ἐξ 'Οδυσῆος ἀμαρτήσεσθαι ὀπωπῆς·
 ἀλλ' αἰεὶ τινα φῶτα μέγαν καὶ καλὸν ἐδέγμην
 ἐνθάδ' ἐλεύσεσθαι, μεγάλην ἐπιειμένον ἀλκὴν·
 νῦν δέ μ' ἔων ὀλίγος τε καὶ οὐτιδανὸς καὶ ἄκις
 ὀφθαλμοῦ ἀλάσσειν, ἐπεὶ μ' ἔδαμάσσατο οἶνφ.
 ἀλλ' ἄγε δεῦρ', 'Οδυσσεῦ, ἵνα τοι παρ ξείνια θείω,
 πομπήν τ' ὀτρύνω δόμεναι κλυτὸν ἐννοσίγαιον·
 τοῦ γὰρ ἐγὼ παῖς εἰμὶ πατὴρ δ' ἐμὸς εὐχεται εἶναι.
 αὐτὸς δ' αἶ κ' ἐθέλῃς, ἰήσεται, οὐδέ τις ἄλλος
 οὔτε θεῶν μακάρων οὔτε θνητῶν ἀνθρώπων.

HOMER.

1. Parse :—ἐκέκαστο, ἐδέγμην, ἐπιειμένον, δόμεναι, ἐθέλῃς, εὐχεται, εἶατο, δασσάμεθα, ἀπολοίατο.

2. Give the meaning of :—πέλωρ, ἀπορρώξ, κισσύβιον, ἔρσαι, ταρσοί, αἰγανέη, πῖαρ, ἐπικάρσιος, χθαμαλός.

3. Mention the chief peculiarities of Homeric prosody.

[II.]

Translate :—

at saeva e speculis tempus dea nacta nocendi
 ardua tecta petit stabuli, et de culmine summo
 pastorale canit signum, cornuque recurvo
 Tartaream intendit vocem, qua protinus omne
 contremuit nemus et silvae insonuere profundae ;
 audiit et Triviae longe lacus : audiit amnis
 sulfurea Nar albus aqua fontesque Velini,
 et trepidae matres pressere ad pectora natos.
 tum vero ad vocem celeres, qua bucina signum
 dira dedit, raptis concurrunt undique telis
 indomiti agricolae ; nec non et Troia pubes
 Ascanio auxilium castris effundit apertis.
 direxere acies, non iam certamine agresti,
 stipitibus duris agitur sudibusque praeustis,
 sed ferro ancipiti decernunt, atraque late
 horrescit strictis seges ensibus, aeraque fulgent
 sole lacessita, et lucem sub nubila iactant :
 fluctus uti primo coepit cum albescere vento,
 paulatim sese tollit mare et altius undas,
 erigit, inde imo consurgit ad aethera fundo.

VIRGIL.

1. Parse :—*nacta*, contremuit, pressere, ancipiti, orsus, strictus, lacesitus, desuetus, resides.

2. Mark the quantities of :—*bucina*, *praeustus*, *stipes*, *sudes*, *seges*, *Erinyes*, *Erato*, *Rutulus*, *Sigeus*, *Aricia*.

3. Who were :—*Almo*, *Galaesus*, *Lausus*, *Aventinus*, *Umbro*, *Virbius* ?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. JOHNSTON.

1. The besiegers thought that the citizens were inclined to surrender.

2. On the receipt of this information, Caesar decided to cross the Rubicon.

3. A message was sent from the camp to find out if the garrison was willing to accept an armistice.

4. The enemy were more frightened than hurt.

5. Caesar defeated Pompey in the civil war.

Both sides spent the remainder of Saturday in completing their preparations. Each regiment in the city was assigned its post, and each company had a bastion that it was to defend; and each man was instructed what to do in case of an attack or alarm.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into English :—

Either,

Ce père Pascal était un vieux laboureur qui n'avait jamais quitté La Queyrie, où il était né, où son père et sa mère étaient morts. Il vivait doucement dans sa ferme, entre sa femme et sa nièce, pauvre orpheline qu'il avait élevée et qu'il aimait comme sa fille; en la regardant, il se consolait d'avoir perdu jadis le seul enfant qu'il eût jamais eu. Le père Pascal était une brave et digne âme, un vieillard franc, pieux et loyal. Il avait, comme on dit, toujours marché droit, évitant avec soin les chemins de traverse, rigide pour lui-même, inflexible, incapable de pardon pour ses propres faiblesses, mais compatissant pour les autres et pardonnant volontiers au prochain une faute qu'il eût regardé comme ineffaçable, s'il l'eût commise.

Or,

Ein deutscher Soldat, der auf Vorposten stand, wurde in einer dunkeln Nacht unversehens von dem Feinde überfallen, entwaffnet und gefangen genommen. Sie nahmen ihn in die Mitte, richteten die Bajonette auf ihn und geboten ihm, sie sogleich auf das Lager zuzuführen. Der Soldat ging willig mit, wusste aber wohl, was er thun

wollte. So wie sie an die Schildwachen kamen, und er glauben konnte, dass er gehört würde, schrie er mit lauter Stimme: „Hollah, Kameraden, hier sind Feinde!“ Im Augenblick war das ganze Lager auf den Beinen, und der Ueberfall wurde vereitelt; den treuen Soldaten aber fand man, von vielen Stößen durchbohrt, auf derselben Stelle entseelt liegen, wo er seinen Warnungsruf ausgestossen hatte.

2. Translate into French or German :—

A beggar, travelling through India, having arrived at a great town, went into the king's palace by mistake, thinking it to be an inn. Having looked about for some time, he entered a magnificent room and lay down to rest. He was soon discovered by the guards, who asked him what he wanted. He told them that he intended to spend the night there. At that moment the king happened to pass. He asked the beggar how he could take a palace for an inn. The beggar asked the king who built the house. 'My ancestors,' replied the king. 'Who lived here before you?' 'My father.' 'And who will live here when you are dead?' The king answered: 'The young prince, my son.' 'Ah, Sire,' said the beggar, 'a house that changes its inhabitants so often is not a palace but an inn.'

ENGLISH ESSAY.

MR. CANNING.

[Choose ONE subject.]

1. Scott as a Poet of War.
2. The Lyrics in *Marmion*.
3. The character of Zebek-Dorchi.
4. The scene at the lake of Tengis.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN SUPPLEMENTING HILARY EXAMINATION.

GEOMETRY.

MR. H. THRIFT.

Theoretical.

1. Parallelograms which are on the same base and between the same parallels are equal in area.
2. ABC is an acute-angled triangle, and AD is a perpendicular from A on BC . Prove that $AB^2 + BC^2$ exceeds AC^2 by twice the rectangle contained by BC and BD .

3. Prove that in equal circles, if equal angles be taken at the centres, the arcs on which they stand are equal.

4. ABC and DEF are two triangles, in which the angle $ABC = DEF$, and $AB : BC :: DE : EF$. Prove that the triangles are equiangular.

5. If two parallelograms are equal in area, and have an angle of the one equal to an angle of the other, prove that the sides about these equal angles are reciprocally proportional.

6. Prove that similar polygons can be divided up into the same number of similar triangles, having the same ratio to one another that the polygons have.

7. Parallelograms which are equiangular are to one another in the ratio which is compounded of the ratio of their sides.

Practical.

8. Construct a triangle whose sides are 5.4, 6.3, and 7.5 c.ms. long, and construct a rectangle equal to it in area, and having one side 3.6 c.ms. long.

9. Construct a triangle whose sides are 7.4, 8.2, and 9.6 c.ms. long, and describe circles touching its sides. Measure the radii of these circles.

10. Describe two circles whose radii are 6.4 and 3.7 c.ms. long, and whose centres are 8 c.ms. apart. Draw a common tangent to these circles, and measure its length.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. Simplify the expression

$$\frac{\frac{x+a}{x} - \frac{x^2+a^2}{x^2-a^2}}{\frac{x+a}{x-a} - 1}.$$

2. Reduce

$$\frac{x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x - 1}{x^3 + 4x^2 + 4x + 1}$$

3. Show that the expression

$$x^2 + 2x + 3 + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x}$$

is a perfect square.

4. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x+1}{10} + \frac{2x-15}{3} = 7x-61.$$

5. Prove that $x^4 + a^4$ is divisible by

$$x^2 + ax\sqrt{2} + a^2.$$

6. If the area of a rectangle is 54 square feet, and if one side exceeds the other by 3 feet, find the sum of the sides.

7. In what time will £2505 amount to £4008 at 6 per cent.?

8. At what price must one invest in $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Consols to obtain $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for one's money?

9. Find the value of

$$(\sqrt{3} + 1)^3 + (\sqrt{3} - 1)^3$$

to three places of decimals.

10. Which is the better investment— $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Stock at 98, or $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Stock at 117 $\frac{1}{4}$?

CLASSICS.

MR. WILKINS.

Translate :—

μέτα δὲ ταῦτα Κόνων ἐκ τῆς Ἀνδρου σὺν αἰς εἶχε ναυσὶν εἴκοσι ψηφισαμένων Ἀθηναίων εἰς Σάμον ἐπλευσεν ἐπὶ τὸ ναυτικόν. ἀντὶ δὲ Κόνωνος εἰς Ἀνδρον ἐπεμψαν Φανοσθένην τέτταρας ναῦς ἔχοντα. οὗτος περιτυχὼν δυοῖν τριήροιν Θουρίαιν ἔλαβεν αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσι καὶ τοὺς μὲν αἰχμαλώτους ἅπαντας ἔδησαν Ἀθηναῖοι, τὸν δὲ ἄρχοντα αὐτῶν Δωριέα (ὄντα μὲν Ῥόδιον, πάλαι δὲ φυγάδα ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν καὶ Ῥόδου ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων κατεψηφισμένων αὐτοῦ θάνατον καὶ τῶν ἐκείνου συγγενῶν) πολιτεύοντα παρ' αὐτοῖς, ἐλεήσαντες ἀφεῖσαν οὐδὲ χρήματα πραξάμενοι. Κόνων δ' ἐπεὶ εἰς τὴν Σάμον ἀφίκετο καὶ τὸ ναυτικὸν κατέλαβεν ἀθύμως ἔχον, συμπληρώσας τριήρεις ἐβδομήκοντα ἀντὶ τῶν προτέρων, οὐσῶν πλέον ἢ ἑκατόν, καὶ ταύταις ἀναγόμενος μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων στρατηγῶν ἄλλοτε ἄλλῃ ἀποβαίνων τῆς τῶν πολεμίων χώρας ἐληΐζετο. καὶ ὁ ἐνιαυτὸς ἔληγεν, ἐν ᾧ Καρχηδόνιοι εἰς Σικελίαν στρατεύσαντες εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν τριήρεσι καὶ πεζῆς στρατιᾶς δώδεκα μυριάσιν εἶλον Ἀκράγαντα λιμῶ, μάχῃ μὲν ἡττηθέντες, προσκαθεζόμενοι δὲ ἐπὶ ἑπτὰ μῆνας.

1. What was the year of these events?
2. Parse :—κατεψηφισμένων, ἀφεῖσαν, ἐληΐζετο, εἶλον, ἡττηθέντες.
3. Give a brief outline of Xenophon's life.

CLASSICS.

MR. WILKINS.

Translate :—

Est animus tibi
rerumque prudens et secundis
temporibus dubiisque rectus,
vindex avarae fraudis, et abstinens
ducentis ad se cuncta pecuniae,
consulque non unius anni
sed quoties bonus atque fidus

index honestum praetulit utili,
 reiecit alto dona nocentium
 vultu, per obstantes catervas
 explicuit sua victor arma.
 non possidentem multa vocaveris
 recte beatum : rectius occupat
 nomen beati qui deorum
 muneribus sapienter uti
 duramque callet pauperiem pati,
 peiusque leto flagitium timet,
 non ille pro caris amicis
 aut patria timidus perire.

1. State anything you know of him to whom this Ode is addressed.
2. In what metre is the Ode composed? Write out its scheme.
3. Where was Horace born? and when? Name some of his chief friends.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. ALTON.

1. He deserves to be remembered by future generations on account of his patriotism.
2. No mercy was shown to the captives; the Aedui repented too late of their treachery.
3. Age does not prevent us cultivating literature; I have no doubt that Homer was a very old man.
4. In Sicily, Pyrrhus won a series of triumphs. City after city was taken, until the Carthaginians were shut up in Lilybaeum, and the Mamertines in Messana. The Carthaginians offered as the price of peace to resign all claims to the sovereignty of Sicily if they might keep Lilybaeum. But Pyrrhus rejected the insidious proposal, for he saw that if Carthage kept a foothold in Sicily she could at once regain her dominions when he had gone. He preferred to continue the struggle, and called on his Sicilian allies to build a fleet.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

DR. WILLIAMS.

1. Translate into English:—

La première variété de l'espèce des touristes a les jambes longues, le corps maigre, la tête penchée en avant, les pieds larges et forts, les mains vigoureuses, excellentes pour serrer et accrocher. Elle est munie de cannes, de bâtons ferrés, de parapluies, de manteaux, de pardessus en caoutchouc. Elle méprise la parure, se montre peu dans le monde, connaît parfaitement les guides et les hôtels. Elle arpente

le terrain d'une façon admirable, monte avec selle, sans selle, de toutes les manières, toutes les bêtes possibles. Elle marche pour marcher et pour avoir le droit de répéter quelques belles phrases toutes faites.

Or,

Jawohl, sie hatte recht: anders, ganz anders als sonst war die alte Frau geworden! Es schien, als sei sie gebrochen in ihrem innersten Lebensmut. Während sie früher stets noch rüstig in ihrem kleinen Haushalt, im Garten und am Spinnrade geschafft hatte, schien ihr jetzt auf einmal jede Arbeit lästig zu sein. Stundenlang konnte sie mit aufgestütztem Kopfe dasitzen und still vor sich hinbrüten. Mit dem Vorschlage, sie möge jemand zu sich ins Haus nehmen, wagten nach den früheren Erfahrungen Klaus Tönjes und seine Frau ihr nicht von neuem zu kommen. Um so überraschter war daher der Schwiegersohn, als sie eines Tages, da er zur Dämmerzeit auf eine Weile bei ihr einkehrte, die Frage an ihn stellte, ob es sich möglich machen lasse, dass seine Alma, wie er ihr ja früher schon einmal angeboten habe, zu ihr komme.

2. Translate into French or German:—

Several great ships lie in the harbour. They are ready to depart. Many people, young and old, stand on the quay, to wish many a dear friend a good journey. One of the large ships is going to America. We are watching the many travellers going on board. Did you see the tall fair-haired German with a large handbag? When he sat on that green seat, he came down on a sharp nail. He gave an angry look and moved away without a word. A short time after a fussy little Frenchman, and then an Englishman, sat down in the same place. The Frenchman jumped up, fumed and stormed, and then settled down in another place. The calm Englishman asked for a hammer, knocked the nail in, and sat down on it in comfort.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. KENNEDY.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. The historical novel as handled by Sir Walter Scott.
2. Life and times of Louis XI.
3. Tennyson's use of Greek mythology.
4. 'Who ever turn'd upon his heel to hear
My warning that the tyranny of one
Was prelude to the tyranny of all?
My counsel that the tyranny of all
Led backward to the tyranny of one?'

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Senior Freshmen.

MR. WILKINS.

1. What creatures appear as plague-carriers in an early chapter of the Book of Samuel?
2. Adduce evidence to show that the priesthood was not confined to the tribe of Levi.
3. Write a note on the meanings of the word 'ephod.'
4. Quote passages in which the attitude of the writer is (*a*) hostile to the monarchy or (*b*) favourable to it.
5. What accounts have we of Saul's forfeiture of the kingship of his posterity?
6. Indicate the inconsistencies in the narratives of David's introduction to Saul.
7. David's perils by reason of the Ziphites are presented in twofold form?
8. Show that the banned peoples of Canaan had not been exterminated in King David's time.
9. Mention some unmistakable corruptions of the Text.
10. In what context do we find the following words used :—
 - (*a*) The Lord saveth not with sword and spear.
 - (*b*) There is but a step between me and death.
 - (*c*) There be many servants now a days that break away every man from his master.
 - (*d*) Shall the sword devour for ever?
 - (*e*) Be of good courage, and let us play the men for our people.
 - (*f*) There is neither adversary, nor evil occurrent.

Junior Freshmen.

DR. WHITE.

1. Distinguish the persons in *Acts* who are named James, Philip, John, Ananias.
2. Give an account of St. Paul's visit to Cyprus.
3. Write out as much as you can of either (*a*) St. Paul's speech at Lystra, or (*b*) his speech at Athens.
4. Who were Demetrius, Gallio, Jason, Julius?
5. Give a brief account of St. Paul's journey from Caesarea to Rome.
6. Give an account of St. Peter's encounter with Simon the sorcerer.
7. Where were Cyrene, Alexandria, Troas, Philippi?
8. What do you know of St. Paul's history from his recovery of sight until he went on his first missionary journey?
9. What do we gather from *Acts* as to the ministry of the apostolic Church?
10. Quote as many as you can of the passages of the O. T. cited in *Acts* as predictive.

INDEX.

[*Figures marked thus (7*) refer to the first portion of the CALENDAR.*]

	Page		Page
Aberdeen, University of . . .	80	Arts, Honor Courses in . . .	86
Accountant	49*	Assistance given without	
Adelaide University	82	Examination to deserving	
Agriculture, School of . . .	307	Students	195
Alice Oldham Memorial Prize	182	Assistant to the Registrar of	
Allahabad University	82	University Electors . . .	49*
Almanac	15*	Astronomer Royal of Ireland	38*
Ambulance Certificate, . . .	295	Astronomical Observatory .	329
Anæsthetics, Lecturer in . .	45*	Astronomy Lectures . . .	138
Anatomist, University . . .	43*	———— for Senior Sophisters, 61	
Anatomy and Chirurgery,		———— Public Lectures in .	140
Professor of	43*	Auditor	32*, 47*
Anatomy, Chief Demonstrator		———— External	47*
in	43*	Avary Exhibitions	194
———— Department of . . .	240		
———— Lectures in	240	Bachelors of Arts	6
———— Museum of	276	———— in Science,	7
———— Honor Certificates in	275	———— in Divinity	9
———— Moderatorship Course		———— in Laws	11, 231
in	124	———— in Medicine	11, 243
Anatomy and Institutes of		———— in Surgery	11, 243
Medicine, Scholarship in . .	271	———— in Obstetric Science	
———— Dr. Henry Hutchin-		———— in Dental Science	11, 243
son Stewart Scholarship in	272	———— in Engineering . . .	12, 285
Ancient History (see <i>History</i>).		———— in Music	12
Anthropometric Laboratory .	277	Bedell Scholarships	219
Applied Chemistry, Professor of	38*	Begley Studentships	275
Appointments Association,		Belfast, University of . . .	80
University	316	Bell of Trinity College . .	333
Arabic, Professor of	39*	Berkeley's (Bishop) Gold	
———— Prizes in	178	Medals	162
Archbishop King's Professor .	41*	Biblical Greek, Professor of	42*
———— Divinity		———— Lectures in	211
Prizes	215	———— Prizes in	157
Army School	300	Biblical Scholarships, Wall	155
———— Lecturers in	46*	Biggs Memorial Prize . . .	192
Arts, Degrees in	6	Biological Association . . .	57*
———— Course in	29	Birmingham, University of	80
———— Course of Medical and		Blake Scholarship	171
Dental Students	244	Board, The	2
———— Undergraduate Course in	39	———— Representatives of	
———— Lectures in	45, 136	Junior Fellows on	33*
———— Details of Ordinary			
Course in	47		
———— Honors and Prizes in .	67		

	Page		Page
Board, The, Representatives		Charles Wilkins Memorial	
of Professors on	33*	Prize	161
Bombay University	82	Chemistry, Professor of	38*
Booksellers	49*, 67	— Entrance Prizes in	33
Botanic Gardens	277	— Lectures in	97, 136, 137, 239
Botanical Laboratory	336	— Laboratory Instruc-	
Botany, Professor of	38*	tion in, for Moderatorship	
— Entrance Prizes in	34	Candidates	137
— Lectures and Demon-		— Fees for Labora-	
strations in	136, 138, 242	tory Instruction in	139, 53
— Ordinary Course in	59, 66	— for Sophisters	53
— Honor Course in	102	— for Medical Stu-	
— Moderatorship Course		dents	239, 240, 241, 260
in	121, 123	— for Dental Students	264
— New Laboratory of	336	— for Engineering Stu-	
Briggs Exhibition	194	dents	288
Bristol, University of	80	— Ordinary Course in	58, 65
Brooke Prizes	152	— Honor Course in	97
Buildings of Trinity College	331	— Moderatorship	
Butcher Exhibitions	222	Course in	120, 122
		Chess Club	60*
Calcutta University	82	Chief Steward	49*
Cambridge, Admission of Stu-		Choir	49*
dents from	79	Choral Society	61*
Cambridge, Admission of		Church Music, Instruction in	212
Graduates from (<i>ad eundem</i>		— Musical Association	65*
<i>Gradum</i>)	14	— Formularies Prize	218
Campanile	333	Civil Law (see <i>Law</i>).	
Cape of Good Hope, Univer-		— and General Juris-	
sity of	82	prudence, Professor of	43*
Caput, University	2	Civil Service of India	296, 297
Carson Biblical Prize	216	Clanbrassil Exhibition	194
— Memorial Exhibition	224	Classical Society	62*
Catechetical Lectures and Course		Classics, Lectures in	136, 137
—	46, 71	— Sizarships in	35
— Premiums	71, 73	— Honor Course in	91
— Certificates	71, 73	— Scholarships in	146
Catechists	32*, 42*	— Moderatorships in	117
Celtic Languages, Honor		— Prizes in	162
Course in	116	Clerk of the Works,	49*
— Moderator-		Climatological Station, Nor-	
ship in	135	mal	330
Chaldee and Syriac, Exami-		Cluff Memorial Prize	171
nation in and Prizes in	178, 211	College, Trinity, Officers of	32*
Chambers in College	23	Colonial Universities, Recog-	
Chancellor, The	32*	nition of Arts Studies of	82
— Election of	2	Colonies, Admission to De-	
Chapel of Trinity College	332	grees of Persons resident in	14
Chapel, Hours of Service in	14*, 25	Commencements,	5
— Attendance in	25	— days of	13*
Charges, College	20	Committee of Medical School	48*

	Page		Page
Committees of Schools	50*	Dental Mechanics, Lecturer	
Commons of Resident Students . . .	26	in	44*
of Non-Residents	26, 45	Dental Science, Degrees in . . .	268
Comparative Anatomy, Pro-		School of	263
fessor of	38*	Lecturers in	44*
Comparative Grammar, Lec-		Dental Students, Arts Course	
tures in	137	of	244
Composition, Vice-Chancellor's		Dental Surgery and Dental	
Prizes in	163, 175	Pathology, Lecturers in . . .	44*
Entrance Prizes in	31	Dining Hall	332
Divinity Prizes		Diploma	5
in	205, 208, 217	Diplomas in Electrical Engi-	
Term Prizes in	67	neering	286
Conferring of Degrees	4	in Medicine, Sur-	
Constitutional Law (see <i>Law</i>).		gery, and Midwifery	258
Corrections	26	in Public Health	258
Council, University	3	in Education	307, 12*
Members of	52*	in Agriculture	308
Days of Meeting of	52*	in Economics and	
Council, Divinity School	53*	Commercial Knowledge	
Course in Arts	29	313, 12*	
for Entrance	30	Director of the Gardens	49*
Details of Undergra-		Dissections	240
duate	39, 47	Divine Service, Hours of	14*, 25
Honor	86	Attendance on	25
in Catecheticals	71	Divinity, Regius Professor of . . .	41*
Criminal Law (see <i>Law</i>).		Assistants	
Crowe Exhibitions	193	to	41*
Curator of the Museum	48*	Archbishop King's	
		Professor of	41*
Daniel John Cunningham		Degrees in	9, 10
Medal and Prize	274	Lectures in	204
Daunt Memorial Exhibitions . . .	223	Prizes in subjects	
Days of Examination	1*	connected with	155
Degrees, Mode of conferring . . .	4	Testimonium	210
Exercises required for	6	Composition Pre-	
<i>ad eundem</i>	14	miums	205, 208, 217
Fees payable for	15	School	202
Testimoniums of	15	Council	53*
Days for conferring	13*	Days of Ex-	
in Divinity	9, 10	amination in	9*
in Medicine and Sur-		Admission to	203
gery	243	Prizes in	213
in Medicine, for Re-		Doctors in Divinity	10
gistered Practitioners	258	in Laws	11, 233
in Law	231	in Literature	8
in Dental Science	268	in Medicine	11, 257
in Engineering	285	in Music	13
Degree Examination	59, 63	in Science	8
Classes at	60	Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart	
Professional privileges		Scholarships	175, 272
at	60	Dompierre-Chaufepié Prize . . .	181

	Page		Page
Donegal Lecturer in Mathe-		Engineering, Lectures in . . .	284
matics	37*	Examinations in . . .	284
Donnellan Lecturer	42*	Special Certifi-	
Lectures	140	cates in	286
Downes Divinity Premiums .	217	Models, Museum	
Exhibitions	193	of	294
Dun's, Sir Patrick, Hospital	255	Engineering Students Society	59*
Dunbar Ingram Memorial		English Bible, Lecturer in	
Prize	172	the	42*
Duties of Resident Students .	23	Lectures in	210
Ecclesiastical History, Pro-		English, Prizes in	175
fessor of	42*	Old and Middle,	
Lectures in 140, 212		Prize in	175
Prizes in 157, 218		Composition, Term	
Economics and Commercial		Prizes in	67
Knowledge, Diploma in 311, 12*		English Literature, Entrance	
Edinburgh, University of . .	80	Prizes in	31
Edge Exhibitions,	307	Professor of	40*
Education, Diplomas in 309, 12*		Literature, Lectures in 139	
Professor of	46*	Honor	
Edward Hallaran Bennett		Course in	108
Medal and Prize	271	Moderator-	
Ekenhead Scholarship	168	ship Course in	129
Election of Professors	3	Entrance	29
Electors, University	16	Days of Examination	
Electric Traction, Lecturer in	45*	for	1*-5*
Electrical Engineering, Lec-		Course for	30
tures on	288, 292	Prizes	2*, 6*, 31
Lecturer in	45*	Exhibitions	183
Elizabeth, Charter of	1	High Places at	29
Elizabethan Society	64*	Certificates	30
Elrington Theological Prize	156	Erasmus Smith Exhibitions	
Engineering, Professor of . .	45*	187, 193	
Lecturer in Me-		Ethics (see <i>Mental and Moral</i>	
chanical	45*	<i>Philosophy</i>).	
Degrees in	12, 285	Examination Papers (see <i>Papers</i>).	
School of	281	Examinations, Days of . . .	1*
Honors in	286	hours of	13*, 45
Staff of	281	Exhibitions, Junior and	
Entrance Exami-		Senior	183
nation for School of	282	awarded to Stu-	
Examination, days		dents from South Africa .	84
of	12*	without Special	
Fees,	286	Examination	193
Licenses in	285	awarded to	
Certificates of,		Scholars	143
complete Course in	285	Experimental Philosophy,	
Science, Mode-		Museum of	294
ratorship in	134	Experimental Physics, Labo-	
Students' Arts		ratory of	335
Privileges	51, 53, 60	Experimental Science, Pro-	
		fessor of	37*

	Page
Experimental Science Association	58*
Lectures in	52, 61,
136, 137, 239, 247, 264, 288	
Entrance Prizes	31
Freshman Prizes	96
Ordinary Course	56, 64
Honor Course	96
Post-graduate	
instruction in	138
Scholarships in	145
Ekenhead	
Scholarship in	168
Fitz Gerald	
Scholarship in	169
Moderatorship	
Course in	120, 123
Sizarships in	35
Fees for Entrance	20
Half-yearly	20, 21
payment of, by prize	
money	68
for Degrees	15
for Degrees <i>ad eundem</i>	15
for Testimoniums	15
for Laboratory Instruction	
in Chemistry	53, 137, 139
for Laboratory Instruction	
in Experimental Physics for Graduates	138
paid by Members of Senate	22
by Scholars	144
by Medical Students	238
by Divinity Students	208
by Engineering Students	284
by Army Candidates for Final Freshman Examination,	42
Fellows, Names of	32*
Fellow-Commoners	19, 29
Fellowship Examination	142
Days	
of	4*, 143

	Page
Fellowship Examination, Premiums at	153
Examiners for	36*
Ferrar Memorial Prize	164
Ferguson Memorial Prize	179
Feudal and English Law (see <i>Law</i>).	
Filius Nobilis	19, 29
Final Freshman Examination,	
Classes at	50
Fines, Imposition of	26
for tardy payment	21, 286
FitzGerald Memorial Scholarship and Medal	169
Fitzpatrick Scholarship in Medicine	271
Foreign countries, Admission to Degrees of persons resident in	14
Forestry, School of	310
Forster, Bishop, Divinity Premiums	216
Frederick Purser Graduates Fund	195
Undergraduates	
Fund	196
French, Lectures in	137, 138
Entrance Prizes in	31
Composition Prizes in	67
Honor Course in	109, 112
Moderatorship Course	
in	129
Old, and Provençal, Prizes in	181
Front of Trinity College	332
Gaelic Society	63*
Gardens, Botanic	277
General Answering, Jellett Prizes for	152
Geology and Mineralogy, Professor of	38*
Entrance Prizes in	34
Lectures and Demonstrations in	137, 138, 289
Prizes in	289
Ordinary Course in	66
Honor Course in	102
Moderatorship Course	
in	121
Museum of	294

	Page		Page
German, Professor of . . .	39*	History, Modern, Honor	
—— Lectures in . . .	137, 138	Course in	105
—— Entrance Prizes in . .	31	—— ——— Lecky Pro-	
—— Composition Prizes in .	67	fessor of	40*
—— Honor Course in . . .	110, 112	—— ——— Erasmus Smith's	
—— Moderatorship Course		Professor of	41*
in	131	—— ——— Lecturer in . . .	41*
Glasgow, University of . .	80	—— ——— Moderatorship	
Government of Dublin Uni-		Course in	126
versity	1	—— Prizes in	171
Gowns, when worn . . .	14*, 3	—— National, Scholarship	
Grace at Commons . . .	27, 143	in	171
Graces for Degrees . . .	3, 5	Honor Lecturers . . .	34*, 3
Graduates' Memorial . . .	335	—— Examiners	33*
Grammar, Comparative, Lec-		—— Examinations, . . .	67
tures in	137	—— Lectures, 46, 49, 51, 53,	
Greek, Regius Professor of	38*	62, 136, 137	
—— Lectures in	136, 137	—— Courses	86
—— Entrance Prizes in . .	31	—— ——— Mathematics . . .	87
—— Honor Course in . . .	91	—— ——— Classics	91
—— Moderatorship Course		—— ——— Mental and	
in	117	Moral Philosophy . . .	94
—— Prizes in	162	—— ——— Experimental	
—— Biblical (see <i>Biblical</i>		Science	96
<i>Greek</i>).		—— ——— Natural Science	
Grey University College,			102
Bloemfontein	83	—— ——— History	105
Griffith Exhibition	194	—— ——— Modern Lite-	
		rature	108
Haslett Memorial Scholarship	192	—— ——— Legal and	
Hebrew, Professor of . . .	39*	Political Science, . . .	113
—— Lecturers in	39*	—— ——— Celtic Lan-	
—— Lectures in	139, 210	guages	116
—— Entrance Prizes in . .	31	Honors and Prizes, Regula-	
—— Sizarships in	36	tions respecting	67, 42
—— Prizes in	178, 211	Hospital, Attendance for Medi-	
—— Examination in, for		cal Students	253
Divinity Students	209	Hospitals recognized by Trinity	
Herbarium	277	College	255
Hindustani, Prizes in . . .	178	Hours of Examination . .	13*, 45
Historical Society	54*	Hygiene, Lectures in . . .	243
History, Ancient, Professor of	41*		
—— Lectures in	137	Indian and Home Civil Ser-	
—— Honor Course in . . .	93	vice School 294, 295, 46, 53, 60	
—— Moderatorship		—— Lecturers in the . . .	46*, 298
Course in	118, 126	Indian History, Reader in .	45*
History, Ecclesiastical (see		Indian Law, Reader in, 45*,	229
Ecclesiastical History).		Indian Universities, Recogni-	
History, English, Entrance		tion of Arts Studies of . .	82
Prizes in	31	Institutes of Medicine, Profes-	
—— Modern, Lectures in .	138	sor of	44*
		Intermediate Education . .	29

	Page		Page
International Law (see <i>Law</i>).		Latin, Professor of	39*
Irish, Professor of	40*	— Lectures in	136, 137
— Entrance Prizes in	31	— Entrance Prizes in	31
— Honor Course in Old and		— Honor Course in	91
Middle	116	— Moderatorship Course in	117
— Moderatorships in	135	— Prizes in	162
— Lectures in	139	Law Agent	49*
— Sizarships	38	Law, Feudal and English,	
— Society Scholarship	191	Regius Professor of	43*, 228
— Prizes in	179	— Civil and General Juris-	
— Prizes in, for Divinity		prudence, Professor of	43*, 228
Students	218, 220	— Moderatorship Course in	133
Italian, Prizes in	180	— Prizes in	230
Iveagh, Viscount	32*, 335, 336	— Degrees in	11, 231
Jellett Prizes for General		— Lectures in	227
Answering	152	— Days of Ex. in	10*
John Banks Medal and Prize	271	— School of	227
John Mallet Purser Medal	274	Laws, Regius Professor of	41*, 227
Junior Bursar	32*	Law's, Bishop, Mathematical	
Junior Exhibitions	183	Prizes	159
Junior Freshman Year, keep-		Lecky Library	328
ing of	41, 47	Lecky Professor of Modern	
Junior Freshman Year, Course		History	41*
for	47	Lectures, Tutors'.	4, 136
— Proctor	33*, 5	Lectures in Arts, Ordinary	
— Sophister Year, keep-		and Honor 45, 46, 49, 52,	
ing of	43, 52	53, 61, 136	
— Course for	54	— for Moderatorship	
Jurisprudence, Medical, Lec-		Candidates	137
turer in	44*	— Miscellaneous	138
— Lectures in	243	— Public	140
Jurisprudence, Lectures in (see		— Premiums for Com-	
<i>Law</i>).		position at	67
Kidd Scholarship	190	— Catechetical	46, 71
King Edward Prize	151	Lecturers, Honor	34*, 4
King, Robert, Memorial Prize		— in Indian Civil	
in Ecclesiastical History	218	Service School,	46*
King's, Archbishop, Divinity		— in Army School	46*
Prizes	215	— in School of Dental	
—, Professor	41*	Science	44*
—, Assistants to	41*	Leeds, University of	80
King's College, Windsor,		Legal and Political Science,	
Nova Scotia	82	Honor Course in	113
King's Professors	44*	— Mode-	
Kyle Irish Prize	220	ratorship Course in	133
Laboratory instruction for		Lending Library	328
Moderatorship Candidates	137	Librarian	47*
— for		Library of Trinity College	
Sophister Students in Arts	53, 61	319, 331	
		— Hours	319
		— Presentations to	323
		— Number of vols. in	327

	Page		Page
Library, Lending	328	Mechanical Engineering, Labo-	
Licenses in Engineering	285	ratory of	293
Literature, English (see <i>English</i>).		Medals at Moderatorship Ex-	
— Doctors in	8	aminations	69
— Lectures in,	138	— Berkeley	162
— Dr. Henry Hutchin-		— Vice-Chancellor's	
son Stewart Scholarship in	175	Latin	163
— Modern, Honor		Medical Examinations, Days	
Course in	108	of	10*
— — — — — Modera-		— Course,	247
torships in	129	— Jurisprudence, Lecturer	
— Little Dale Prize	177	in	44*
Liturgy, Premium for Reading	217	— — — — — Lectures in	243
— Instruction in read-		— Scholarships	271
ing	212	— Schools recognized by	
Liverpool, University of	80	Trinity College	255
Lloyd Exhibitions	158	— School Committee	48*
Logics and Ethics (see <i>Mental</i>		— School Buildings	333
and <i>Moral Philosophy</i>).		— Students, Arts	
London, University of	80	Course	244
		— Travelling Prize	270
M'Cullagh Prize	160	Medicine and Surgery, School	
M'Gill University (Montreal)	82	of (see <i>Physic</i>).	
Madden Premiums	153	Medicine, Degrees in 11, 243, 256	
Madras University	82	— Diploma in	258
Magee College, Londonderry	81	Medicine, Institutes of, Pro-	
Manchester, University of	80	fessor of	44*
Marshall Porter Memorial		— Practice of, Profes-	
Prize	166	sor of	44*
Masters in Arts	6	— — — — — Lectures in	240
— in Surgery	11, 255	Melbourne University	82
— in Obstetric Science		Mental and Moral Philosophy—	
11, 256		Honor Course in	94
— in Engineering	12, 286	Moderatorship Course in	118
— in Dental Science 11, 269		Prizes in	167
Materia Medica, Lectures in . . .	243	Lectures in	136, 137
— — — — — Professor of	44*	Mental Diseases, Dr. Henry	
— — — — — Museum of	276	Hutchinson Stewart Scholar-	
Mathematics, Professor of	37*	ship in	175, 273
— Lectures in 136, 137		Mental Disease	254
— Sizarships in	35	Metaphysics (see <i>Logics and</i>	
— Honor Course in	87	<i>Ethics</i>).	
— Scholarships in	145	Michael Roberts Prize	160
— Moderatorship		Midwifery, Degrees in	243
Course in	117	— Professor of	44*
— Prizes in	158	— Diploma in	258
Matriculation (see <i>Entrance</i>).		— Lectures in	240
— for Students in		— Demonstrations in	242
School of Physic	239	— Practical	254
Mechanical Engineering,		Mineralogy (see <i>Geology and</i>	
Lecturer in	45*	<i>Mineralogy</i>).	
		Moderatorship Prizes,	151

	Page
Moderatorships, Regulations respecting	44, 68
Examiners for	35*
Days of Ex. for	1*, 5*
Mathematics	117
Classics	117
Mental and	
Moral Philosophy	118
Experimental	
Science	120
Natural Science	121
History and	
Political Science	126
Modern Literature	129
Legal and Political Science	133
Engineering	134
Celtic Languages	135
Lectures for Candidates for	137
Modern East Indian Languages, Professor of	40*
Modern History (see <i>History</i>).	
Modern Literature, Honor Course in	108
Modern Languages, Sizarship in	35
Moderatorships in	129
Scholarships in	147
Moral Philosophy, Professor of	40*
(see <i>Mental and Moral Philosophy</i>).	
Moveable Feasts, 1916	14*
Mullins Classical Exhibition	165
Museum Building	331
Museums	276, 294
Music, Professor of	46*
Degrees in	12-14
Days of Ex. for	12*
Natal, University College of, Pietermaritzburg,	83
National History, Scholarship in	171

	Page
National University of Ireland	80
Natural Philosophy, Professor of	37*
Museum of	294
Natural Science, Lectures and Demonstrations in	136, 138
Entrance Prizes in	31
Freshman Prizes in	102
Ordinary Course in	59, 66
Honor Course in	102
Moderatorships in	121
Neophyte Debating Society	66*
New Brunswick, University of	82
New Zealand, University of	82
Night Roll	27
Normal Climatological Station,	330
Observatory, Astronomical	329
Obstetric Science, Degrees in	11, 243
Diploma in	258
Surgery, Demonstrations in	242
Officers Training Corps	305
Officers, University and College	32*
Old and Middle English, Prize in	175
Old and Middle Irish	116, 135
Operative Surgery	242
Ophthalmic Surgery	254
Oratory, Professor of	40*
Downes Prizes for	217
Orator, Public	47*
Organist,	49*
Oriental Languages, Lectures in	297
Prizes in	178
Orthodontia, Lecturer in,	45*
Oxford, Admission of Students from	79
Admission of Graduates from (<i>ad eundem Gradum</i>)	14

	Page		Page
Palæontology, Lecturer in	38*	Physic, Regius Professor of	42*
Papers set at Examinations	47, 54	— School of	237
Papers, ordinary, set in the		— Days of Ex-	
Year 1913-1914,	i	aminations in	10*
— set at Entrance	i, iv, xlv, lxxxix, xcii	— Lectures	239, 242
— Final Freshman		— Prizes in	270
Examination	xxix, lxvi, cxix	— Staff of	237
— Degree	viii, xlvii, xcv, cii	— Order of Study	244
— Mich. J. S. Ex.	xvi	Physics and Chemistry, Dr.	
— Mich. J. F. Ex.	xxxviii	Henry Hutchinson Stewart	
— Hil. S. S. Ex.	xlvi, xvi	Scholarship in	175, 272
— Hil. J. S. Ex.	lix	— Scholarship	271
— Hil. S. F. Ex.	lxxiii, xxix	Physics, Experimental (see <i>Experimental Science</i>).	
— Hil. J. F. Ex.	lxxix, cxxxix	— Mathematical (see <i>Mathematics</i>).	
— Trin. S. S. Ex.	cii, xvi, xlvii	Physiology, Department of,	241
— Trin. J. S. Ex.	cxii	— Lectures in	240, 243
— Trin. S. F. Ex.	cxix, xxix, lxxiii	— Moderatorship	
— Trin. J. F. Ex.	cxxvi	Course in	124
— the Special Preliminary Examination for		Political Economy, Professor	
Medical Students,	lxxxiii	of	41*
— Catechetical Examinations	xlvi, lxxxviii, cxxxvi	— Lectures in	136, 138, 139
Parliament, Representation of		— Honor	
University in	16	Course in	107, 113
— Representatives in	33*	— Moderatorship Course in	127, 134
Parsons Exhibition	194	— Whately	
Pastoral Theology, Professor		Memorial Prize in	173
of	42*	— Prizes in	171
— Lectures		Political Science (see <i>Political Economy</i>).	
in	212	Post-Graduate Classes,	278
Pathology, Lecturer in	44*	Practice of Medicine, Professor of	44*
— Lectures in	240, 242	— Lectures	
— Museum of	276	in	240
— Moderatorship		Preceptor	49*
Course in	125	Presbyterian Students, Divine	
Pensioners	19, 29	Service for	25
Persian, Prizes in	178	— Cate-	
Petrology, Lectures in	137, 289	chetical Course for	71
Pharmacy, Demonstrations		Printing House	329
in	243, 276	Privileges in Freshman years	51
Philology, Comparative, Prize		— of Professional Students	51, 53, 60, 270, 304
in	164	Prizes at Entrance	31
Philosophical Society	55*	— at Term Lectures	67
		— at Term Examinations	67
		— awarded at Degree	150

	Page		Page
Prizes Special	153	Scholars, Keeping of Terms by	144
— in School of Divinity	213	— Exhibitions awarded to	143
— in School of Law	230	Scholarship, Examiners for .	36*
— in School of Physic . . .	270	— in Classics	146
— Summary of	197	— in Mathematics	145
Professional Students, Privi-		— in Experimental	
leges of	51, 53, 60, 270, 304	Science	145
Professors, how elected . . .	3	— non-foundation,	
— List of	37*	for women,	145
Professors' Prizes in School		— in Modern Langu-	
of Physic	275	ages	147
Provost, The	32*, 19	— Days of Ex. for	
Provost's House	332	4*, 146, 147	
Public Health, Diploma in .	258	— Medical	271
Public Lectures	140	School Committees	50*
Public Orator	47*	Schools, Medical, recognized	
— Theatre	332	by Trinity College	255
Punjab, University of the .	82	Science, Doctors in	8
Rank, Order of, in the College	19	— Bachelors in	7
Recognition of Colonial Medi-		— Scholarships	143
cal Teaching,	279	Senate, The	2
Registrars,	47*	Senate, Fees payable by Mem-	
Reid Sizarship	38	bers of	22
— Professor	43*, 228	Senior Exhibitions	186
Replacement on College		Senior Freshman Year, keep-	
Books	21, 22	ing of	41, 49
Residence	23	— Course	
— Houses of	28	for	49
Respondents	60	Senior Master Non-regent .	5
Rhodes University College,		Senior Proctor	5
Grahamstown	83	Senior Sophister Year, keep-	
Robert King Memorial Prize		ing of	43, 59
in Ecclesiastical History .	218	— Course	
Romance Languages, Pro-		for	62
fessor of	39*	Sheffield, University of . .	80
Röntgen Photography, In-		Sizarships	34
struction in	243	South Africa, Terms of Admis-	
Rooms in College	23	sion for Students from . .	82
Royal University Students,		— Exhibitions	
admission of,	80, 295	awarded to Students from	84
Ryan Prize	218	South African College, Cape-	
St. Andrews, University of .	80	town	83
Salmon Fund	195	Span Exhibition	194
— Exhibition,	224	Spanish, Prizes in	180
Sanskrit, Professor of . . .	39*	Special Prizes	153
— Lectures in	140	— Days of Ex.	
— Prizes in	178	for	7*
Saving year in Arts	40	Squares	334
Scholars	19, 143	Standing of Master	6
— Fees payable by	143	Stearne Exhibition	194
		Stewart Scholarships, Dr.	
		Henry Hutchinson	175, 272

	Page		Page
Studentships	150	Tutors' Committee	47*
Summary of Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Prizes . . .	197	—— Lectures	136
Supplemental Examinations, Rules respecting	42	Tyrrell Memorial Prize . . .	164
—— Medallists	69	Universities, Recognition of Arts Studies of other . . .	79-85
Surgery, Regius Professor of . .	43*	Vaccination, Practical	254
—— Professor of	43*	Vice-Chancellor, The	32*, 2
—— Degrees in	11, 243	Vice-Chancellor's Prizes . . .	163, 175
—— Diploma in	258	Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals .	163
—— Lectures in	240	Victoria College, Stellenbosch .	83
—— Demonstrations in Operative	242	Visitors	32*, 2
Surgical Travelling Prize . . .	270	Vivâ voce at Examinations . .	47, 54
Surplices, when worn	14*, 25	Waiters	27, 143
Sydney, University of	82	Wales, University of	80
Syriac and Chaldee, Examina- tion and Prizes in	178, 211	Wall Biblical Scholarships . .	155
Tamil, Telugu, Burmese, Hindi, Bengali, and Marāṭhī, Reader in	45*	Wallace Exhibition,	225
Tasmania, University of	82	—— Divinity School Aid Fund	225
Teaching Staff	4	—— Lecturer	42*
Term Lectures	45, 136	Warden of Trinity Hall	48*
—— Examinations	45	Warren Prize in Church For- mularies	218
—— Honors and Prizes	67	Whately Memorial Prize in Political-Economy	173
Terms, University	39	William Brooke Exhibition . .	221
—— Keeping by Examination . .	45	William Roberts Prize	165
—— by Lectures	45, 52, 61	Women, Admission of, to Degrees, &c.	75, 239
Terms, Rules as to keeping of, by Undergraduates	41	Worrall Exhibitions	193
Testimoniums of Degrees	15	Worth Exhibition	194
—— Divinity	210	Wray Prize	167
Theatre, Public	332	Yelverton Exhibition	194
Theological Exhibitions	213	Zoology, Professor of	38*
—— Society	56*	—— Entrance Prizes in	34
Toplady Memorial Prize	217	—— Ordinary Course in	59, 66
Toronto, University of	82	—— Lectures in	136, 138, 242
Townsend Memorial Prize	161	—— Demonstrations in	137, 138
Transvaal University College, Johannesburg	83	—— Honor Course in	102
Travelling Prize, Medical	270	—— Moderatorship Course in	121, 124
—— Surgical	270	—— Museum of	276
Trinity Hall	78		
Tutors	32*, 29		

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY PRESS SERIES.

THE PROVOST and SENIOR FELLOWS of Trinity College have undertaken the publication of a Series of Works, chiefly Educational, to be entitled the DUBLIN UNIVERSITY PRESS SERIES.

The following volumes of the Series are now ready, viz.:—

- The Apocalypse of St. John, in a Syriac Version hitherto unknown;** Edited (from a ms. in the Library of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres), with Critical Notes on the Syriac Text, and an Annotated Reconstruction of the Underlying Greek Text, by JOHN GWYNN, D.D., D.C.L., *Regius Professor of Divinity, and sometime Fellow of Trinity College, in the University of Dublin*; to which is prefixed an Introductory Dissertation on the Syriac Versions of the Apocalypse, by the Editor. 30s.
- An Introduction to the Systematic Zoology and Morphology of Vertebrate Animals.** By ALEXANDER MACALISTER, M.D., *Dubl., Professor of Comparative Anatomy in the University of Dublin* 10s. 6d.
- The Codex Rescriptus Dublinensis of St. Matthew's Gospel (Z).** First Published by Dr. Barrett in 1801. A New Edition, Revised and Augmented. Also, Fragments of the Book of Isaiah, in the LXX. Version, from an Ancient Palimpsest, now first Published. Together with a newly discovered Fragment of the Codex Palatinus. By T. K. ABBOTT, B.D., *Fellow of Trinity College, and Professor of Biblical Greek in the University of Dublin*. With two Plates of Facsimiles. 21s.
- The Parabola, Ellipse, and Hyperbola, treated Geometrically.** By ROBERT WILLIAM GRIFFIN, A.M., LL.D., *Ex-Scholar, Trinity College, Dublin*. 6s.
- An Introduction to Logic.** By WILLIAM HENRY STANLEY MONCK, M.A., *Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Dublin*. [Second Edition.] 5s.
- Essays in Political Economy.** By T. E. CLIFFE LESLIE, Hon. LL.D., *Dubl., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, late Examiner in Political Economy in the University of London, Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy in the Queen's University*. [Second Edition.] 10s. 6d.
- The Correspondence of M. Tullius Cicero, arranged according to its Chronological Order; with a Revision of the Text, a Commentary, and Introductory Essays.** By ROBERT YELVERTON TYRRELL, Litt.D., *Fellow and Public Orator, Trinity College, Dublin, Hon. Litt.D. Cantab., D.C.L. Oxon., LL.D. Edin., D.Lit. Q. Univ.*; and LOUIS CLAUDE PURSER, Litt.D., *Fellow and Professor of Latin, Trinity College, Dublin*.
Vols. I., II., and III., 12s. each. Vol. IV., 15s. Vol. V., 14s.
Vol. VI., which complete the Correspondence, 12s.
Vol. VII., Index Volume, 7s. 6d.
- Faust, from the German of Goethe.** By THOMAS E. WEBB, LL.D., Q.C., *Regius Professor of Laws, and Public Orator in the University of Dublin*. 12s. 6d.
- The Veil of Isis; a series of Essays on Idealism.** By THOMAS E. WEBB, LL.D., Q.C., *Regius Professor of Laws, and Public Orator; sometime Fellow of Trinity College and Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Dublin*. 10s. 6d.
- The Correspondence of Robert Southey with Caroline Bowles, to which are added—Correspondence with Shelley, and Southey's Dreams.** Edited, with an Introduction, by EDWARD DOWDEN, LL.D., *Professor of English Literature in the University of Dublin*. 14s.
- The Mathematical and other Tracts of the late James M'Cullagh, F.T.C.D., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Dublin.** Now first collected, and edited by REV. J. H. JELLETT, B.D., and REV. SAMUEL HAUGHTON, M.D., *Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin*. 15s.
- Elements of Quaternions.** By the late SIR WILLIAM ROWAN HAMILTON, LL.D., M.R.I.A.; D.C.L. Cantab. Second Edition, edited by CHARLES JASPER JOLY, M.A., *Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin*; Andrews Professor of Astronomy in the University of Dublin, and Royal Astronomer of Ireland. In two volumes, each 21s. net.
- Short Notes on St. Paul's Epistles to the Romans, Corinthians, Galatians, Ephesians, and Philippians.** By T. K. ABBOTT, B.D., Litt.D., *Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and Professor of Hebrew in the University of Dublin*. 3s. net.

Theory of Equations : with an Introduction to the Theory of Binary Algebraic Forms. By WILLIAM SNOW BURNSIDE. M.A., *Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics in the University of Dublin* ; and ARTHUR WILLIAM PANTON, M.A., *Fellow and Tutor in Trinity College, Dublin*. Fourth Edition. In two vols.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY

Do not
remove
the card
from this
Pocket.

Acme Library Card Pocket
Under Pat. "Ref. Index File."
Made by LIBRARY BUREAU

Dublin. 135509 P. Cal
Author University of Dublin Univ. Cal
Title Calendar, 1914-15 D.

and Comm.
College, Dublin.

and Notes.
ty College,

rnal Evi-
cts of the
a Medical
r, Trinity

R.I.A.,
yal Astro-
Correspon-
ES, M.A.,
charge of

erse, by
N TYRRILL,
as Professor

Verse by
of Trinity

blinensi.

Metrical
it., Q.U.I.;
y 8vo. 7s.
eir Origin
aster (1882),

erse. By
s, Canon of

JOHNSTON
athematics
niversity of

lation to
Original
By JOHN
6d.

erald,
Smith's
Dublin.
OR, Sec.

eld for
with a
o. 5s.
e Age
TAKER,
6d. net.
uction
Trinity

